PIMCO

PIMCO VARIABLE INSURANCE TRUST

Semiannual Report

June 30, 2021

PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)

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%.

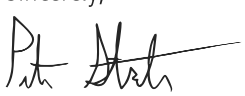
Despite periods of volatility, global equities produced strong results. All told, U.S. equities, as represented by the S&P 500 Index, returned 15.25%, fueled, in our view, by accommodative monetary and fiscal policy and improved investor sentiment after positive COVID-19 vaccine news. Global equities, 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,



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 International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)

PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust (the "Trust") is an open-end management investment company that includes the PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged) (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 Portfolio may have significant exposure to issuers in the United Kingdom. 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 ("benchmark index"). The benchmark index does not take into account fees, expenses, or taxes. The Portfolio's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Portfolio will perform in the future. There is no assurance that the Portfolio, even if the Portfolio has experienced high or unusual performance for one or more periods, will experience similar levels of performance in the future. High performance is defined as a significant increase in either 1) the Portfolio's total return in excess of that of the Portfolio's benchmark between reporting periods or 2) the Portfolio's total return in excess of the Portfolio's historical returns between reporting periods. Unusual performance is defined as a significant change in the Portfolio's performance as compared to one or more previous reporting periods. Historical performance for the Portfolio or a share class thereof may have been positively impacted by fee waivers or expense limitations in place during some or all of the periods shown, if applicable. Future performance (including total return or yield) and distributions may be negatively impacted by the expiration or reduction of any such fee waivers or expense limitations.

The 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	Administrative Class	Advisor Class	Diversification Status
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)	04/30/08	04/30/12	04/30/08	03/31/09	Non-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, 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.

Important Information About the PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged) (Cont.)

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

The SEC adopted a rule that allows shareholder reports to be delivered to investors by providing access to such reports online free of charge and by mailing a notice that the report is electronically available. Pursuant to the rule, investors may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge by contacting their insurance company. Any election to receive reports in paper will apply to all portfolio companies available under the investor's contract at the insurance company.

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

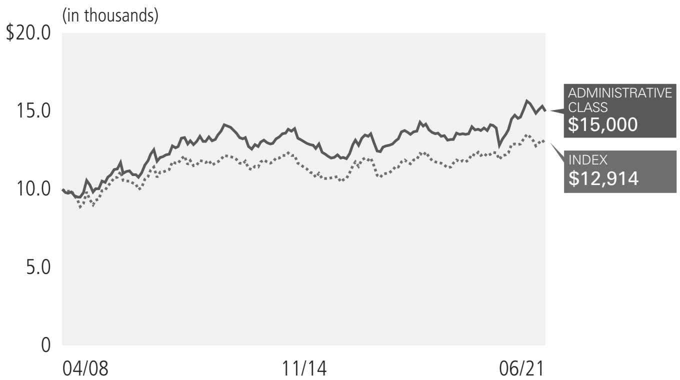
In October 2020, the SEC adopted a rule related to the use of derivatives, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that rescinds and withdraws the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and cover transactions.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

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

In December 2020, the SEC adopted a rule 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 International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)

Cumulative Returns Through June 30, 2021



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

Geographic Breakdown as of June 30, 2021†§

United States	27.8%
China	12.6%
United Kingdom	12.5%
Japan	11.9%
Italy	3.5%
Short-Term Instruments‡	3.0%
Cayman Islands	2.9%
Germany	2.8%
Denmark	2.7%
France	2.6%
Ireland	2.5%
Spain	2.4%
Qatar	2.0%
South Korea	1.8%
Australia	1.8%
Saudi Arabia	1.3%
Israel	1.3%
Supranational	1.0%
Other	3.6%

† % of Investments, at value.

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

‡ Includes Central Funds Used for Cash Management Purposes.

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

		6 Months*	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception≈
	PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged) Institutional Class	(4.14)%	8.74%	2.57%	—	1.38%
—	PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged) Administrative Class	(4.21)%	8.60%	2.43%	1.64%	3.13%
	PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged) Advisor Class	(4.25)%	8.49%	2.33%	1.52%	3.20%
·····	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate ex-USD (USD Unhedged) Index±	(4.42)%	4.60%	1.63%	0.99%	1.96% ◆

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

* Cumulative return.

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

◆ Average annual total return since 04/30/2008.

± Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate ex-USD (USD Unhedged) Index provides a broad-based measure of the global investmentgrade fixed income markets. The major components of this index are the Pan-European Aggregate and the Asian-Pacific Aggregate Indices. The index also includes Eurodollar and Euro-Yen corporate bonds and Canadian Government securities.

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 0.83% for Institutional Class shares, 0.98% for Administrative Class shares, and 1.08% 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.

Investment Objective and Strategy Overview

PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged) seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management, by investing under normal circumstances at least 80% of its assets in Fixed Income Instruments that are economically tied to at least three non-U.S. countries. The Portfolio's investments in Fixed Income Instruments 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:

» Underweight exposure to the euro contributed to relative performance, as the currency depreciated relative to the U.S. dollar.

» Positions in non-Agency mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") contributed to relative performance, as spreads tightened.

» Underweight exposure to duration in the eurozone contributed to relative performance, as yields rose.

