

PIMCO

PIMCO VARIABLE INSURANCE TRUST

Semiannual Report

June 30, 2021

PIMCO Dynamic Bond 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 Dynamic Bond Portfolio

PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust (the “Trust”) is an open-end management investment company that includes the PIMCO Dynamic Bond 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.

We believe that bond funds have an important role to play in a well-diversified investment portfolio. It is important to note, however, that 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 Portfolio 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.

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 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

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 Dynamic Bond Portfolio	05/02/11	04/30/12	10/31/14	05/02/11	04/30/13	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.

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 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,

("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.

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

Important Information About the PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio (Cont.)

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.

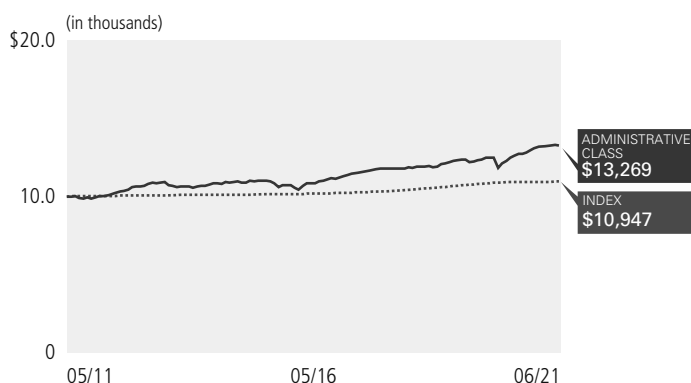
In October 2020, the SEC adopted a rule regarding the ability of a fund to invest in other funds. The rule allows a fund to acquire shares of another fund in excess of certain limitations currently imposed by the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Act") without obtaining individual exemptive relief 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 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 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 Dynamic Bond Portfolio

Cumulative Returns Through June 30, 2021



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

Allocation Breakdown as of June 30, 2021^{†§}

Corporate Bonds & Notes	33.5%
U.S. Treasury Obligations	22.3%
Asset-Backed Securities	16.9%
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	14.1%
Sovereign Issues	6.8%
Short-Term Instruments [†]	2.6%
Loan Participations and Assignments	2.4%
Other	1.4%

[†] % of Investments, at value.

[§] Allocation Breakdown and % of investments exclude securities sold short and financial derivative instruments, if any.

[‡] Includes Central Funds Used for Cash Management Purposes.

Investment Objective and Strategy Overview

PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio seeks maximum long-term return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management, by investing under normal circumstances at least 80% of its assets in a diversified portfolio of Fixed Income Instruments of varying maturities, which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts, or swap agreements. "Fixed Income Instruments" include bonds, debt securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public- or private-sector entities. Portfolio strategies may change from time to time. Please refer to the Portfolio's current prospectus for more information regarding the Portfolio's strategy.

Portfolio Insights

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

- » Long exposure to non-Agency mortgage backed securities contributed to performance, as prices for these securities appreciated.
- » Long exposure to investment grade corporate credit contributed to performance, as U.S. corporate investment grade spreads tightened.
- » Long exposure to high yield corporate cash bonds contributed to performance, as these securities posted positive returns.
- » Long exposure to Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS") contributed to performance, as breakeven inflation rates rose.
- » Long exposure to select emerging market local debt, including Brazil and Peru local debt, detracted from performance as these securities posted negative returns.
- » Long exposure to U.S. duration detracted from performance, as the U.S. yield curve steepened and U.S. interest rates in the 2-year to 10-year portion of the curve rose.

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

	6 Months [*]	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception [≈]
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio Institutional Class	1.46%	6.55%	4.29%	—	3.13%
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio Class M	1.24%	6.07%	3.83%	—	2.68%
— PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio Administrative Class	1.38%	6.39%	4.14%	2.88%	2.79%
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio Advisor Class	1.34%	6.28%	4.03%	—	2.34%
..... 3 Month USD LIBOR [±]	0.11%	0.25%	1.47%	0.91%	0.90% ♦

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 05/02/2011.

[±] The 3 Month USD LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) Index is an average interest rate, determined by the ICE Benchmark Administration, that banks charge one another for the use of short-term money (3 months) in England's Eurodollar market.

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 were 0.87% for Institutional Class shares, 1.32% for Class M shares, 1.02% for Administrative Class shares, and 1.12% 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.

Expense Example PIMCO Dynamic Bond 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	\$ 1,014.60	\$ 4.22	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,020.19	\$ 4.24	0.86%
Class M	1,000.00	1,012.40	6.43	1,000.00	1,018.00	6.45	1.31
Administrative Class	1,000.00	1,013.80	4.96	1,000.00	1,019.46	4.97	1.01
Advisor Class	1,000.00	1,013.40	5.45	1,000.00	1,018.97	5.46	1.11

* 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 9, Fees and Expenses, in the Notes to Financial Statements.

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Financial Highlights PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio

	Investment Operations				Less Distributions ^(d)		
	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	Total
Selected Per Share Data for the Year or Period Ended [^] :							
Institutional Class							
01/01/2021 - 06/30/2021+	\$ 10.59	\$ 0.20	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.17	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.31)
12/31/2020	10.39	0.31	0.19	0.50	(0.30)	0.00	(0.30)
12/31/2019	10.35	0.35	0.17	0.52	(0.48)	0.00	(0.48)
12/31/2018	10.54	0.33	(0.21)	0.12	(0.31)	0.00	(0.31)
12/31/2017	10.21	0.28	0.24	0.52	(0.19)	0.00	(0.19)
12/31/2016	9.92	0.30	0.18	0.48	(0.19)	0.00	(0.19)
Class M							
01/01/2021 - 06/30/2021+	10.59	0.17	(0.03)	0.14	(0.09)	(0.19)	(0.28)
12/31/2020	10.39	0.25	0.21	0.46	(0.26)	0.00	(0.26)
12/31/2019	10.35	0.30	0.17	0.47	(0.43)	0.00	(0.43)
12/31/2018	10.54	0.29	(0.21)	0.08	(0.27)	0.00	(0.27)
12/31/2017	10.21	0.22	0.26	0.48	(0.15)	0.00	(0.15)
12/31/2016	9.92	0.25	0.18	0.43	(0.14)	0.00	(0.14)
Administrative Class							
01/01/2021 - 06/30/2021+	10.59	0.18	(0.02)	0.16	(0.11)	(0.19)	(0.30)
12/31/2020	10.39	0.29	0.20	0.49	(0.29)	0.00	(0.29)
12/31/2019	10.35	0.33	0.17	0.50	(0.46)	0.00	(0.46)
12/31/2018	10.54	0.32	(0.21)	0.11	(0.30)	0.00	(0.30)
12/31/2017	10.21	0.25	0.26	0.51	(0.18)	0.00	(0.18)
12/31/2016	9.92	0.29	0.17	0.46	(0.17)	0.00	(0.17)
Advisor Class							
01/01/2021 - 06/30/2021+	10.59	0.18	(0.03)	0.15	(0.10)	(0.19)	(0.29)
12/31/2020	10.39	0.28	0.20	0.48	(0.28)	0.00	(0.28)
12/31/2019	10.35	0.32	0.17	0.49	(0.45)	0.00	(0.45)
12/31/2018	10.54	0.31	(0.21)	0.10	(0.29)	0.00	(0.29)
12/31/2017	10.21	0.24	0.26	0.50	(0.17)	0.00	(0.17)
12/31/2016	9.92	0.27	0.18	0.45	(0.16)	0.00	(0.16)

[^] 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) Effective October 2, 2017, the Fund's Investment advisory fee was decreased by 0.05% to an annual rate of 0.55%.

Ratios/Supplemental Data								
Net Asset Value End of Year or Period ^(a)	Total Return ^(a)	Net Assets End of Year or Period (000s)	Ratios to Average Net Assets					Portfolio Turnover Rate
			Expenses	Expenses Excluding Waivers	Expenses Excluding Interest Expense	Expenses Excluding Interest Expense and Waivers	Net Investment Income (Loss)	
\$ 10.45	1.56%	\$ 26,716	0.86%*	0.86%*	0.85%*	0.85%*	3.77%*	194%
10.59	4.97	25,246	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.85	2.99	463
10.39	5.09	24,788	1.00	1.00	0.85	0.85	3.35	266
10.35	1.18	24,611	1.00	1.00	0.85	0.85	3.16	189
10.54	5.16	30,451	0.92 ^(d)	0.92 ^(d)	0.89 ^(d)	0.89 ^(d)	2.70	210
10.21	4.89	15,701	0.91	0.91	0.90	0.90	3.02	364
10.45	1.33	391	1.31*	1.31*	1.30*	1.30*	3.32*	194
10.59	4.49	403	1.32	1.32	1.30	1.30	2.45	463
10.39	4.62	685	1.45	1.45	1.30	1.30	2.89	266
10.35	0.73	632	1.45	1.45	1.30	1.30	2.74	189
10.54	4.69	685	1.37 ^(d)	1.37 ^(d)	1.34 ^(d)	1.34 ^(d)	2.13	210
10.21	4.42	672	1.36	1.36	1.35	1.35	2.53	364
10.45	1.48	26,555	1.01*	1.01*	1.00*	1.00*	3.47*	194
10.59	4.81	182,643	1.02	1.02	1.00	1.00	2.78	463
10.39	4.93	259,017	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.00	3.20	266
10.35	1.03	261,278	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.00	3.04	189
10.54	5.01	281,332	1.07 ^(d)	1.07 ^(d)	1.04 ^(d)	1.04 ^(d)	2.43	210
10.21	4.73	275,774	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05	2.87	364
10.45	1.43	14,331	1.11*	1.11*	1.10*	1.10*	3.52*	194
10.59	4.70	14,270	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.10	2.73	463
10.39	4.83	15,037	1.25	1.25	1.10	1.10	3.09	266
10.35	0.93	14,310	1.25	1.25	1.10	1.10	2.95	189
10.54	4.90	12,874	1.17 ^(d)	1.17 ^(d)	1.14 ^(d)	1.14 ^(d)	2.34	210
10.21	4.63	11,461	1.16	1.16	1.15	1.15	2.76	364

Statement of Assets and Liabilities PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio

June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

(Amounts in thousands†, except per share amounts)

Assets:	
<i>Investments, at value</i>	
Investments in securities	\$ 64,814
Investments in Affiliates	200
<i>Financial Derivative Instruments</i>	
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	49
Over the counter	1,199
Cash	340
Deposits with counterparty	462
Foreign currency, at value	462
Receivable for investments sold	1,410
Receivable for TBA investments sold	37,083
Receivable for Portfolio shares sold	23
Interest and/or dividends receivable	407
Total Assets	106,449
Liabilities:	
<i>Financial Derivative Instruments</i>	
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	\$ 48
Over the counter	273
Payable for investments purchased	447
Payable for TBA investments purchased	37,132
Deposits from counterparty	411
Payable for Portfolio shares redeemed	7
Accrued investment advisory fees	77
Accrued supervisory and administrative fees	42
Accrued distribution fees	3
Accrued servicing fees	16
Total Liabilities	38,456
Net Assets	\$ 67,993
Net Assets Consist of:	
Paid in capital	\$ 57,949
Distributable earnings (accumulated loss)	10,044
Net Assets	\$ 67,993
Net Assets:	
Institutional Class	\$ 26,716
Class M	391
Administrative Class	26,555
Advisor Class	14,331
Shares Issued and Outstanding:	
Institutional Class	2,557
Class M	37
Administrative Class	2,542
Advisor Class	1,372
Net Asset Value Per Share Outstanding^(a):	
Institutional Class	\$ 10.45
Class M	10.45
Administrative Class	10.45
Advisor Class	10.45
Cost of investments in securities	\$ 62,426
Cost of investments in Affiliates	\$ 200
Cost of foreign currency held	\$ 476
Cost or premiums of financial derivative instruments, net	\$ (77)