» Overweight exposure to select developed market currencies, particularly the Swedish krona and Swiss franc, detracted from relative performance as these currencies depreciated relative to the U.S. dollar.

» Overweight exposure to duration in Australia detracted from relative performance, as yields rose.

» Underweight exposure to the Chinese yuan detracted from relative performance, as the currency appreciated relative to the U.S. dollar.

Expense Example PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)

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)			
	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***	**Net Annualized Expense Ratio****
Institutional Class	$ 1,000.00	$ 958.60	$ 3.63	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,020.73	$ 3.74	0.76%
Administrative Class	1,000.00	957.90	4.34	1,000.00	1,019.95	4.48	0.91
Advisor Class	1,000.00	957.50	4.82	1,000.00	1,019.46	4.97	1.01

* 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 International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)

Selected Per Share Data for the Year or Period Ended^:	Net Asset Value Beginning of Year or Period[(a)]	Investment Operations: Net Investment Income (Loss)[(b)]	Investment Operations: Net Realized/Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Investment Operations: Total	Less Distributions[(c)]: From Net Investment Income	Less Distributions[(c)]: From Net Realized Capital Gain	Less Distributions[(c)]: Tax Basis Return of Capital	Less Distributions[(c)]: Total
Institutional Class								
01/01/2021 - 06/30/2021+	$ 10.53	$ 0.08	$ (0.50)	$ (0.42)	$ (0.54)	$ (0.02)	$ 0.00	$ (0.56)
12/31/2020	10.05	0.16	0.87	1.03	(0.55)	0.00	0.00	(0.55)
12/31/2019	9.58	0.21	0.47	0.68	(0.21)	0.00	0.00	(0.21)
12/31/2018	10.67	0.19	(0.60)	(0.41)	(0.51)	(0.14)	(0.03)	(0.68)
12/31/2017	9.78	0.14	0.93	1.07	(0.18)	0.00	0.00	(0.18)
12/31/2016	9.61	0.14	0.17	0.31	(0.14)	0.00	0.00	(0.14)
Administrative Class								
01/01/2021 - 06/30/2021+	10.53	0.07	(0.50)	(0.43)	(0.53)	(0.02)	0.00	(0.55)
12/31/2020	10.05	0.15	0.86	1.01	(0.53)	0.00	0.00	(0.53)
12/31/2019	9.58	0.19	0.48	0.67	(0.20)	0.00	0.00	(0.20)
12/31/2018	10.67	0.18	(0.60)	(0.42)	(0.50)	(0.14)	(0.03)	(0.67)
12/31/2017	9.78	0.13	0.93	1.06	(0.17)	0.00	0.00	(0.17)
12/31/2016	9.61	0.12	0.17	0.29	(0.12)	0.00	0.00	(0.12)
Advisor Class								
01/01/2021 - 06/30/2021+	10.53	0.06	(0.49)	(0.43)	(0.53)	(0.02)	0.00	(0.55)
12/31/2020	10.05	0.14	0.86	1.00	(0.52)	0.00	0.00	(0.52)
12/31/2019	9.58	0.18	0.48	0.66	(0.19)	0.00	0.00	(0.19)
12/31/2018	10.67	0.17	(0.60)	(0.43)	(0.49)	(0.14)	(0.03)	(0.66)
12/31/2017	9.78	0.12	0.93	1.05	(0.16)	0.00	0.00	(0.16)
12/31/2016	9.61	0.11	0.17	0.28	(0.11)	0.00	0.00	(0.11)

^ 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.

See Accompanying Notes

		Ratios/Supplemental Data						
			Ratios to Average Net Assets					
Net Asset Value End of Year or Period[(a)]	Total Return[(a)]	Net Assets End of Year or Period (000s)	Expenses	Expenses Excluding Waivers	Expenses Excluding Interest Expense	Expenses Excluding Interest Expense and Waivers	Net Investment Income (Loss)	Portfolio Turnover Rate
$ 9.55	(4.14)%	$ 81	0.76%*	0.76%*	0.75%*	0.75%*	1.60%*	219%
10.53	10.93	12	0.83	0.83	0.75	0.75	1.68	514
10.05	7.17	11	0.93	0.93	0.75	0.75	2.10	299
9.58	(3.85)	10	0.87	0.87	0.75	0.75	1.85	197
10.67	10.96	10	0.84	0.84	0.75	0.75	1.37	216
9.78	3.15	9	0.80	0.80	0.75	0.75	1.34	419
9.55	(4.21)	9,786	0.91*	0.91*	0.90*	0.90*	1.31*	219
10.53	10.77	10,504	0.98	0.98	0.90	0.90	1.54	514
10.05	7.02	9,826	1.08	1.08	0.90	0.90	1.95	299
9.58	(3.97)	9,420	1.02	1.02	0.90	0.90	1.72	197
10.67	10.83	8,468	0.99	0.99	0.90	0.90	1.26	216
9.78	3.00	7,731	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.90	1.19	419
9.55	(4.25)	21,603	1.01*	1.01*	1.00*	1.00*	1.22*	219
10.53	10.66	20,408	1.08	1.08	1.00	1.00	1.43	514
10.05	6.92	19,624	1.18	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.85	299
9.58	(4.07)	20,278	1.12	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.61	197
10.67	10.72	22,498	1.09	1.09	1.00	1.00	1.14	216
9.78	2.90	22,506	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.08	419