† 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 Dynamic Bond Portfolio

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

Investment Income:	
Interest	\$ 4,645
Dividends	15
Dividends from Investments in Affiliates	3
Total Income	4,663
Expenses:	
Investment advisory fees	567
Supervisory and administrative fees	310
Distribution and/or servicing fees - Class M	1
Servicing fees - Administrative Class	125
Distribution and/or servicing fees - Advisor Class	18
Trustee fees	3
Interest expense	15
Total Expenses	1,039
Net Investment Income (Loss)	3,624
Net Realized Gain (Loss):	
Investments in securities	9,991
Investments in Affiliates	(5)
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	(2,110)
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	(253)
Foreign currency	(132)
Net Realized Gain (Loss)	7,491
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation):	
Investments in securities	(13,197)
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	3,319
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	1,346
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	7
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	(8,525)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	\$ 2,590

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

Statements of Changes in Net Assets PIMCO Dynamic Bond 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)	\$ 3,624	\$ 7,580
Net realized gain (loss)	7,491	1,976
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(8,525)	1,579
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	2,590	11,135
Distributions to Shareholders:		
From net investment income and/or net realized capital gains		
Institutional Class	(748)	(720)
Class M	(10)	(14)
Administrative Class	(4,903)	(6,478)
Advisor Class	(397)	(381)
Total Distributions^(a)	(6,058)	(7,593)
Portfolio Share Transactions:		
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions*	(151,101)	(80,507)
Total Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	(154,569)	(76,965)
Net Assets:		
Beginning of period	222,562	299,527
End of period	\$ 67,993	\$ 222,562

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

* See Note 13, 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 Dynamic Bond Portfolio

June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

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

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES 95.3%								
LOAN PARTICIPATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS 2.3%								
Caesars Resort Collection LLC 2.854% (LIBOR03M + 2.750%) due 12/23/2024 ~	\$	290	\$	287	UBS AG 5.125% due 05/15/2024 (h)	\$	400	\$ 442
Carnival Corp. 8.500% (LIBOR03M + 7.500%) due 06/30/2025 ~		199		204	UniCredit SpA 4.086% (US0003M + 3.900%) due 01/14/2022 ~		350	356
Charter Communications Operating LLC 1.860% (LIBOR03M + 1.750%) due 02/01/2027 ~		190		189	7.830% due 12/04/2023		400	464
Dei Sales, Inc. 6.250% (LIBOR03M + 5.500%) due 04/23/2028 «~		300		297	Ursa Re Ltd. 3.791% (T-BILL 3MO + 3.750%) due 12/07/2027 ~		500	520
Dell International LLC 2.000% (LIBOR03M + 1.750%) due 09/19/2025 ~		127		127	Wells Fargo & Co. 1.338% due 05/04/2025 •	EUR	100	123
RegionalCare Hospital Partners Holdings, Inc. 3.854% (LIBOR03M + 3.750%) due 11/16/2025 ~		456		455	3.584% due 05/22/2028 •	\$	200	220
Total Loan Participations and Assignments (Cost \$1,546)				1,559				11,162
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 32.1%								
BANKING & FINANCE 16.4%								
American Assets Trust LP 3.375% due 02/01/2031		200		206	INDUSTRIALS 13.3%			
Banco Santander S.A. 1.849% due 03/25/2026		200		202	Alaska Airlines Pass-Through Trust 4.800% due 02/15/2029		288	320
Barclays PLC 4.375% due 01/12/2026		300		336	American Airlines Pass-Through Trust 3.000% due 04/15/2030		319	325
BNP Paribas S.A. 4.705% due 01/10/2025 •		200		218	B.C. Unlimited Liability Co. 4.250% due 05/15/2024		155	157
Credit Suisse AG 6.500% due 08/08/2023 (h)		400		443	Boeing Co. 1.950% due 02/01/2024		200	205
Credit Suisse Group AG 3.750% due 03/26/2025		450		488	Carnival Corp. 11.500% due 04/01/2023		300	338
Deutsche Bank AG 4.250% due 10/14/2021		750		758	CCO Holdings LLC 5.000% due 02/01/2028		700	735
Fairfax Financial Holdings Ltd. 4.625% due 04/29/2030		100		115	Cheniere Corpus Christi Holdings LLC 5.875% due 03/31/2025		400	459
Ford Motor Credit Co. LLC 3.550% due 10/07/2022		300		308	Constellation Oil Services Holding S.A. (10.000% PIK) 10.000% due 11/09/2024 ^{(b)(c)}		380	98
5.596% due 01/07/2022		300		307	Coty, Inc. 5.000% due 04/15/2026		200	203
Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. 3.691% due 06/05/2028 •		400		442	Dell International LLC 6.020% due 06/15/2026		150	180
HSBC Holdings PLC 4.292% due 09/12/2026 •		500		557	Delta Air Lines, Inc. 7.000% due 05/01/2025		400	467
Intesa Sanpaolo SpA 3.250% due 09/23/2024		400		426	Energy Transfer LP 5.000% due 10/01/2022		600	626
LeasePlan Corp. NV 2.875% due 10/24/2024		500		526	Exela Intermediate LLC 10.000% due 07/15/2023		300	198
Lloyds Banking Group PLC 7.625% due 06/27/2023 •(g)(h)	GBP	300		455	Expedia Group, Inc. 6.250% due 05/01/2025		176	205
MPT Operating Partnership LP 2.500% due 03/24/2026		200		282	GATX Corp. 0.896% (US0003M + 0.720%) due 11/05/2021 ~		200	200
Nationwide Building Society 4.302% due 03/08/2029 •	\$	500		565	Hilton Domestic Operating Co., Inc. 3.750% due 05/01/2029		200	202
Natwest Group PLC 4.892% due 05/18/2029 •		200		235	IRB Holding Corp. 6.750% due 02/15/2026		200	207
8.625% due 08/15/2021 •(g)(h)	1,200		1,211		Marriott Ownership Resorts, Inc. 6.125% due 09/15/2025		200	213
OneMain Finance Corp. 6.125% due 03/15/2024		200		216	NCL Corp. Ltd. 10.250% due 02/01/2026		400	466
Park Aerospace Holdings Ltd. 5.250% due 08/15/2022		47		49	Nissan Motor Co. Ltd. 4.345% due 09/17/2027		700	770
Park Intermediate Holdings LLC 7.500% due 06/01/2025		200		217	NVR, Inc. 3.950% due 09/15/2022		200	207
Societe Generale S.A. 7.375% due 10/04/2023 •(g)(h)		200		219	Organon Finance 1 LLC 4.125% due 04/30/2028		200	204
Synchrony Bank 3.000% due 06/15/2022		250		256	Ovintiv Exploration, Inc. 5.375% due 01/01/2026		200	226
					Penske Truck Leasing Co. LP 3.950% due 03/10/2025		300	328
					Petroleos Mexicanos 5.950% due 01/28/2031		100	97
					Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd. 11.500% due 06/01/2025		100	115
					T-Mobile USA, Inc. 3.875% due 04/15/2030		300	336
					Transocean, Inc. 7.250% due 11/01/2025		100	87
United Airlines Pass-Through Trust 5.875% due 04/15/2029 \$ 95 \$ 106								
United Airlines, Inc. 4.625% due 04/15/2029 300 311								
Univision Communications, Inc. 9.500% due 05/01/2025 200 221								
VMware, Inc. 2.950% due 08/21/2022 200 205								
UTILITIES 2.4%								
Duke Energy Corp. 0.775% (US0003M + 0.650%) due 03/11/2022 ~ 200 201								
Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 1.531% (US0003M + 1.375%) due 11/15/2021 ~ 500 501								
3.150% due 01/01/2026 200 207								
Petrobras Global Finance BV 5.999% due 01/27/2028 468 538								
Rio Oil Finance Trust 9.250% due 07/06/2024 153 170								
Total Corporate Bonds & Notes (Cost \$20,589) 21,796								
MUNICIPAL BONDS & NOTES 0.2%								
TEXAS 0.0%								
Texas Public Finance Authority Revenue Notes, Series 2014 8.250% due 07/01/2024 25 25								
WEST VIRGINIA 0.2%								
Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority, West Virginia Revenue Bonds, Series 2007 0.000% due 06/01/2047 (d) 1,000 112								
Total Municipal Bonds & Notes (Cost \$108) 137								
U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES 0.2%								
Freddie Mac 1.650% due 10/25/2021 ~(a) 173 0								
6.077% due 07/15/2047 •(a) 688 162								
Total U.S. Government Agencies (Cost \$118) 162								
U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS 21.3%								
U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (f) 2.375% due 01/15/2027 13 16								
U.S. Treasury Notes 0.500% due 02/28/2026 (j)(l) 1,000 985								
1.750% due 09/30/2022 5,700 5,816								
2.000% due 11/30/2022 (j)(l) 1,000 1,026								
2.000% due 04/30/2024 700 731								
2.250% due 01/31/2024 1,270 1,332								
2.500% due 05/15/2024 1,100 1,165								
2.750% due 05/31/2023 80 84								
2.750% due 07/31/2023 2,824 2,970								
2.875% due 09/30/2023 (l) 290 307								
2.875% due 11/30/2023 70 74								
Total U.S. Treasury Obligations (Cost \$14,095) 14,506								
NON-AGENCY MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES 13.5%								
American Home Mortgage Assets Trust 0.512% due 06/25/2037 • 522 516								
Banc of America Funding Trust 0.413% due 02/20/2047 • 484 571								
0.473% due 07/20/2036 • 872 874								
Banc of America Mortgage Trust 2.474% due 06/25/2035 ~ 41 39								
BCAP LLC Trust 5.250% due 06/26/2036 349 201								

Schedule of Investments PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio (Cont.)

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Bear Stearns Adjustable Rate Mortgage Trust		
2.527% due 01/25/2035 ~	\$ 7	\$ 6
3.086% due 11/25/2034 ~	336	293
CBA Commercial Small Balance Commercial Mortgage		
0.592% due 06/25/2038 •	778	511
Countrywide Alternative Loan Trust		
0.262% due 01/25/2037 ^•	2	5
0.273% due 02/20/2047 ^•	197	155
5.500% due 04/25/2035	589	508
6.000% due 02/25/2037 ^	312	224
6.500% due 11/25/2037 ^	414	280
Countrywide Home Loan Mortgage Pass-Through Trust		
2.992% due 08/25/2034 ~	61	61
3.327% due 02/20/2036 ~	224	226
Deutsche ALT-A Securities, Inc. Mortgage Loan Trust		
0.422% due 08/25/2037 ^•	398	341
Downey Savings & Loan Association Mortgage Loan Trust		
0.283% due 10/19/2036 •	399	356
First Horizon Alternative Mortgage Securities Trust		
2.179% due 06/25/2034 ~	81	83
2.535% due 06/25/2036 ^~	138	127
2.690% due 01/25/2036 ^~	128	88
First Horizon Mortgage Pass-Through Trust		
2.917% due 11/25/2037 ^~	682	491
GSMPS Mortgage Loan Trust		
8.000% due 01/25/2035	389	439
HarborView Mortgage Loan Trust		
0.913% due 11/19/2034 ^•	28	26
IndyMac Mortgage Loan Trust		
3.009% due 10/25/2034 ~	18	19
3.222% due 08/25/2037 ^~	227	197
Lehman XS Trust		
0.317% due 08/25/2046 •	323	323
Mortgage Equity Conversion Asset Trust		
0.580% due 05/25/2042 •	456	437
New Residential Mortgage Loan Trust		
4.500% due 05/25/2058 ~	295	321
RBSSP Resecuritization Trust		
0.342% due 02/26/2037 •	120	121
Residential Accredit Loans, Inc. Trust		
5.915% due 09/25/2037 ~	706	613
Structured Asset Mortgage Investments Trust		
0.492% due 08/25/2036 •	30	188
Thornburg Mortgage Securities Trust		
1.342% due 06/25/2037 ^•	26	24
1.494% due 06/25/2037 •	223	222
WaMu Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates Trust		
0.552% due 04/25/2045 •	34	34
Washington Mutual Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates Trust		
1.542% due 09/25/2035 ^•	295	264
Total Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities (Cost \$8,866)		9,184

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES 16.1%		
Belle Haven ABS CDO Ltd.		
0.611% due 11/03/2044 •	\$ 522	\$ 214
Countrywide Asset-Backed Certificates		
0.232% due 06/25/2047 ^•	428	408
0.242% due 04/25/2047 ^•	213	210
0.272% due 11/25/2047 ^•	259	264
0.302% due 05/25/2047 ^•	1,448	1,392
0.352% due 12/25/2036 ^•	273	265
4.558% due 07/25/2036 p	300	302
Countrywide Asset-Backed Certificates Trust		
1.097% due 08/25/2035 •	305	305
6.095% due 08/25/2035 p	171	176
GSAA Home Equity Trust		
5.985% due 06/25/2036 ~	988	417
GSAMP Trust		
0.292% due 11/25/2036 •	864	540
HSI Asset Securitization Corp. Trust		
0.312% due 12/25/2036 •	1,943	751
0.532% due 12/25/2036 •	546	214
Morgan Stanley ABS Capital, Inc. Trust		
0.232% due 11/25/2036 •	165	104
0.242% due 10/25/2036 •	395	259
0.342% due 07/25/2036 •	334	298
0.392% due 07/25/2036 •	687	354
Morgan Stanley Capital, Inc. Trust		
0.452% due 03/25/2036 •	14	12
0.672% due 01/25/2036 •	208	205
Nomura Home Equity Loan, Inc. Home Equity Loan Trust		
0.492% due 02/25/2037 ^•	2,020	760
Securitized Asset-Backed Receivables LLC Trust		
0.752% due 08/25/2035 ^•	545	447
0.857% due 02/25/2034 •	224	222
Sierra Madre Funding Ltd.		
0.460% due 09/07/2039 •	373	332
0.480% due 09/07/2039 •	2,008	1,788
Towd Point Mortgage Trust		
2.900% due 10/25/2059 ~	693	718
Triaxx Prime CDO Ltd.		
0.346% due 10/02/2039 •	56	4
Total Asset-Backed Securities (Cost \$10,986)		10,961
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 6.5%		
Australia Government International Bond		
2.500% due 05/21/2030 AUD	1,000	821
Israel Government International Bond		
3.875% due 07/03/2050	\$ 200	232
Peru Government International Bond		
5.940% due 02/12/2029 PEN	800	228
6.150% due 08/12/2032	500	133
6.350% due 08/12/2028	900	262
Qatar Government International Bond		
4.500% due 04/23/2028	\$ 200	236
Saudi Government International Bond		
3.625% due 03/04/2028	200	221

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
South Africa Government International Bond		
4.850% due 09/30/2029	\$ 200	\$ 213
10.500% due 12/21/2026 ZAR	22,000	1,751
Turkey Government International Bond		
6.350% due 08/10/2024	\$ 300	315
Total Sovereign Issues (Cost \$4,084)		4,412
SHARES		
PREFERRED SECURITIES 0.9%		
BANKING & FINANCE 0.9%		
Bank of America Corp.		
5.875% due 03/15/2028 •(g)	200,000	229
JPMorgan Chase & Co.		
3.656% (US0003M + 3.470%) due 07/30/2021 ~ (g)	200,000	201
Nationwide Building Society		
10.250% ~	550	143
Stichting AK Rabobank Certificaten		
2.188% due 12/29/2049 p(g)	15,000	24
Total Preferred Securities (Cost \$534)		597
PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)		
SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 2.2%		
U.S. TREASURY CASH MANAGEMENT BILLS 2.2%		
0.043% due 10/19/2021 (d)(e)	\$ 1,500	1,500
Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost \$1,500)		1,500
Total Investments in Securities (Cost \$62,426)		64,814
SHARES		
INVESTMENTS IN AFFILIATES 0.3%		
SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 0.3%		
CENTRAL FUNDS USED FOR CASH MANAGEMENT PURPOSES 0.3%		
PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III	20,270	200
Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost \$200)		200
Total Investments in Affiliates (Cost \$200)		200
Total Investments 95.6% (Cost \$62,626)		\$ 65,014
Financial Derivative Instruments (i)(k) 1.4% (Cost or Premiums, net \$(77))		927
Other Assets and Liabilities, net 3.0%		2,052
Net Assets 100.0%		\$ 67,993

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS:

- * A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.
- ^ Security is in default.
- « Security valued using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).
- ~ Variable or Floating rate security. Rate shown is the rate in effect as of period end. Certain variable rate securities are not based on a published reference rate and spread, rather are determined by the issuer or agent and are based on current market conditions. Reference rate is as of reset date, which may vary by security. These securities may not indicate a reference rate and/or spread in their description.
- Rate shown is the rate in effect as of period end. The rate may be based on a fixed rate, a capped rate or a floor rate and may convert to a variable or floating rate in the future. These securities do not indicate a reference rate and spread in their description.
- p Coupon represents a rate which changes periodically based on a predetermined schedule or event. Rate shown is the rate in effect as of period end.

- (a) Security is an Interest Only ("IO") or IO Strip.
- (b) Payment in-kind security.
- (c) Security is not accruing income as of the date of this report.
- (d) Zero coupon security.
- (e) Coupon represents a yield to maturity.
- (f) Principal amount of security is adjusted for inflation.
- (g) Perpetual maturity; date shown, if applicable, represents next contractual call date.
- (h) Contingent convertible security.

BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

The average amount of borrowings outstanding during the period ended June 30, 2021 was \$(31,567) at a weighted average interest rate of 0.081%. Average borrowings may include reverse repurchase agreements and sale-buyback transactions, if held during the period.

(i) FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: EXCHANGE-TRADED OR CENTRALLY CLEARED

FUTURES CONTRACTS:

LONG FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin	
					Asset	Liability
Euro-BTP Italy Government Bond September Futures	09/2021	17	\$ 3,052	\$ 30	\$ 15	\$ 0
Euro-Bund 10-Year Bond September Futures	09/2021	7	1,433	9	5	(2)
U.S. Treasury 10-Year Note September Futures	09/2021	69	9,143	0	16	0
				\$ 39	\$ 36	\$ (2)

SHORT FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin	
					Asset	Liability
U.S. Treasury 5-Year Note September Futures	09/2021	7	\$ (864)	\$ (1)	\$ 0	\$ 0
U.S. Treasury 10-Year Ultra Long-Term Bond September Futures	09/2021	12	(1,766)	(31)	0	(6)
U.S. Treasury 30-Year Bond September Futures	09/2021	7	(1,125)	(32)	0	(4)
U.S. Treasury Ultra Long-Term Bond September Futures	09/2021	5	(963)	(47)	0	(6)
				\$ (111)	\$ 0	\$ (16)
Total Futures Contracts				\$ (72)	\$ 36	\$ (18)

SWAP AGREEMENTS:

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CORPORATE ISSUES - SELL PROTECTION⁽¹⁾

Reference Entity	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at June 30, 2021 ⁽³⁾	Notional Amount ⁽⁴⁾	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value ⁽⁵⁾	Variation Margin	
									Asset	Liability
AT&T, Inc.	1.000%	Quarterly	06/20/2024	0.396%	\$ 200	\$ (1)	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 0	\$ 0
AT&T, Inc.	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2026	0.625	100	2	0	2	0	0
General Electric Co.	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2026	0.718	600	7	1	8	0	0
MetLife, Inc.	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2022	0.167	100	2	(1)	1	0	0
						\$ 10	\$ 5	\$ 15	\$ 0	\$ 0

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CREDIT INDICES - BUY PROTECTION⁽²⁾

Index/Tranches	Fixed (Pay) Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount ⁽⁴⁾	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value ⁽⁵⁾	Variation Margin	
								Asset	Liability
CDX.HY-34 5-Year Index	(5.000)%	Quarterly	06/20/2025	\$ 92	\$ (2)	\$ (7)	\$ (9)	\$ 0	\$ 0
CDX.HY-36 5-Year Index	(5.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2026	4,000	(387)	(28)	(415)	0	(2)
					\$ (389)	\$ (35)	\$ (424)	\$ 0	\$ (2)

Schedule of Investments PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio (Cont.)

INTEREST RATE SWAPS

Pay/Receive													
Floating Rate	Floating Rate Index	Fixed Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/Depreciation	Market Value	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability			
Receive ⁽⁶⁾	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.500%	Annual	09/15/2026	GBP 900	\$ (2)	\$ 2	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (1)			
Pay ⁽⁶⁾	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.750	Annual	09/15/2031	1,300	0	4	4	3	0			
Receive ⁽⁶⁾	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.750	Annual	09/15/2051	760	25	(4)	21	0	0			
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.850	Maturity	01/03/2022	BRL 14,700	0	37	37	1	0			
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.859	Maturity	01/03/2022	11,800	0	29	29	1	0			
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.860	Maturity	01/03/2022	9,800	0	24	24	0	0			
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.870	Maturity	01/03/2022	3,500	0	9	9	0	0			
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.871	Maturity	01/03/2022	5,100	0	12	12	0	0			
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.880	Maturity	01/03/2022	2,200	0	5	5	0	0			
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.883	Maturity	01/03/2022	3,500	0	8	8	0	0			
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	3.345	Maturity	01/03/2022	900	0	(2)	(2)	0	0			
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	3.350	Maturity	01/03/2022	22,700	(1)	(38)	(39)	0	(1)			
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	3.364	Maturity	01/03/2022	51,500	0	(56)	(56)	0	(3)			
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	3.700	Maturity	01/03/2022	20,200	(11)	(17)	(28)	0	(1)			
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	3.978	Maturity	01/03/2022	2,400	0	(3)	(3)	0	0			
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	4.040	Maturity	01/03/2022	1,000	0	(1)	(1)	0	0			
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.273	Semi-Annual	03/03/2022	CAD 600	0	4	4	0	0			
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.500	Semi-Annual	06/17/2022	900	4	3	7	0	0			
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.220	Semi-Annual	03/03/2025	700	0	1	1	0	0			
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.275	Semi-Annual	03/03/2025	700	0	2	2	0	0			
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.276	Semi-Annual	03/03/2025	400	0	1	1	0	0			
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.290	Semi-Annual	03/03/2025	200	0	1	1	0	0			
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.235	Semi-Annual	03/04/2025	1,100	2	0	2	0	0			
Pay ⁽⁶⁾	3-Month CNY-CNREPOFIX	2.750	Quarterly	09/15/2026	CNY 11,800	(12)	7	(5)	1	0			
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.250	Semi-Annual	06/20/2028	\$ 8,400	535	(1,139)	(604)	0	(12)			
Pay ⁽⁶⁾	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.800	Semi-Annual	10/01/2031	1,400	0	40	40	4	0			
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.150	Semi-Annual	03/30/2051	1,520	49	172	221	0	(10)			
Pay ⁽⁶⁾	28-Day MXN-TIIE	5.660	Lunar	03/25/2023	MXN 77,200	(1)	(30)	(31)	3	0			
						\$ 588	\$ (929)	\$ (341)	\$ 13	\$ (28)			
Total Swap Agreements						\$ 209	\$ (959)	\$ (750)	\$ 13	\$ (30)			

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: EXCHANGE-TRADED OR CENTRALLY CLEARED SUMMARY

The following is a summary of the market value and variation margin of Exchange-Traded or Centrally Cleared Financial Derivative Instruments as of June 30, 2021:

	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities					
	Market Value	Variation Margin Asset			Market Value	Variation Margin Liability				
		Purchased Options	Futures	Swap Agreements		Total	Written Options	Futures	Swap Agreements	Total
Total Exchange-Traded or Centrally Cleared	\$ 0	\$ 36	\$ 13	\$ 49	\$ 0	\$ (18)	\$ (30)	\$ (48)		

(j) Securities with an aggregate market value of \$1,213 and cash of \$369 have been pledged as collateral for exchange-traded and centrally cleared financial derivative instruments as of June 30, 2021. See Note 8, Master Netting Arrangements, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information.