Statement of Assets and Liabilities PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)

June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

(Amounts in thousands†, except per share amounts)

Assets:	
Investments, at value	
Investments in securities	$ 34,528
Investments in Affiliates	526
Financial Derivative Instruments	
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	38
Over the counter	176
Cash	271
Deposits with counterparty	564
Foreign currency, at value	232
Receivable for investments sold	740
Receivable for TBA investments sold	9,061
Receivable for Portfolio shares sold	9
Interest and/or dividends receivable	233
Total Assets	46,378
Liabilities:	
Borrowings & Other Financing Transactions	
Payable for reverse repurchase agreements	$ 681
Payable for short sales	2,533
Financial Derivative Instruments	
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	28
Over the counter	556
Payable for investments purchased	1,104
Payable for TBA investments purchased	9,980
Accrued investment advisory fees	7
Accrued supervisory and administrative fees	13
Accrued distribution fees	5
Accrued servicing fees	1
Total Liabilities	14,908
Net Assets	$ 31,470
Net Assets Consist of:	
Paid in capital	$ 32,084
Distributable earnings (accumulated loss)	(614)
Net Assets	$ 31,470
Net Assets:	
Institutional Class	$ 81
Administrative Class	9,786
Advisor Class	21,603
Shares Issued and Outstanding:	
Institutional Class	8
Administrative Class	1,025
Advisor Class	2,264
Net Asset Value Per Share Outstanding[(a)]:	
Institutional Class	$ 9.55
Administrative Class	9.55
Advisor Class	9.55
Cost of investments in securities	$ 33,345
Cost of investments in Affiliates	$ 526
Cost of foreign currency held	$ 234
Proceeds received on short sales	$ 2,526
Cost or premiums of financial derivative instruments, net	$ (88)

† 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.

See Accompanying Notes

Statement of Operations PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)

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

Investment Income:	
Interest, net of foreign taxes*	$ 338
Dividends from Investments in Affiliates	1
Total Income	339
Expenses:	
Investment advisory fees	38
Supervisory and administrative fees	76
Servicing fees - Administrative Class	8
Distribution and/or servicing fees - Advisor Class	25
Interest expense	2
Total Expenses	149
Net Investment Income (Loss)	190
Net Realized Gain (Loss):	
Investments in securities	133
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	(55)
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	569
Short sales	27
Foreign currency	(51)
Net Realized Gain (Loss)	623
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation):	
Investments in securities	(1,361)
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	(27)
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	(881)
Short sales	(1)
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	72
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	(2,198)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	$ (1,385)
* Foreign tax withholdings	$ 1

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

Statements of Changes in Net Assets PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)

(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)	$ 190	$ 409
Net realized gain (loss)	623	656
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(2,198)	1,600
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	(1,385)	2,665
Distributions to Shareholders:		
From net investment income and/or net realized capital gains		
Institutional Class	(4)	(1)
Administrative Class	(538)	(459)
Advisor Class	(1,160)	(987)
Total Distributions[(a)]	(1,702)	(1,447)
Portfolio Share Transactions:		
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions*	3,633	245
Total Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	546	1,463
Net Assets:		
Beginning of period	30,924	29,461
End of period	$ 31,470	$ 30,924

† 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.

 See Accompanying Notes

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

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)		MARKET VALUE (000S)
INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES 109.7%				
ARGENTINA 0.0%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.0%				
Argentina Government International Bond				
0.125% due 07/09/2030 þ	$	7	$	2
0.125% due 07/09/2035 þ		5		1
36.104% (BADLARPP + 2.000%) due 04/03/2022 ~	ARS	480		3
Autonomous City of Buenos Aires				
39.117% (BADLARPP + 5.000%) due 01/23/2022 ~		30		0
Provincia de Buenos Aires				
37.854% due 04/12/2025		100		1
Total Argentina (Cost $33)				**7**
AUSTRALIA 2.0%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.3%				
Sydney Airport Finance Co. Pty. Ltd.				
3.900% due 03/22/2023	$	100		105
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.7%				
Australia Government International Bond				
0.500% due 09/21/2026	AUD	600		442
1.000% due 12/21/2030		100		72
Treasury Corp. of Victoria				
4.250% due 12/20/2032		20		19
				533
Total Australia (Cost $616)				**638**
CANADA 0.3%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.3%				
Province of Ontario				
0.625% due 01/21/2026	$	100		99
Total Canada (Cost $99)				**99**
CAYMAN ISLANDS 3.1%				
ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES 2.4%				
Dryden Senior Loan Fund				
1.084% due 10/15/2027 •	$	74		74
1.204% due 04/15/2029 •		100		100
MF1 Multifamily Housing Mortgage Loan Trust				
1.200% due 07/16/2036 •		100		100
Palmer Square Loan Funding Ltd.				
0.000% due 07/20/2029 •(b)		150		150
STWD Ltd.				
1.283% due 04/18/2038 •		100		100
Venture CLO Ltd.				
1.208% due 04/20/2029 •		97		97
1.288% due 01/20/2029 •		100		100
Zais CLO Ltd.				
1.334% due 04/15/2028 •		44		44
				765
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.7%				
Sands China Ltd.				
5.400% due 08/08/2028		200		232
Total Cayman Islands (Cost $965)				**997**
CHINA 14.1%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 14.1%				
China Development Bank				
3.390% due 07/10/2027	CNY	500		78
3.430% due 01/14/2027		1,600		249
3.500% due 08/13/2026		2,000		313