- (1) If the Portfolio is a seller of protection and a credit event occurs, as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement, the Portfolio will either (i) pay to the buyer of protection an amount equal to the notional amount of the swap and take delivery of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index or (ii) pay a net settlement amount in the form of cash, securities or other deliverable obligations equal to the notional amount of the swap less the recovery value of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index.
- (2) If the Portfolio is a buyer of protection and a credit event occurs, as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement, the Portfolio will either (i) receive from the seller of protection an amount equal to the notional amount of the swap and deliver the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index or (ii) receive a net settlement amount in the form of cash, securities or other deliverable obligations equal to the notional amount of the swap less the recovery value of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index.
- (3) Implied credit spreads, represented in absolute terms, utilized in determining the market value of credit default swap agreements on corporate, sovereign or U.S. municipal issues as of period end serve as indicators of the current status of the payment/performance risk and represent the likelihood or risk of default for the credit derivative. The implied credit spread of a particular referenced entity reflects the cost of buying/selling protection and may include upfront payments required to be made to enter into the agreement. Wider credit spreads represent a deterioration of the referenced entity's credit soundness and a greater likelihood or risk of default or other credit event occurring as defined under the terms of the agreement.
- (4) The maximum potential amount the Portfolio could be required to pay as a seller of credit protection or receive as a buyer of credit protection if a credit event occurs as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement.
- (5) The prices and resulting values for credit default swap agreements serve as indicators of the current status of the payment/performance risk and represent the likelihood of an expected liability (or profit) for the credit derivative should the notional amount of the swap agreement be closed/sold as of the period end. Increasing market values, in absolute terms when compared to the notional amount of the swap, represent a deterioration of the underlying referenced instrument's credit soundness and a greater likelihood or risk of default or other credit event occurring as defined under the terms of the agreement.
- (6) This instrument has a forward starting effective date. See Note 2, Securities Transactions and Investment Income, in the Notes to Financial Statements for further information.

(k) FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: OVER THE COUNTER**FORWARD FOREIGN CURRENCY CONTRACTS:**

Counterparty	Settlement Month	Currency to be Delivered	Currency to be Received	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	
				Asset	Liability
BOA	07/2021	\$ 1,805	AUD 2,404	\$ 0	\$ (2)
	08/2021	59	RUB 4,411	1	0
	09/2021	116	8,476	0	(2)
	09/2021	3,940	ZAR 57,000	14	0
BPS	07/2021	AUD 2,580	\$ 2,005	70	0
	07/2021	CAD 1,052	873	25	0
	07/2021	NZD 989	718	26	0
	07/2021	\$ 71	AUD 94	0	0
	07/2021	2,926	GBP 2,106	0	(12)
	08/2021	PEN 103	\$ 28	1	0
	11/2021	MXN 2,914	144	1	0
BRC	07/2021	AUD 94	71	1	0
	07/2021	\$ 96	EUR 81	0	0
	07/2021	866	GBP 620	0	(8)
	08/2021	133	MXN 2,747	5	0
CBK	07/2021	AUD 854	\$ 661	20	0
	07/2021	BRL 1,209	240	0	(3)
	07/2021	MXN 1,389	69	0	0
	07/2021	PEN 1,744	476	23	0
	07/2021	\$ 242	BRL 1,209	1	0
	07/2021	44	RUB 3,367	2	0
	08/2021	PEN 2,547	\$ 675	11	0
	08/2021	\$ 714	COP 2,622,697	0	(17)
	08/2021	53	RUB 4,022	1	0
	09/2021	PEN 1,095	\$ 292	7	0
	09/2021	\$ 598	CLP 428,072	0	(16)
	09/2021	92	CNH 597	0	0
	09/2021	ZAR 46,275	\$ 3,365	155	0
	10/2021	PEN 2,017	546	20	0
	02/2022	1,288	335	0	0
DUB	07/2021	\$ 402	PEN 1,581	9	0
GLM	07/2021	GBP 4,126	\$ 5,833	126	0
	07/2021	RUB 58,857	807	5	0
	07/2021	\$ 171	EUR 141	0	(4)
	07/2021	772	NZD 1,108	3	0
	07/2021	363	PEN 1,443	12	0
	07/2021	87	RUB 6,749	5	0
	08/2021	PEN 1,442	\$ 363	0	(13)
	08/2021	\$ 403	COP 1,535,052	5	0
	08/2021	75	RUB 5,618	1	0
	09/2021	CNH 614	\$ 94	0	0
	09/2021	\$ 148	RUB 10,821	0	(1)
	09/2021	ZAR 22,424	\$ 1,629	73	0
	07/2021	\$ 5,983	EUR 5,027	0	(22)
	07/2021	1,182	GBP 853	0	(3)
HUS	08/2021	121	RUB 9,075	3	0
	09/2021	CNH 42,989	\$ 6,689	76	0
	09/2021	\$ 6,723	CNH 43,598	0	(16)
	09/2021	61	RUB 4,463	0	(1)
	09/2021	ZAR 12,430	\$ 863	1	0
	12/2021	PEN 18	5	0	0
	12/2021	\$ 9	PEN 33	0	0
	07/2021	100	GBP 72	0	0
JPM	08/2021	COP 2,915,779	\$ 773	0	(3)
	11/2021	CLP 428,956	593	11	0
	07/2021	BRL 1,698	337	0	(5)
MYI	07/2021	\$ 339	BRL 1,698	2	0
	07/2021	43	RUB 3,313	2	0
	08/2021	336	BRL 1,698	5	0
	09/2021	263	ZAR 3,775	0	(1)
	07/2021	EUR 6,304	\$ 7,712	237	0
SCX	07/2021	PEN 5,846	1,478	4	(46)
	07/2021	\$ 1,160	PEN 4,566	27	0
	08/2021	EUR 1,055	\$ 1,252	0	0
	09/2021	\$ 1,317	PEN 5,239	48	0

Schedule of Investments PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio (Cont.)

Counterparty	Settlement Month	Currency to be Delivered		Currency to be Received		Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)			
						Asset	Liability		
SOG	07/2021	\$	49	RUB	3,846	\$	3	\$	0
	08/2021		67		5,043		2		0
	09/2021	CNY	514	\$	79		0		0
SSB	07/2021	\$	1,509	BRL	8,052		110		0
	07/2021		526	CAD	654		1		0
TOR	08/2021	CAD	398	\$	321		0		0
UAG	07/2021	BRL	5,145		1,017		0		(17)
	07/2021	\$	526	AUD	694		0		(6)
	07/2021		1,029	BRL	5,145		6		0
	07/2021		142	RUB	10,895		6		0
	08/2021	AUD	694	\$	527		6		0
	09/2021	\$	60	RUB	4,409		0		(1)
Total Forward Foreign Currency Contracts						\$	1,173	\$	(199)

PURCHASED OPTIONS:

INTEREST RATE SWAPIONS

Counterparty	Description	Floating Rate Index	Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount ⁽¹⁾	Cost	Market Value
BOA	Put - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.280%	06/29/2023	300	\$ 16	\$ 14
MYC	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.800	09/29/2021	1,500	33	7
							\$ 49	\$ 21

OPTIONS ON SECURITIES

Counterparty	Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	Notional Amount ⁽¹⁾	Cost	Market Value
JPM	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.000% due 08/01/2051	\$ 100.156	08/05/2021	100	\$ 1	\$ 0
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.000% due 08/01/2051	100.473	08/05/2021	100	1	1
					\$ 2	\$ 1
Total Purchased Options					\$ 51	\$ 22

WRITTEN OPTIONS:

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPIONS ON CREDIT INDICES

Counterparty	Description	Buy/Sell Protection	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount ⁽¹⁾	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
BOA	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.750%	08/18/2021	400	\$ 0	\$ 0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.750	07/21/2021	100	0	0
BPS	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.825	08/18/2021	100	0	0
BRC	Call - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Buy	0.475	08/18/2021	200	0	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	09/15/2021	200	0	0
	Call - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Buy	0.400	07/21/2021	700	0	(1)
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	08/18/2021	500	(1)	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.850	08/18/2021	500	(1)	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.850	10/20/2021	1,700	(2)	(1)
DUB	Call - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Buy	0.475	08/18/2021	500	0	(1)
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	09/15/2021	500	(1)	0
FBF	Call - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Buy	0.475	08/18/2021	200	0	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.750	08/18/2021	300	0	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	08/18/2021	600	(1)	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.900	09/15/2021	900	(1)	0
GST	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	08/18/2021	400	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.750	07/21/2021	500	(1)	0
						\$ (8)	\$ (3)

INTEREST RATE SWAPPTIONS

Counterparty	Description	Floating Rate Index	Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount ⁽¹⁾	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
BOA	Put - OTC 5-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.110%	06/29/2023	1,500	\$ (16)	\$ (15)
MYC	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	1.760	07/07/2021	100	(1)	0
	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.300	09/29/2021	1,500	(12)	(1)
							\$ (29)	\$ (16)

OPTIONS ON SECURITIES

Counterparty	Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	Notional Amount ⁽¹⁾	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
FAR	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.500% due 08/01/2051	\$ 102.297	08/05/2021	500	\$ (2)	\$ (1)
	Call - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.500% due 08/01/2051	103.797	08/05/2021	500	(2)	(1)
JPM	Put - OTC Ginnie Mae, TBA 2.500% due 08/01/2051	102.234	08/12/2021	600	(2)	(1)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.000% due 08/01/2051	99.156	08/05/2021	200	(1)	0
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.000% due 08/01/2051	99.473	08/05/2021	200	(1)	0
	Call - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.000% due 09/01/2051	101.313	09/07/2021	200	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.500% due 08/01/2051	102.234	08/05/2021	800	(2)	(1)
					\$ (11)	\$ (5)
Total Written Options					\$ (48)	\$ (24)

SWAP AGREEMENTS:

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CORPORATE ISSUES - BUY PROTECTION⁽²⁾

Counterparty	Reference Entity	Fixed (Pay) Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at June 30, 2021 ⁽⁴⁾	Notional Amount ⁽⁵⁾	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value ⁽⁶⁾	
BOA	UBS AG	(1.000)%	Quarterly	06/20/2024	0.435%	\$ 100	\$ 6	\$ (8)	\$ 0	\$ (2)

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON SOVEREIGN AND U.S. MUNICIPAL ISSUES - SELL PROTECTION⁽³⁾

Counterparty	Reference Entity	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at June 30, 2021 ⁽⁴⁾	Notional Amount ⁽⁵⁾	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value ⁽⁶⁾	
CBK	Colombia Government International Bond	1.000%	Quarterly	12/20/2024	1.011%	\$ 200	\$ 1	\$ (1)	\$ 0	\$ 0
GST	Colombia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2023	0.784	200	(3)	4	1	0
	South Africa Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2024	1.204	300	(14)	13	0	(1)
	Turkey Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2024	3.446	100	(12)	5	0	(7)
MYC	California State General Obligation Bonds, Series 2003	1.000	Quarterly	09/20/2024	0.210	100	1	2	3	0
							\$ (27)	\$ 23	\$ 4	\$ (8)

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CREDIT INDICES - SELL PROTECTION⁽³⁾

Counterparty	Index/Tranches	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount ⁽⁵⁾	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value ⁽⁶⁾	
								Asset	Liability
BRC	ABX.HE.AAA.6-2 Index	0.110%	Monthly	05/25/2046	\$ 574	\$ (123)	\$ 105	\$ 0	\$ (18)
MYC	ABX.HE.AAA.6-2 Index	0.110	Monthly	05/25/2046	681	(145)	123	0	(22)
						\$ (268)	\$ 228	\$ 0	\$ (40)
Total Swap Agreements						\$ (289)	\$ 243	\$ 4	\$ (50)

Schedule of Investments PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio (Cont.)

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: OVER THE COUNTER SUMMARY

The following is a summary by counterparty of the market value of OTC financial derivative instruments and collateral pledged/(received) as of June 30, 2021:

Counterparty	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities				Net Market Value of OTC Derivatives	Collateral Pledged/(Received)	Net Exposure ⁽⁷⁾
	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Purchased Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Written Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter			
BOA	\$ 15	\$ 14	\$ 0	\$ 29	\$ (4)	\$ (15)	\$ (2)	\$ (21)	\$ 8	\$ 0	\$ 8
BPS	123	0	0	123	(12)	0	0	(12)	111	0	111
BRC	6	0	0	6	(8)	(2)	(18)	(28)	(22)	0	(22)
CBK	240	0	0	240	(36)	0	0	(36)	204	(270)	(66)
DUB	9	0	0	9	0	(1)	0	(1)	8	(20)	(12)
FAR	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	0	(2)	(2)	0	(2)
GLM	230	0	0	230	(18)	0	0	(18)	212	0	212
GST	0	0	1	1	0	0	(8)	(8)	(7)	60	53
HUS	80	0	0	80	(42)	0	0	(42)	38	0	38
JPM	11	1	0	12	(3)	(3)	0	(6)	6	0	6
MYC	0	7	3	10	0	(1)	(22)	(23)	(13)	(32)	(45)
MYI	9	0	0	9	(6)	0	0	(6)	3	0	3
SCX	316	0	0	316	(46)	0	0	(46)	270	0	270
SOG	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
SSB	111	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	111	0	111
UAG	18	0	0	18	(24)	0	0	(24)	(6)	0	(6)
Total Over the Counter	\$ 1,173	\$ 22	\$ 4	\$ 1,199	\$ (199)	\$ (24)	\$ (50)	\$ (273)			

(I) Securities with an aggregate market value of \$139 have been pledged as collateral for financial derivative instruments as governed by International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. master agreements as of June 30, 2021.

⁽¹⁾ Notional Amount represents the number of contracts.

⁽²⁾ If the Portfolio is a buyer of protection and a credit event occurs, as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement, the Portfolio will either (i) receive from the seller of protection an amount equal to the notional amount of the swap and deliver the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index or (ii) receive a net settlement amount in the form of cash, securities or other deliverable obligations equal to the notional amount of the swap less the recovery value of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index.

⁽³⁾ If the Portfolio is a seller of protection and a credit event occurs, as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement, the Portfolio will either (i) pay to the buyer of protection an amount equal to the notional amount of the swap and take delivery of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index or (ii) pay a net settlement amount in the form of cash, securities or other deliverable obligations equal to the notional amount of the swap less the recovery value of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index.

⁽⁴⁾ Implied credit spreads, represented in absolute terms, utilized in determining the market value of credit default swap agreements on corporate, sovereign or U.S. municipal issues as of period end serve as indicators of the current status of the payment/performance risk and represent the likelihood or risk of default for the credit derivative. The implied credit spread of a particular referenced entity reflects the cost of buying/selling protection and may include upfront payments required to be made to enter into the agreement. Wider credit spreads represent a deterioration of the referenced entity's credit soundness and a greater likelihood or risk of default or other credit event occurring as defined under the terms of the agreement.

⁽⁵⁾ The maximum potential amount the Portfolio could be required to pay as a seller of credit protection or receive as a buyer of credit protection if a credit event occurs as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement.

⁽⁶⁾ The prices and resulting values for credit default swap agreements serve as indicators of the current status of the payment/performance risk and represent the likelihood of an expected liability (or profit) for the credit derivative should the notional amount of the swap agreement be closed/sold as of the period end. Increasing market values, in absolute terms when compared to the notional amount of the swap, represent a deterioration of the underlying referenced instrument's credit soundness and a greater likelihood or risk of default or other credit event occurring as defined under the terms of the agreement.

⁽⁷⁾ Net Exposure represents the net receivable/(payable) that would be due from/to the counterparty in the event of default. Exposure from OTC financial derivative instruments can only be netted across transactions governed under the same master agreement with the same legal entity. See Note 8, Master Netting Arrangements, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The following is a summary of the fair valuation of the Portfolio's derivative instruments categorized by risk exposure. See Note 7, Principal and Other Risks, in the Notes to Financial Statements on risks of the Portfolio.

Fair Values of Financial Derivative Instruments on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2021:

	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments					
	Commodity Contracts	Credit Contracts	Equity Contracts	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	Total
Financial Derivative Instruments - Assets						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Futures	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 36	\$ 36
Swap Agreements	0	0	0	0	13	13
	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 49	\$ 49
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,173	\$ 0	\$ 1,173
Purchased Options	0	0	0	0	22	22
Swap Agreements	0	4	0	0	0	4
	\$ 0	\$ 4	\$ 0	\$ 1,173	\$ 22	\$ 1,199
	\$ 0	\$ 4	\$ 0	\$ 1,173	\$ 71	\$ 1,248
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Futures	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 18	\$ 18
Swap Agreements	0	2	0	0	28	30
	\$ 0	\$ 2	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 46	\$ 48
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 199	\$ 0	\$ 199
Written Options	0	3	0	0	21	24
Swap Agreements	0	50	0	0	0	50
	\$ 0	\$ 53	\$ 0	\$ 199	\$ 21	\$ 273
	\$ 0	\$ 55	\$ 0	\$ 199	\$ 67	\$ 321

The effect of Financial Derivative Instruments on the Statement of Operations for the period ended June 30, 2021:

	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments					
	Commodity Contracts	Credit Contracts	Equity Contracts	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	Total
Net Realized Gain (Loss) on Financial Derivative Instruments						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Futures	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 931	\$ 931
Swap Agreements	0	(590)	0	0	(2,451)	(3,041)
	\$ 0	\$ (590)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (1,520)	\$ (2,110)
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (850)	\$ 0	\$ (850)
Purchased Options	0	0	0	0	(37)	(37)
Written Options	0	34	0	27	117	178
Swap Agreements	0	456	0	0	0	456
	\$ 0	\$ 490	\$ 0	\$ (823)	\$ 80	\$ (253)
	\$ 0	\$ (100)	\$ 0	\$ (823)	\$ (1,440)	\$ (2,363)
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Financial Derivative Instruments						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Futures	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (350)	\$ (350)
Swap Agreements	0	326	0	0	3,343	3,669
	\$ 0	\$ 326	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,993	\$ 3,319
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,725	\$ 0	\$ 1,725
Purchased Options	0	0	0	0	(19)	(19)
Written Options	0	(2)	0	0	9	7
Swap Agreements	0	(367)	0	0	0	(367)
	\$ 0	\$ (369)	\$ 0	\$ 1,725	\$ (10)	\$ 1,346
	\$ 0	\$ (43)	\$ 0	\$ 1,725	\$ 2,983	\$ 4,665

June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

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:

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 Dynamic Bond Portfolio (the "Portfolio") offered by the Trust. Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO") serves as the investment adviser (the "Adviser") for the Portfolio.

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.

Debt obligations may be placed on non-accrual status and related interest income may be reduced by ceasing current accruals and writing off interest receivable when the collection of all or a portion of interest has become doubtful based on consistently applied procedures. A debt obligation is removed from non-accrual status when the issuer resumes interest payments or when collectability of interest is probable.

(b) Foreign Currency Translation The market values of foreign securities, currency holdings and other assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars based on the current exchange rates each business day. Purchases and sales of securities and income and expense items denominated in foreign currencies, if any, are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the transaction date. The Portfolio does not separately report the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates from changes in market prices on securities held. Such changes are included in net realized gain (loss) and net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) from investments on the Statement of Operations. The Portfolio may invest in foreign currency-denominated securities and may engage in foreign currency transactions either on a spot (cash) basis at the rate prevailing in the currency exchange market at the time or through a forward foreign currency contract. Realized foreign exchange gains (losses) arising from sales of spot foreign currencies, currency gains (losses) realized between the trade and settlement dates on securities transactions and the difference between the recorded amounts of dividends, interest, and foreign withholding taxes and the U.S. dollar equivalent of the amounts actually received or paid are included in net realized gain (loss) on foreign currency transactions on the Statement of Operations. Net unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) arising from changes in foreign exchange rates on foreign denominated assets and liabilities other than investments in securities held at the end of the reporting period are included in net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on foreign currency assets and liabilities on the Statement of Operations.

(c) 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.

(d) Distributions to Shareholders Distributions from net investment income, if any, are declared daily and distributed to shareholders monthly. 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.

(e) 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 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 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.