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)		MARKET VALUE (000S)
3.680% due 02/26/2026	CNY	2,700	$	425
4.040% due 04/10/2027		600		96
4.240% due 08/24/2027		8,500		1,375
4.880% due 02/09/2028		2,400		403
China Government International Bond				
2.700% due 11/03/2026		400		61
2.740% due 08/04/2026		600		92
2.850% due 01/28/2026		200		31
2.850% due 06/04/2027		400		61
3.020% due 10/22/2025		6,100		948
3.280% due 12/03/2027		1,900		298
Total China (Cost $4,189)				**4,430**
DENMARK 3.0%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 3.0%				
Jyske Realkredit A/S				
1.000% due 10/01/2050	DKK	1,211		185
Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab				
1.000% due 10/01/2050		2,404		366
Nykredit Realkredit A/S				
1.000% due 10/01/2050		2,611		397
Total Denmark (Cost $923)				**948**
FRANCE 2.9%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 2.9%				
France Government International Bond				
0.500% due 05/25/2072	EUR	50		46
0.750% due 05/25/2052		250		283
2.000% due 05/25/2048		220		336
3.250% due 05/25/2045		140		259
Total France (Cost $788)				**924**
GERMANY 3.2%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 3.2%				
Deutsche Bank AG				
1.000% due 11/19/2025 •	EUR	100		121
1.625% due 01/20/2027		100		125
1.750% due 11/19/2030 •		100		125
2.625% due 02/12/2026		200		260
IHO Verwaltungs GmbH (3.625% Cash or 4.375% PIK)				
3.625% due 05/15/2025 (c)		100		121
Volkswagen Bank GmbH				
0.625% due 09/08/2021		100		119
1.875% due 01/31/2024		100		124
Total Germany (Cost $959)				**995**
IRELAND 2.8%				
ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES 2.8%				
ALME Loan Funding DAC				
0.750% due 01/15/2031 •	EUR	248		294
Man GLG Euro CLO DAC				
0.690% due 12/15/2031 •		250		297
0.870% due 01/15/2030 •		250		296
Total Ireland (Cost $849)				**887**
ISRAEL 1.4%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.4%				
Israel Government International Bond				
0.020% (MAKA5DAY) due 11/30/2021~	ILS	700		215
0.750% due 07/31/2022		100		31
2.000% due 03/31/2027		200		66
5.500% due 01/31/2022		400		127
Total Israel (Cost $433)				**439**

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)		MARKET VALUE (000S)
ITALY 3.9%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.8%				
Banca Carige SpA				
0.957% (EUR003M + 1.500%) due 05/25/2022 ~	EUR	100	$	119
1.161% due 10/25/2021 •		100		119
				238
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 3.1%				
Italy Buoni Poliennali Del Tesoro				
0.950% due 12/01/2031		100		120
1.450% due 11/15/2024		200		250
1.500% due 04/30/2045		100		115
1.850% due 07/01/2025		200		255
2.150% due 03/01/2072		50		58
Italy Government International Bond				
6.000% due 08/04/2028	GBP	100		179
				977
Total Italy (Cost $1,154)				**1,215**
JAPAN 13.3%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 13.3%				
Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities				
0.625% due 09/02/2025	$	200		197
Japan Government International Bond				
0.100% due 03/10/2028 (f)	JPY	30,268		280
0.100% due 03/20/2029		135,000		1,229
0.100% due 03/20/2030		40,000		363
0.300% due 06/20/2046		25,000		211
0.500% due 09/20/2046		50,850		449
0.700% due 12/20/2048		42,400		388
1.200% due 09/20/2035		42,650		436
1.300% due 06/20/2035		40,000		413
1.700% due 06/20/2033		20,000		213
Total Japan (Cost $4,325)				**4,179**
KUWAIT 0.7%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.7%				
Kuwait International Government Bond				
3.500% due 03/20/2027	$	200		223
Total Kuwait (Cost $199)				**223**
MALAYSIA 0.2%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.2%				
Malaysia Government International Bond				
3.502% due 05/31/2027	MYR	100		25
Malaysia Government Investment Issue				
4.130% due 07/09/2029		100		26
4.369% due 10/31/2028		100		26
Total Malaysia (Cost $74)				**77**
PERU 1.0%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.0%				
Peru Government International Bond				
5.350% due 08/12/2040	PEN	100		23
5.940% due 02/12/2029		173		49
6.350% due 08/12/2028		700		204
6.950% due 08/12/2031		79		23
Total Peru (Cost $337)				**299**
QATAR 2.2%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 2.2%				
Qatar Government International Bond				
3.875% due 04/23/2023	$	200		213
4.000% due 03/14/2029		200		231

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
4.500% due 04/23/2028	$ 200	$ 236
Total Qatar (Cost $601)		**680**
ROMANIA 0.2%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.2%		
Romania Government International Bond		
2.000% due 04/14/2033	EUR 50	59
2.750% due 04/14/2041	15	18
Total Romania (Cost $76)		**77**
RUSSIA 0.2%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.2%		
Russia Government International Bond		
7.650% due 04/10/2030	RUB 3,700	53
Total Russia (Cost $58)		**53**
SAUDI ARABIA 1.4%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.4%		
Saudi Government International Bond		
2.375% due 10/26/2021	$ 200	201
4.625% due 10/04/2047	200	240
Total Saudi Arabia (Cost $438)		**441**
SOUTH KOREA 2.0%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 2.0%		
Korea Government International Bond		
2.125% due 06/10/2027	KRW 65,000	58
2.375% due 12/10/2027	80,000	73
2.375% due 12/10/2028	330,000	302
2.625% due 06/10/2028	130,000	120
5.500% due 03/10/2028	80,000	87
Total South Korea (Cost $637)		**640**
	SHARES	
SPAIN 2.7%		
PREFERRED SECURITIES 0.4%		
Banco Santander S.A.		
6.250% due 09/11/2021 •(g)(h)	100,000	120
	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 2.3%		
Autonomous Community of Catalonia		
4.900% due 09/15/2021	EUR 100	120
Spain Government International Bond		
0.850% due 07/30/2037	100	117
1.400% due 07/30/2028	320	415
1.450% due 10/31/2071	75	79
		731
Total Spain (Cost $814)		**851**
SUPRANATIONAL 1.2%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 1.2%		
European Union		
0.000% due 07/06/2026 (b)(e)	EUR 200	242
0.000% due 07/04/2031 (e)	100	118
Total Supranational (Cost $362)		**360**
SWITZERLAND 0.7%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.7%		
UBS AG		
5.125% due 05/15/2024 (h)	$ 200	221
Total Switzerland (Cost $220)		**221**
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES 0.7%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.7%		
Emirate of Abu Dhabi Government International Bond		
2.500% due 10/11/2022	$ 200	$ 206
Total United Arab Emirates (Cost $200)		**206**
UNITED KINGDOM 13.9%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 7.4%		
Barclays PLC		
2.375% due 10/06/2023 •	GBP 100	141
3.375% due 04/02/2025 •	EUR 200	259
BG Energy Capital PLC		
4.000% due 10/15/2021	$ 200	202
HSBC Holdings PLC		
4.041% due 03/13/2028 •	200	222
6.750% due 09/11/2028	GBP 50	91
Lloyds Bank PLC		
4.875% due 03/30/2027	100	170
Lloyds Banking Group PLC		
3.900% due 03/12/2024	$ 200	217
Marks & Spencer PLC		
4.250% due 12/08/2023	GBP 100	147
Nationwide Building Society		
4.363% due 08/01/2024 •	$ 200	215
Natwest Group PLC		
5.076% due 01/27/2030 •	200	237
NatWest Markets PLC		
0.625% due 03/02/2022	EUR 100	120
Santander UK Group Holdings PLC		
3.571% due 01/10/2023	$ 200	203
Tesco Property Finance PLC		
5.744% due 04/13/2040	GBP 47	88
		2,312
NON-AGENCY MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES 5.1%		
Avon Finance PLC		
0.949% due 09/20/2048 •	90	126
Eurosail PLC		
0.000% due 12/10/2044 •	EUR 9	11
0.000% due 03/13/2045 •	16	18
0.244% due 03/13/2045 •	GBP 31	43
Hawksmoor Mortgages		
1.099% due 05/25/2053 •	197	273
Mansard Mortgages PLC		
0.731% due 12/15/2049 •	67	93
Newgate Funding PLC		
1.081% due 12/15/2050 •	103	141
Residential Mortgage Securities PLC		
1.299% due 06/20/2070 •	88	123
Ripon Mortgages PLC		
0.881% due 08/20/2056 •	61	85
RMAC Securities PLC		
0.000% due 06/12/2044 •	EUR 77	89
0.254% due 06/12/2044 •	GBP 92	123
Silverstone Master Issuer PLC		
0.799% due 01/21/2070 •	66	92
Stratton Mortgage Funding PLC		
0.948% due 07/20/2060 •	97	135
1.249% due 05/25/2051 •	81	113
Trinity Square PLC		
0.000% due 07/15/2059 •	100	139
		1,604
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.4%		
United Kingdom Gilt		
1.750% due 01/22/2049	100	155
3.250% due 01/22/2044	150	290
		445
Total United Kingdom (Cost $4,094)		**4,361**
UNITED STATES 30.9%		
ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES 5.5%		
A10 Bridge Asset Financing LLC		
2.021% due 08/15/2040	$ 70	$ 70
Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust, Inc.		
0.352% due 06/25/2037 •	200	196
Countrywide Asset-Backed Certificates		
0.232% due 07/25/2037 •	19	18
0.312% due 06/25/2047 •	286	277
0.332% due 04/25/2037 •	41	38
Countrywide Asset-Backed Certificates Trust		
0.752% due 08/25/2035 •	125	123
LMREC LLC		
1.160% due 04/22/2037 •	100	100
Renaissance Home Equity Loan Trust		
2.642% due 12/25/2032 •	32	32
Saxon Asset Securities Trust		
1.842% due 12/25/2037 •	57	56
SG Mortgage Securities Trust		
0.242% due 10/25/2036 •	194	187
SMB Private Education Loan Trust		
1.290% due 07/15/2053	78	79
Structured Asset Investment Loan Trust		
1.817% due 10/25/2034 •	116	117
Structured Asset Securities Corp. Mortgage Loan Trust		
0.227% due 07/25/2036 •	8	8
Terwin Mortgage Trust		
1.032% due 11/25/2033 •	1	1
Towd Point Mortgage Trust		
1.092% due 05/25/2058 •	45	45
2.710% due 01/25/2060 ~	67	69
2.900% due 10/25/2059 ~	208	215
Toyota Auto Loan Extended Note Trust		
2.560% due 11/25/2031	100	106
		1,737
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 2.7%		
7-Eleven, Inc.		
0.625% due 02/10/2023	100	100
Boeing Co.		
1.433% due 02/04/2024	100	100
ERAC USA Finance LLC		
2.600% due 12/01/2021	100	101
Ford Motor Credit Co. LLC		
1.514% due 02/17/2023	EUR 100	121
Nissan Motor Acceptance Corp.		
0.836% due 09/28/2022 •	$ 100	100
Oracle Corp.		
2.875% due 03/25/2031 (i)	100	104
Penske Truck Leasing Co. LP		
3.950% due 03/10/2025	100	109
Zimmer Biomet Holdings, Inc.		
3.550% due 04/01/2025	100	109
		844
LOAN PARTICIPATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS 0.3%		
Charter Communications Operating LLC		
1.860% (LIBOR03M + 1.750%) due 02/01/2027 ~	95	94
NON-AGENCY MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES 3.4%		
Bear Stearns ALT-A Trust		
3.089% due 11/25/2036 ^~	63	42
Chase Mortgage Finance Trust		
3.059% due 07/25/2037 ~	2	2
Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust, Inc.		
2.210% due 09/25/2035 •	2	2
Countrywide Alternative Loan Resecuritization Trust		
6.000% due 08/25/2037 ^~	123	89