For purposes of calculating NAV, 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 the Portfolio'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 holds 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 the Portfolio'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 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 NAV 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 the Portfolio 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 the Portfolio may differ from the value that would be realized if the securities were sold. The Portfolio'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 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:

Fixed income securities including corporate, convertible and municipal bonds and notes, U.S. government agencies, U.S. treasury obligations, sovereign issues, bank loans, convertible preferred securities and non-U.S. bonds are normally valued on the basis of quotes obtained from brokers and dealers or Pricing Services that use broker-dealer quotations, reported trades or valuation estimates from their internal pricing models. The Pricing Services' internal models use inputs that are observable such as issuer details, interest rates, yield curves, prepayment speeds, credit risks/spreads, default rates and quoted prices for similar assets. Securities that use similar valuation techniques and inputs as described above are categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Fixed income securities purchased on a delayed-delivery basis or as a repurchase commitment in a sale-buyback transaction are marked to market daily until settlement at the forward settlement date and are categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities are usually issued as separate tranches, or classes, of securities within each deal. These securities are also normally valued by Pricing Services that use broker-dealer quotations, reported trades or valuation estimates from their internal pricing models. The pricing models for these securities usually consider tranche-level attributes, current market data, estimated cash flows and market-based yield spreads for each tranche, and incorporate deal collateral performance, as available. Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities that use similar valuation techniques and inputs as described above are categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Common stocks, ETFs, exchange-traded notes and financial derivative instruments, such as futures contracts, rights and warrants, or options on futures that are traded on a national securities exchange, are stated at the last reported sale or settlement price on the day of valuation. To the extent these securities are actively traded and valuation adjustments are not applied, they are categorized as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Valuation adjustments may be applied to certain securities that are solely traded on a foreign exchange to account for the market movement between the close of the foreign market and the NYSE Close. These securities are valued using Pricing Services that consider the correlation of the trading patterns of the foreign security to the intraday trading in the U.S. markets for investments. Securities using these valuation adjustments are categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Preferred securities and other equities traded on inactive markets or valued by reference to similar instruments are also categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Valuation adjustments may be applied to certain exchange traded futures and options to account for market movement between the exchange settlement and the NYSE close. These securities are valued using quotes obtained from a quotation reporting system, established market makers or pricing services. Financial derivatives using these valuation adjustments are categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements (Cont.)

Equity exchange-traded options and over the counter financial derivative instruments, such as forward foreign currency contracts and options contracts derive their value from underlying asset prices, indices, reference rates, and other inputs or a combination of these factors. These contracts are normally valued on the basis of quotes obtained from a quotation reporting system, established market makers or Pricing Services (normally determined as of the NYSE Close). Depending on the product and the terms of the transaction, financial derivative instruments can be valued by Pricing Services using a series of techniques, including simulation pricing models. The pricing models use inputs that are observed from actively quoted markets such as quoted prices, issuer details, indices, bid/ask spreads, interest rates, implied volatilities, yield curves, dividends and exchange rates. Financial derivative instruments that use similar valuation techniques and inputs as described above are categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Centrally cleared swaps and over the counter swaps derive their value from underlying asset prices, indices, reference rates, and other inputs or a combination of these factors. They are valued using a broker-dealer bid quotation or on market-based prices provided by Pricing Services (normally determined as of the NYSE Close). Centrally cleared

swaps and over the counter swaps can be valued by Pricing Services using a series of techniques, including simulation pricing models. The pricing models may use inputs that are observed from actively quoted markets such as the overnight index swap rate, London Interbank Offered Rate forward rate, interest rates, yield curves and credit spreads. These securities are categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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 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 Portfolio's 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[†]):

Investment in PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III

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⁾
\$ 1,142	\$ 90,601	\$ (91,538)	\$ (5)	\$ 0	\$ 200	\$ 3	\$ 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. See Note 2, Distributions to Shareholders, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information.

(b) Investments in Securities

The Portfolio may utilize the investments and strategies described below to the extent permitted by the Portfolio's investment policies.

Inflation-Indexed Bonds are fixed income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted by the rate of inflation. The interest rate

on these bonds is generally fixed at issuance at a rate lower than typical bonds. Over the life of an inflation-indexed bond, however, interest will be paid based on a principal value which is adjusted for inflation. Any increase or decrease in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be included as interest income on the Statement of Operations, even though investors do not receive their

principal until maturity. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities. For bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

Loans and Other Indebtedness, Loan Participations and

Assignments are direct debt instruments which are interests in amounts owed to lenders or lending syndicates by corporate, governmental, or other borrowers. The Portfolio's investments in loans may be in the form of participations in loans or assignments of all or a portion of loans from third parties or investments in or originations of loans by the Portfolio. A loan is often administered by a bank or other financial institution (the "agent") that acts as agent for all holders. The agent administers the terms of the loan, as specified in the loan agreement. The Portfolio may invest in multiple series or tranches of a loan, which may have varying terms and carry different associated risks. When the Portfolio purchases assignments from agents it acquires direct rights against the borrowers of the loans. These loans may include participations in bridge loans, which are loans taken out by borrowers for a short period (typically less than one year) pending arrangement of more permanent financing through, for example, the issuance of bonds, frequently high yield bonds issued for the purpose of acquisitions.

The types of loans and related investments in which the Portfolio may invest include, among others, senior loans, subordinated loans (including second lien loans, B-Notes and mezzanine loans), whole loans, commercial real estate and other commercial loans and structured loans. The Portfolio may originate loans or acquire direct interests in loans through primary loan distributions and/or in private transactions. In the case of subordinated loans, there may be significant indebtedness ranking ahead of the borrower's obligation to the holder of such a loan, including in the event of the borrower's insolvency. Mezzanine loans are typically secured by a pledge of an equity interest in the mortgage borrower that owns the real estate rather than an interest in a mortgage.

Investments in loans may include unfunded loan commitments, which are contractual obligations for funding. Unfunded loan commitments may include revolving credit facilities, which may obligate the Portfolio to supply additional cash to the borrower on demand. Unfunded loan commitments represent a future obligation in full, even though a percentage of the committed amount may not be utilized by the borrower. When investing in a loan participation, the Portfolio has the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the agent selling the loan agreement and only upon receipt of payments by the agent from the borrower. The Portfolio may receive a commitment fee based on the undrawn portion of the

underlying line of credit portion of a loan. In certain circumstances, the Portfolio may receive a penalty fee upon the prepayment of a loan by a borrower. Fees earned or paid are recorded as a component of interest income or interest expense, respectively, on the Statement of Operations. Unfunded loan commitments are reflected as a liability on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, loans on real property. Mortgage-related securities are created from pools of residential or commercial mortgage loans, including mortgage loans made by savings and loan institutions, mortgage bankers, commercial banks and others. These securities provide a monthly payment which consists of both interest and principal. Interest may be determined by fixed or adjustable rates. The rate of prepayments on underlying mortgages will affect the price and volatility of a mortgage-related security, and may have the effect of shortening or extending the effective duration of the security relative to what was anticipated at the time of purchase. The timely payment of principal and interest of certain mortgage-related securities is guaranteed with the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Pools created and guaranteed by non-governmental issuers, including government-sponsored corporations, may be supported by various forms of insurance or guarantees, but there can be no assurance that private insurers or guarantors can meet their obligations under the insurance policies or guarantee arrangements. Many of the risks of investing in mortgage-related securities secured by commercial mortgage loans reflect the effects of local and other economic conditions on real estate markets, the ability of tenants to make lease payments, and the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants. These securities may be less liquid and may exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage-related or other asset-backed securities. Other asset-backed securities are created from many types of assets, including, but not limited to, auto loans, accounts receivable, such as credit card receivables and hospital account receivables, home equity loans, student loans, boat loans, mobile home loans, recreational vehicle loans, manufactured housing loans, aircraft leases, computer leases and syndicated bank loans.

Collateralized Debt Obligations ("CDOs") include Collateralized Bond Obligations ("CBOs"), Collateralized Loan Obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured securities. CBOs and CLOs are types of asset-backed securities. A CBO is a trust which is backed by a diversified pool of high risk, below investment grade fixed income securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. The

risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the CDO in which the Portfolio invests. In addition to the normal risks associated with fixed income securities discussed elsewhere in this report and the Portfolio's prospectus and statement of additional information (e.g., prepayment risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, structural risk, legal risk and interest rate risk (which may be exacerbated if the interest rate payable on a structured financing changes based on multiples of changes in interest rates or inversely to changes in interest rates)), CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to, (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments, (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default, (iii) the risk that the Portfolio may invest in CBOs, CLOs, or other CDOs that are subordinate to other classes, and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations ("CMOs") are debt obligations of a legal entity that are collateralized by whole mortgage loans or private mortgage bonds and divided into classes. CMOs are structured into multiple classes, often referred to as "tranches", with each class bearing a different stated maturity and entitled to a different schedule for payments of principal and interest, including prepayments. CMOs may be less liquid and may exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage-related or asset-backed securities.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities ("SMBS") are derivative multi-class mortgage securities. SMBS are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions on a pool of mortgage assets. An SMBS will have one class that will receive all of the interest (the interest-only or "IO" class), while the other class will receive the entire principal (the principal-only or "PO" class). Payments received for IOs are included in interest income on the Statement of Operations. Because no principal will be received at the maturity of an IO, adjustments are made to the cost of the security on a monthly basis until maturity. These adjustments are included in interest income on the Statement of Operations. Payments received for POs are treated as reductions to the cost and par value of the securities.

Payment In-Kind Securities may give the issuer the option at each interest payment date of making interest payments in either cash and/or additional debt securities. Those additional debt securities usually have the same terms, including maturity dates and interest rates, and associated risks as the original bonds. The daily market quotations of the original bonds may include the accrued interest (referred to as a dirty price) and require a pro rata adjustment from the unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments to interest receivable on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Perpetual Bonds are fixed income securities with no maturity date but pay a coupon in perpetuity (with no specified ending or maturity date). Unlike typical fixed income securities, there is no obligation for perpetual bonds to repay principal. The coupon payments, however, are mandatory. While perpetual bonds have no maturity date, they may have a callable date in which the perpetuity is eliminated and the issuer may return the principal received on the specified call date. Additionally, a perpetual bond may have additional features, such as interest rate increases at periodic dates or an increase as of a predetermined point in the future.

Restricted Investments are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale and may generally be sold privately, but may be required to be registered or exempted from such registration before being sold to the public. Private placement securities are generally considered to be restricted except for those securities traded between qualified institutional investors under the provisions of Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933. Disposal of restricted investments may involve time-consuming negotiations and expenses, and prompt sale at an acceptable price may be difficult to achieve. Restricted investments held by the Portfolio at June 30, 2021, as applicable, are disclosed in the Notes to Schedule of Investments.

Securities Issued by U.S. Government Agencies or Government-Sponsored Enterprises are obligations of and, in certain cases, guaranteed by, the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Some U.S. Government securities, such as Treasury bills, notes and bonds, and securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association, are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government; others, such as those of the Federal Home Loan Banks, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Department of the Treasury (the "U.S. Treasury"); and others, such as those of the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA" or "Fannie Mae"), are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency's obligations. U.S. Government securities may include zero coupon securities which do not distribute interest on a current basis and tend to be subject to a greater risk than interest-paying securities of similar maturities.

Government-related guarantors (i.e., not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government) include FNMA and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC" or "Freddie Mac"). FNMA is a government-sponsored corporation. FNMA purchases conventional (i.e., not insured or guaranteed by any government agency) residential mortgages from a list of approved seller/servicers which include state and federally chartered savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, commercial banks and credit unions and mortgage bankers. Pass-through securities issued by FNMA are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by FNMA, but are not backed by the

full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. FHLMC issues Participation Certificates ("PCs"), which are pass-through securities, each representing an undivided interest in a pool of residential mortgages. FHLMC guarantees the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal, but PCs are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Roll-timing strategies can be used where the Portfolio seeks to extend the expiration or maturity of a position, such as a TBA security on an underlying asset, by closing out the position before expiration and opening a new position with respect to substantially the same underlying asset with a later expiration date. TBA securities purchased or sold are reflected on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as an asset or liability, respectively. Recently finalized FINRA rules include mandatory margin requirements for the TBA market that require the Portfolio to post collateral in connection with their TBA transactions. There is no similar requirement applicable to the Portfolio's TBA counterparties. The required collateralization of TBA trades could increase the cost of TBA transactions to the Portfolio and impose added operational complexity.

5. BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

The Portfolio 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.