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Countrywide Alternative Loan Trust		
0.792% due 05/25/2036 •	$ 219	$ 103
Countrywide Home Loan Mortgage Pass-Through Trust		
6.500% due 11/25/2047	47	34
DBUBS Mortgage Trust		
1.200% due 11/10/2046 ~(a)	61	0
Deutsche ALT-A Securities, Inc. Mortgage Loan Trust		
0.282% due 08/25/2047 •	97	92
DROP Mortgage Trust		
1.220% due 04/15/2026 •	100	101
Extended Stay America Trust		
1.155% due 07/15/2038 •(b)	100	100
First Horizon Mortgage Pass-Through Trust		
2.806% due 05/25/2037 ^~	12	7
GSR Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.825% due 11/25/2035 ~	24	25
HarborView Mortgage Loan Trust		
0.653% due 02/19/2036 •	155	108
Impac CMB Trust		
0.812% due 10/25/2034 •	23	22
IndyMac Mortgage Loan Trust		
0.572% due 07/25/2035 •	12	11
JP Morgan Alternative Loan Trust		
2.849% due 12/25/2035 ^~	35	29
JP Morgan Chase Commercial Mortgage Securities Trust		
4.070% due 11/15/2043	45	45
JP Morgan Mortgage Trust		
2.662% due 02/25/2036 ^~	7	6
Mellon Residential Funding Corp. Mortgage Pass-Through Trust		
0.933% due 08/15/2032 •	15	14
Merrill Lynch Mortgage Investors Trust		
2.809% due 02/25/2035 ~	4	4
Morgan Stanley Bank of America Merrill Lynch Trust		
1.098% due 12/15/2048 ~(a)	269	3
New Residential Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.750% due 07/25/2059 ~	76	80
2.750% due 11/25/2059 ~	78	81
Structured Asset Securities Corp.		
0.372% due 01/25/2036 •	13	13
Thornburg Mortgage Securities Trust		
1.494% due 06/25/2047 ^•	6	5
WaMu Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates Trust		
2.409% due 03/25/2034 ~	31	32
2.725% due 03/25/2035 ~	$ 24	$ 25
3.082% due 09/25/2036 ~	8	7
		1,082

	SHARES	
PREFERRED SECURITIES 0.5%		
Bank of America Corp.		
5.875% due 03/15/2028 •(g)	50,000	57
Charles Schwab Corp.		
5.375% due 06/01/2025 •(g)	100,000	111
		168