(a) Reverse Repurchase Agreements In a reverse repurchase agreement, the Portfolio delivers a security in exchange for cash to a financial institution, the counterparty, with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the same or substantially the same security at an agreed upon price and date. In an open maturity reverse repurchase agreement, there is no pre-determined repurchase date and the agreement can be terminated by the Portfolio or counterparty at any time. The Portfolio is entitled to receive principal and interest payments, if any, made on the security delivered to the counterparty during the term of the agreement. Cash received in exchange for securities delivered plus accrued interest payments to be made by the Portfolio to counterparties are reflected as a liability on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Interest payments made by the Portfolio to counterparties are recorded as a component of interest expense on the Statement of Operations. In periods of increased demand for the security, the Portfolio may receive a fee for use of the security by the

counterparty, which may result in interest income to the Portfolio. The Portfolio will segregate assets determined to be liquid by the Adviser or will otherwise cover its obligations under reverse repurchase agreements.

(b) Sale-Buybacks A sale-buyback financing transaction consists of a sale of a security by the Portfolio to a financial institution, the counterparty, with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the same or substantially the same security at an agreed-upon price and date. The Portfolio is not entitled to receive principal and interest payments, if any, made on the security sold to the counterparty during the term of the agreement. The agreed-upon proceeds for securities to be repurchased by the Portfolio are reflected as a liability on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. The Portfolio will recognize net income represented by the price differential between the price received for the transferred security and the agreed-upon repurchase price. This is commonly referred to as the 'price drop'. A price drop consists of (i) the foregone interest and inflationary income adjustments, if any, the Portfolio would have otherwise received had the security not been sold and (ii) the negotiated financing terms between the Portfolio and counterparty. Foregone interest and inflationary income adjustments, if any, are recorded as components of interest income on the Statement of Operations. Interest payments based upon negotiated financing terms made by the Portfolio to counterparties are recorded as a component of interest expense on the Statement of Operations. In periods of increased demand for the security, the Portfolio may receive a fee for use of the security by the counterparty, which may result in interest income to the Portfolio. The Portfolio will segregate assets determined to be liquid by the Adviser or will otherwise cover its obligations under sale-buyback transactions.

(c) Short Sales Short sales are transactions in which the Portfolio sells a security that it may not own. The Portfolio may make short sales of securities to (i) offset potential declines in long positions in similar securities, (ii) to increase the flexibility of the Fund, (iii) for investment return, (iv) as part of a risk arbitrage strategy, and (v) as part of its overall portfolio management strategies involving the use of derivative instruments. When the Portfolio engages in a short sale, it may borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the counterparty. The Portfolio will ordinarily have to pay a fee or premium to borrow a security and be obligated to repay the lender of the security any dividend or interest that accrues on the security during the period of the loan. Securities sold in short sale transactions and the dividend or interest payable on such securities, if any, are reflected as payable for short sales on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Short sales expose the Portfolio to the risk that it will be required to cover its short position at a time when the security or other asset has appreciated in value, thus resulting in losses to the Portfolio. A short sale is "against the box" if the Portfolio holds in its portfolio or has the right to acquire the

security sold short, or securities identical to the security sold short, at no additional cost. The Portfolio will be subject to additional risks to the extent that it engages in short sales that are not “against the box.” The Portfolio’s loss on a short sale could theoretically be unlimited in cases where the Portfolio is unable, for whatever reason, to close out its short position.

(d) 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. FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Portfolio may enter into the financial derivative instruments described below to the extent permitted by the Portfolio’s investment policies.

The following disclosures contain information on how and why the Portfolio uses financial derivative instruments, and how financial derivative instruments affect the Portfolio’s financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The location and fair value amounts of these instruments on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and the net realized gain (loss) and net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on the Statement of Operations, each categorized by type of financial derivative contract and related risk exposure, are included in a table in the Notes to Schedule of Investments. The financial derivative instruments outstanding as of period end and the amounts of net realized gain (loss) and net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on financial derivative instruments during the period, as disclosed in the Notes to Schedule of Investments, serve as indicators of the volume of financial derivative activity for the Portfolio.

(a) Forward Foreign Currency Contracts may be engaged, in connection with settling planned purchases or sales of securities, to hedge the currency exposure associated with some or all of the Portfolio’s securities or as part of an investment strategy. A forward foreign currency contract is an agreement between two parties to buy and sell a currency at a set price on a future date. The market value of a forward foreign currency contract fluctuates with changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Forward foreign currency contracts are marked to market daily, and the change in value is recorded by the Portfolio as an unrealized gain (loss). Realized gains (losses) are equal to the difference between the value of the contract at the time it was opened and the value at the time it was closed and are recorded upon delivery or receipt of the currency. These contracts may involve market risk in excess of the unrealized gain (loss) reflected on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. In addition, the Portfolio could be exposed to risk if the counterparties are unable to meet the terms of the contracts or if the value of the currency changes unfavorably to the U.S. dollar. To mitigate such risk, cash or securities may be exchanged as collateral pursuant to the terms of the underlying contracts.

(b) Futures Contracts are agreements to buy or sell a security or other asset for a set price on a future date and are traded on an exchange. The Portfolio may use futures contracts to manage its exposure to the securities markets or to movements in interest rates and currency values. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts are the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the securities held by the Portfolio and the prices of futures contracts and the possibility of an illiquid market. Futures contracts are valued based upon their quoted daily settlement prices. Upon entering into a futures contract, the Portfolio is required to deposit with its futures broker an amount of cash, U.S. Government and Agency Obligations, or select sovereign debt, in accordance with the initial margin requirements of the broker or exchange. Futures contracts are marked

to market daily and based on such movements in the price of the contracts, an appropriate payable or receivable for the change in value may be posted or collected by the Portfolio ("Futures Variation Margin"). Futures Variation Margins, if any, are disclosed within centrally cleared financial derivative instruments on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Gains (losses) are recognized but not considered realized until the contracts expire or close. Futures contracts involve, to varying degrees, risk of loss in excess of the Futures Variation Margin included within exchange traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

(c) Options Contracts may be written or purchased to enhance returns or to hedge an existing position or future investment. The Portfolio may write call and put options on securities and financial derivative instruments it owns or in which it may invest. Writing put options tends to increase the Portfolio's exposure to the underlying instrument. Writing call options tends to decrease the Portfolio's exposure to the underlying instrument. When the Portfolio writes a call or put, an amount equal to the premium received is recorded and subsequently marked to market to reflect the current value of the option written. These amounts are included on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Premiums received from writing options which expire are treated as realized gains. Premiums received from writing options which are exercised or closed are added to the proceeds or offset against amounts paid on the underlying futures, swap, security or currency transaction to determine the realized gain (loss). Certain options may be written with premiums to be determined on a future date. The premiums for these options are based upon implied volatility parameters at specified terms. The Portfolio as a writer of an option has no control over whether the underlying instrument may be sold ("call") or purchased ("put") and as a result bears the market risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the instrument underlying the written option. There is the risk the Portfolio may not be able to enter into a closing transaction because of an illiquid market.

Purchasing call options tends to increase the Portfolio's exposure to the underlying instrument. Purchasing put options tends to decrease the Portfolio's exposure to the underlying instrument. The Portfolio pays a premium which is included as an asset on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and subsequently marked to market to reflect the current value of the option. Premiums paid for purchasing options which expire are treated as realized losses. Certain options may be purchased with premiums to be determined on a future date. The premiums for these options are based upon implied volatility parameters at specified terms. The risk associated with purchasing put and call options is limited to the premium paid. Premiums paid for purchasing options which are exercised or closed are added to the amounts paid or offset against the proceeds on the underlying investment transaction to determine the realized gain (loss) when the underlying transaction is executed.

Credit Default Swaptions may be written or purchased to hedge exposure to the credit risk of an investment without making a commitment to the underlying instrument. A credit default swaption is an option to sell or buy credit protection on a specific reference by entering into a pre-defined swap agreement by some specified date in the future.

Foreign Currency Options may be written or purchased to be used as a short or long hedge against possible variations in foreign exchange rates or to gain exposure to foreign currencies.

Interest Rate Swaptions may be written or purchased to enter into a pre-defined swap agreement or to shorten, extend, cancel or otherwise modify an existing swap agreement, by some specified date in the future. The writer of the swaption becomes the counterparty to the swap if the buyer exercises. The interest rate swaption agreement will specify whether the buyer of the swaption will be a fixed-rate receiver or a fixed-rate payer upon exercise.

Options on Securities may be written or purchased to enhance returns or to hedge an existing position or future investment. An option on a security uses a specified security as the underlying instrument for the option contract.

(d) Swap Agreements are bilaterally negotiated agreements between the Portfolio and a counterparty to exchange or swap investment cash flows, assets, foreign currencies or market-linked returns at specified, future intervals. Swap agreements may be privately negotiated in the over the counter market ("OTC swaps") or may be cleared through a third party, known as a central counterparty or derivatives clearing organization ("Centrally Cleared Swaps"). The Portfolio may enter into asset, credit default, cross-currency, interest rate, total return, variance and other forms of swap agreements to manage its exposure to credit, currency, interest rate, commodity, equity and inflation risk. In connection with these agreements, securities or cash may be identified as collateral or margin in accordance with the terms of the respective swap agreements to provide assets of value and recourse in the event of default or bankruptcy/insolvency.

Centrally Cleared Swaps are marked to market daily based upon valuations as determined from the underlying contract or in accordance with the requirements of the central counterparty or derivatives clearing organization. Changes in market value, if any, are reflected as a component of net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on the Statement of Operations. Daily changes in valuation of centrally cleared swaps ("Swap Variation Margin"), if any, are disclosed within centrally cleared financial derivative instruments on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Centrally Cleared and OTC swap payments received or paid at the beginning of the measurement period are included on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and represent

premiums paid or received upon entering into the swap agreement to compensate for differences between the stated terms of the swap agreement and prevailing market conditions (credit spreads, currency exchange rates, interest rates, and other relevant factors). Upfront premiums received (paid) are initially recorded as liabilities (assets) and subsequently marked to market to reflect the current value of the swap. These upfront premiums are recorded as realized gain (loss) on the Statement of Operations upon termination or maturity of the swap. A liquidation payment received or made at the termination of the swap is recorded as realized gain (loss) on the Statement of Operations. Net periodic payments received or paid by the Portfolio are included as part of realized gain (loss) on the Statement of Operations.

For purposes of applying certain of the Portfolio's investment policies and restrictions, swap agreements, like other derivative instruments, may be valued by the Portfolio at market value, notional value or full exposure value. In the case of a credit default swap, in applying certain of the Portfolio's investment policies and restrictions, the Portfolio will value the credit default swap at its notional value or its full exposure value (i.e., the sum of the notional amount for the contract plus the market value), but may value the credit default swap at market value for purposes of applying certain of the Portfolio's other investment policies and restrictions. For example, the Portfolio may value credit default swaps at full exposure value for purposes of the Portfolio's credit quality guidelines (if any) because such value in general better reflects the Portfolio's actual economic exposure during the term of the credit default swap agreement. As a result, the Portfolio may, at times, have notional exposure to an asset class (before netting) that is greater or lesser than the stated limit or restriction noted in the Portfolio's prospectus. In this context, both the notional amount and the market value may be positive or negative depending on whether the Portfolio is selling or buying protection through the credit default swap. The manner in which certain securities or other instruments are valued by the Portfolio for purposes of applying investment policies and restrictions may differ from the manner in which those investments are valued by other types of investors.