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	
U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES 13.2%		
Fannie Mae		
3.500% due 01/01/2059	$ 74	81
Freddie Mac		
0.460% due 01/15/2038 •	26	26
0.673% due 12/15/2037 •	2	2
1.992% due 01/15/2038 ~(a)	26	2
Small Business Administration		
5.980% due 05/01/2022	2	2
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security		
2.500% due 12/01/2050 - 02/01/2051	485	503
3.000% due 10/01/2049	84	90
3.500% due 10/01/2039 - 07/01/2050	75	79
4.000% due 06/01/2050	66	70
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA		
4.000% due 08/01/2051	2,800	2,984
4.500% due 08/01/2051	300	323
		4,162
U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS 5.3%		
U.S. Treasury Bonds		
1.875% due 02/15/2051	50	48
U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (f)		
0.500% due 01/15/2028 (j)(m)	541	607
2.500% due 01/15/2029	124	160
U.S. Treasury Notes		
0.500% due 02/28/2026	25	25
0.625% due 05/15/2030	200	187
1.625% due 08/15/2029	200	204
2.875% due 04/30/2025 (j)	$ 400	$ 434
		1,665
Total United States (Cost $9,374)		**9,752**
SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 1.7%		
ARGENTINA TREASURY BILLS 0.0%		
38.439% due 07/30/2021 - 09/13/2021 (d)(e)(f)	ARS 1,419	8
ISRAEL TREASURY BILLS 1.7%		
(0.018)% due 11/30/2021 - 06/08/2022 (d)(e)	ILS 1,700	521
Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost $528)		**529**
Total Investments in Securities (Cost $33,345)		**34,528**

	SHARES	
INVESTMENTS IN AFFILIATES 1.7%		
SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 1.7%		
CENTRAL FUNDS USED FOR CASH MANAGEMENT PURPOSES 1.7%		
PIMCO Short Asset Portfolio	1,453	14
PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III	51,883	512
Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost $526)		**526**
Total Investments in Affiliates (Cost $526)		**526**
Total Investments 111.4% (Cost $33,871)		**$ 35,054**
Financial Derivative Instruments (k)(l) (1.2)% (Cost or Premiums, net $(88))		**(370)**
Other Assets and Liabilities, net (10.2)%		**(3,214)**
Net Assets 100.0%		**$ 31,470**

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS:

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

^ Security is in default.

~ 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.

þ 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) When-issued security.

(c) Payment in-kind security.

(d) Coupon represents a weighted average yield to maturity.

(e) Zero coupon security.

(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.

(i) RESTRICTED SECURITIES:

Issuer Description	Coupon	Maturity Date	Acquisition Date	Cost	Market Value	Market Value as Percentage of Net Assets
Oracle Corp.	2.875%	03/25/2031	03/22/2021	$ 100	$ 104	0.33%

BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS:

Counterparty	Borrowing Rate[(1)]	Settlement Date	Maturity Date	Amount Borrowed[(1)]	Payable for Reverse Repurchase Agreements
CIB	0.040%	05/20/2021	07/20/2021	$ (681)	$ (681)
Total Reverse Repurchase Agreements					**$ (681)**

SHORT SALES:

Description	Coupon	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Proceeds	Payable for Short Sales
Canada (0.4)%					
Sovereign Issues (0.4)%					
Canada Government International Bond	2.750%	12/01/2048	CAD 134	$ (126)	$ (130)
United States (7.6)%					
U.S. Government Agencies (7.6)%					
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA	2.000	08/01/2051	$ 1,200	(1,207)	(1,209)
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA	2.500	08/01/2051	650	(670)	(671)
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA	3.000	09/01/2051	300	(312)	(312)
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA	3.500	08/01/2051	200	(211)	(211)
Total United States				(2,400)	(2,403)
Total Short Sales (8.0)%				**$ (2,526)**	**$ (2,533)**

BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS SUMMARY

The following is a summary by counterparty of the market value of Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions and collateral pledged/(received) as of June 30, 2021:

Counterparty	Repurchase Agreement Proceeds to be Received	Payable for Reverse Repurchase Agreements	Payable for Sale-Buyback Transactions	Payable for Short Sales	Total Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions	Collateral Pledged/(Received)	Net Exposure[(2)]
Global/Master Repurchase Agreement							
CIB	$ 0	$ (681)	$ 0	$ 0	$ (681)	$ 677	$ (4)
Master Securities Forward Transaction Agreement							
TDM	0	0	0	(130)	(130)	0	(130)
Total Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions	**$ 0**	**$ (681)**	**$ 0**	**$ (130)**			

CERTAIN TRANSFERS ACCOUNTED FOR AS SECURED BORROWINGS

Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements

	Overnight and Continuous	Up to 30 days	31-90 days	Greater Than 90 days	Total
Reverse Repurchase Agreements					
U.S. Treasury Obligations	$ 0	$ (681)	$ 0	$ 0	$ (681)
Total Borrowings	**$ 0**	**$ (681)**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ (681)**
Payable for reverse repurchase agreements					**$ (681)**

(j) Securities with an aggregate market value of $677 have been pledged as collateral under the terms of the above master agreements as of June 30, 2021.

(1) The average amount of borrowings outstanding during the period ended June 30, 2021 was $(2,596) at a weighted average interest rate of (0.260%). Average borrowings may include reverse repurchase agreements and sale-buyback transactions, if held during the period.

(2) Net Exposure represents the net receivable/(payable) that would be due from/to the counterparty in the event of default. Exposure from borrowings and other financing transactions 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.