Entering into swap agreements involves, to varying degrees, elements of interest, credit, market and documentation risk in excess of the amounts recognized on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Such risks involve the possibility that there will be no liquid market for these agreements, that the counterparty to the agreements may default on its obligation to perform or disagree as to the meaning of contractual terms in the agreements and that there may be unfavorable changes in interest rates or the values of the asset upon which the swap is based.

The Portfolio's maximum risk of loss from counterparty credit risk is the discounted net value of the cash flows to be received from the counterparty over the contract's remaining life, to the extent that

amount is positive. The risk may be mitigated by having a master netting arrangement between the Portfolio and the counterparty and by the posting of collateral to the Portfolio to cover the Portfolio's exposure to the counterparty.

To the extent the Portfolio has a policy to limit the net amount owed to or to be received from a single counterparty under existing swap agreements, such limitation only applies to counterparties to OTC swaps and does not apply to centrally cleared swaps where the counterparty is a central counterparty or derivatives clearing organization.

Credit Default Swap Agreements on corporate, loan, sovereign, U.S. municipal or U.S. Treasury issues are entered into to provide a measure of protection against defaults of the issuers (i.e., to reduce risk where the Portfolio owns or has exposure to the referenced obligation) or to take an active long or short position with respect to the likelihood of a particular issuer's default. Credit default swap agreements involve one party making a stream of payments (referred to as the buyer of protection) to another party (the seller of protection) in exchange for the right to receive a specified return in the event that the referenced entity, obligation or index, as specified in the swap agreement, undergoes a certain credit event. As a seller of protection on credit default swap agreements, the Portfolio will generally receive from the buyer of protection a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the swap provided that there is no credit event. As the seller, the Portfolio would effectively add leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to its total net assets, the Portfolio would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap.

If the Portfolio is a seller of protection and a credit event occurs, as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement, the Portfolio will either (i) pay to the buyer of protection an amount equal to the notional amount of the swap and take delivery of the referenced obligation, other deliverable obligations or underlying securities comprising the referenced index or (ii) pay a net settlement amount in the form of cash or securities equal to the notional amount of the swap less the recovery value of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index. If the Portfolio is a buyer of protection and a credit event occurs, as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement, the Portfolio will either (i) receive from the seller of protection an amount equal to the notional amount of the swap and deliver the referenced obligation, other deliverable obligations or underlying securities comprising the referenced index or (ii) receive a net settlement amount in the form of cash or securities equal to the notional amount of the swap less the recovery value of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index. Recovery values are estimated by market makers considering either industry standard recovery rates or entity specific factors and considerations until a credit event occurs. If a credit event has occurred,

the recovery value is determined by a facilitated auction whereby a minimum number of allowable broker bids, together with a specified valuation method, are used to calculate the settlement value. The ability to deliver other obligations may result in a cheapest-to-deliver option (the buyer of protection's right to choose the deliverable obligation with the lowest value following a credit event).

Credit default swap agreements on credit indices involve one party making a stream of payments to another party in exchange for the right to receive a specified return in the event of a write-down, principal shortfall, interest shortfall or default of all or part of the referenced entities comprising the credit index. A credit index is a basket of credit instruments or exposures designed to be representative of some part of the credit market as a whole. These indices are made up of reference credits that are judged by a poll of dealers to be the most liquid entities in the credit default swap market based on the sector of the index. Components of the indices may include, but are not limited to, investment grade securities, high yield securities, asset-backed securities, emerging markets, and/or various credit ratings within each sector. Credit indices are traded using credit default swaps with standardized terms including a fixed spread and standard maturity dates. An index credit default swap references all the names in the index, and if there is a default, the credit event is settled based on that name's weight in the index. The composition of the indices changes periodically, usually every six months, and for most indices, each name has an equal weight in the index. Credit default swaps on credit indices may be used to hedge a portfolio of credit default swaps or bonds, which is less expensive than it would be to buy many credit default swaps to achieve a similar effect. Credit default swaps on indices are instruments for protecting investors owning bonds against default, and traders use them to speculate on changes in credit quality.

Implied credit spreads, represented in absolute terms, utilized in determining the market value of credit default swap agreements on corporate, loan, sovereign, U.S. municipal or U.S. Treasury issues as of period end, if any, are disclosed in the Notes to Schedule of Investments. They serve as an indicator of the current status of payment/performance risk and represent the likelihood or risk of default for the reference entity. The implied credit spread of a particular referenced entity reflects the cost of buying/selling protection and may include upfront payments required to be made to enter into the agreement. Wider credit spreads represent a deterioration of the referenced entity's credit soundness and a greater likelihood or risk of default or other credit event occurring as defined under the terms of the agreement. For credit default swap agreements on asset-backed securities and credit indices, the quoted market prices and resulting values serve as the indicator of the current status of the payment/performance risk. Increasing market values, in absolute terms when compared to the notional amount of the swap, represent a

deterioration of the referenced entity's credit soundness and a greater likelihood or risk of default or other credit event occurring as defined under the terms of the agreement.

The maximum potential amount of future payments (undiscounted) that the Portfolio as a seller of protection could be required to make under a credit default swap agreement equals the notional amount of the agreement. Notional amounts of each individual credit default swap agreement outstanding as of period end for which the Portfolio is the seller of protection are disclosed in the Notes to Schedule of Investments. These potential amounts would be partially offset by any recovery values of the respective referenced obligations, upfront payments received upon entering into the agreement, or net amounts received from the settlement of buy protection credit default swap agreements entered into by the Portfolio for the same referenced entity or entities.

Interest Rate Swap Agreements may be entered into to help hedge against interest rate risk exposure and to maintain the Portfolio's ability to generate income at prevailing market rates. The value of the fixed rate bonds that the Portfolio holds may decrease if interest rates rise. To help hedge against this risk and to maintain its ability to generate income at prevailing market rates, the Portfolio may enter into interest rate swap agreements. Interest rate swap agreements involve the exchange by the Portfolio with another party for their respective commitment to pay or receive interest on the notional amount of principal. Certain forms of interest rate swap agreements may include: (i) interest rate caps, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent that interest rates exceed a specified rate, or "cap", (ii) interest rate floors, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent that interest rates fall below a specified rate, or "floor", (iii) interest rate collars, under which a party sells a cap and purchases a floor or vice versa in an attempt to protect itself against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels, (iv) callable interest rate swaps, under which the buyer pays an upfront fee in consideration for the right to early terminate the swap transaction in whole, at zero cost and at a predetermined date and time prior to the maturity date, (v) spreadlocks, which allow the interest rate swap users to lock in the forward differential (or spread) between the interest rate swap rate and a specified benchmark, or (vi) basis swaps, under which two parties can exchange variable interest rates based on different segments of money markets.

7. PRINCIPAL AND OTHER RISKS

(a) Principal Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio, which could adversely affect its net asset value, yield and total return, are listed below. Please see "Description of Principal Risks" in the Portfolio's prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in the Portfolio.

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.

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. The Portfolio'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 Portfolio's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives and/or adversely affect the value of derivatives and the Portfolio's performance.

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.

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.

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 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.

LIBOR Transition Risk is the risk related to the anticipated discontinuation of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). Certain instruments held by a Portfolio 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 a Portfolio or on certain instruments in which the Portfolio 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 value of certain instruments held by a Portfolio.

(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.

8. 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.

Prime Broker Arrangements may be entered into to facilitate execution and/or clearing of listed equity option transactions or short sales of equity securities between the Portfolio and selected counterparties. The arrangements provide guidelines surrounding the rights, obligations, and other events, including, but not limited to, margin, execution, and settlement. These agreements maintain provisions for, among other things, payments, maintenance of collateral, events of default, and termination. Margin and other assets delivered as collateral are typically in the possession of the prime broker and would offset any obligations due to the prime broker. The market values of listed options and securities sold short and related collateral 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.

9. 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			
	Institutional Class	Class M	Administrative Class	Advisor Class
All Classes	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%

(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

Notes to Financial Statements (Cont.)

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.

	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.

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.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Adviser, Administrator, and Distributor are related parties. Fees paid to these parties are disclosed in Note 9, Fees and Expenses, and the accrued related party fee amounts are disclosed on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

11. 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.

12. 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
\$ 493,834	\$ 643,915	\$ 10,699	\$ 116,800

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

13. 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	251	\$ 2,674	107	\$ 1,086
Class M	3	32	6	56
Administrative Class	782	8,337	2,278	23,405
Advisor Class	143	1,522	254	2,601
Issued as reinvestment of distributions				
Institutional Class	71	748	70	720
Class M	1	10	1	14
Administrative Class	451	4,746	634	6,478
Advisor Class	38	397	37	381
Cost of shares redeemed				
Institutional Class	(148)	(1,572)	(180)	(1,847)
Class M	(5)	(49)	(35)	(356)
Administrative Class	(15,930)	(166,291)	(10,605)	(109,052)
Advisor Class	(156)	(1,655)	(391)	(3,993)
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions	(14,499)	\$ (151,101)	(7,824)	\$ (80,507)

[†] 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 67% of the Portfolio.

14. 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.

15. 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.

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
\$ 0	\$ 0

[†] 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⁾
\$ 62,560	\$ 5,863	\$ (3,305)	\$ 2,558

[†] 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.

Counterparty Abbreviations:

BOA	Bank of America N.A.	GLM	Goldman Sachs Bank USA	SCX	Standard Chartered Bank, London
BPS	BNP Paribas S.A.	GST	Goldman Sachs International	SOG	Societe Generale Paris
BRC	Barclays Bank PLC	HUS	HSBC Bank USA N.A.	SSB	State Street Bank and Trust Co.
CBK	Citibank N.A.	JPM	JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A.	TOR	The Toronto-Dominion Bank
DUB	Deutsche Bank AG	MYC	Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC	UAG	UBS AG Stamford
FAR	Wells Fargo Bank National Association	MYI	Morgan Stanley & Co. International PLC	UBS	UBS Securities LLC
FBF	Credit Suisse International				

Currency Abbreviations:

AUD	Australian Dollar	CNY	Chinese Renminbi (Mainland)	NZD	New Zealand Dollar
BRL	Brazilian Real	COP	Colombian Peso	PEN	Peruvian New Sol
CAD	Canadian Dollar	EUR	Euro	RUB	Russian Ruble
CLP	Chilean Peso	GBP	British Pound	USD (or \$)	United States Dollar
CNH	Chinese Renminbi (Offshore)	MXN	Mexican Peso	ZAR	South African Rand

Exchange Abbreviations:

OTC	Over the Counter
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Index/Spread Abbreviations:

ABX.HE	Asset-Backed Securities Index - Home Equity	CNREPOFIX	China Fixing Repo Rates 7-Day	SONIO	Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate
CDX.HY	Credit Derivatives Index - High Yield	LIBOR03M	3 Month USD-LIBOR	US0003M	ICE 3-Month USD LIBOR
CDX.IG	Credit Derivatives Index - Investment Grade				

Other Abbreviations:

ABS	Asset-Backed Security	CDO	Collateralized Debt Obligation	PIK	Payment-in-Kind
ALT	Alternate Loan Trust	LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate	TBA	To-Be-Announced
BTP	Buoni del Tesoro Poliennali "Long-term Treasury Bond"	Lunar	Monthly payment based on 28-day periods. One year consists of 13 periods.	TIIE	Tasa de Interés Interbancaria de Equilibrio "Equilibrium Interbank Interest Rate"
CDI	Brazil Interbank Deposit Rate	OIS	Overnight Index Swap		

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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