 See Accompanying Notes

(k) 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	Variation Margin Liability
90-Day Eurodollar March Futures	03/2022	1	$ 250	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Australia Government 10-Year Bond September Futures	09/2021	3	318	1	1	0
Euro-BTP Italy Government Bond September Futures	09/2021	9	1,616	20	8	0
Euro-Buxl 30-Year Bond September Futures	09/2021	1	241	4	2	(1)
U.S. Treasury 5-Year Note September Futures	09/2021	5	617	(1)	0	0
U.S. Treasury 10-Year Note September Futures	09/2021	9	1,193	8	2	0
U.S. Treasury 10-Year Ultra Long-Term Bond September Futures	09/2021	5	736	14	3	0
U.S. Treasury Ultra Long-Term Bond September Futures	09/2021	1	193	10	1	0
				$ 56	$ 17	$ (1)

SHORT FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
Australia Government 3-Year Note September Futures	09/2021	3	$ (262)	$ 1	$ 0	$ 0
Euro-Bund 10-Year Bond September Futures	09/2021	6	(1,228)	(7)	2	(4)
Euro-OAT France Government 10-Year Bond September Futures	09/2021	3	(566)	(2)	0	(1)
Euro-Schatz September Futures	09/2021	12	(1,596)	0	0	0
				$ (8)	$ 2	$ (5)
Total Futures Contracts				**$ 48**	**$ 19**	**$ (6)**

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	Variation Margin Liability
Exelon Generation Co. LLC	1.000%	Quarterly	06/20/2022	0.278%	$ 100	$ 0	$ 1	$ 1	$ 0	$ 0
Rolls-Royce PLC	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2026	2.318	EUR 50	(5)	1	(4)	0	0
Tesco PLC	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2022	0.138	100	0	1	1	0	0
						$ (5)	$ 3	$ (2)	$ 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	Variation Margin Liability
CDX.HY-36 5-Year Index	(5.000)%	Quarterly	06/20/2026	$ 100	$ (10)	$ 0	$ (10)	$ 0	$ 0
CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	(1.000)	Quarterly	12/20/2025	200	(5)	0	(5)	0	0
CDX.IG-36 10-Year Index	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2031	700	(1)	(7)	(8)	0	0
					$ (16)	$ (7)	$ (23)	$ 0	$ 0

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CREDIT INDICES - SELL PROTECTION[1]

Index/Tranches	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount[4]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value[5]	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	1.000%	Quarterly	06/20/2026	$ 1,200	$ 29	$ 2	$ 31	$ 0	$ 0

INTEREST RATE SWAPS - BASIS SWAPS

Pay Floating Rate Index	Receive Floating Rate Index	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
3-Month USD-LIBOR	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.091%	Quarterly	03/18/2022	$ 4,200	$ 0	$ (2)	$ (2)	$ 0	$ 0
3-Month USD-LIBOR	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.084%	Quarterly	04/26/2022	3,100	0	0	0	0	0
3-Month USD-LIBOR	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.070%	Quarterly	06/12/2022	300	0	0	0	0	0
3-Month USD-LIBOR	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.084%	Quarterly	06/12/2022	300	0	0	0	0	0
3-Month USD-LIBOR	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.085%	Quarterly	06/19/2022	1,300	0	(1)	(1)	0	0
3-Month USD-LIBOR(6)	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.073%	Quarterly	04/27/2023	1,300	0	0	0	0	0
3-Month USD-LIBOR(6)	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.070%	Quarterly	03/07/2024	200	0	0	0	0	0
3-Month USD-LIBOR(6)	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.088%	Quarterly	09/06/2024	700	0	0	0	0	0
3-Month USD-LIBOR(6)	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.105%	Quarterly	09/27/2024	600	0	0	0	0	0
3-Month USD-LIBOR(6)	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.102%	Quarterly	10/04/2024	400	0	0	0	0	0
					$ 0	$ (3)	$ (3)	$ 0	$ 0

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
Pay(6)	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.250%	Annual	09/15/2023	GBP 500	$ 1	$ (1)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Pay(6)	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.500	Annual	09/15/2026	300	1	(1)	0	1	0
Pay(6)	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.750	Annual	09/15/2031	300	(1)	2	1	1	0
Receive(6)	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.750	Annual	09/15/2051	50	3	(2)	1	0	0
Pay(6)	1-Day JPY-MUTKCALM Compounded-OIS	0.000	Annual	12/15/2023	JPY 80,000	1	0	1	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.850	Maturity	01/03/2022	BRL 900	0	2	2	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.859	Maturity	01/03/2022	2,100	0	5	5	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.860	Maturity	01/03/2022	1,200	0	3	3	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.870	Maturity	01/03/2022	700	0	2	2	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.871	Maturity	01/03/2022	900	0	2	2	0	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	3.300	Maturity	01/03/2022	11,700	0	(14)	(14)	0	(1)
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	3.345	Maturity	01/03/2022	300	0	(1)	(1)	0	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	3.350	Maturity	01/03/2022	5,300	0	(9)	(9)	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	3.360	Maturity	01/03/2022	1,800	(3)	5	2	0	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	3.700	Maturity	01/03/2022	3,300	(1)	(4)	(5)	0	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.270	Semi-Annual	03/03/2022	CAD 200	0	1	1	0	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.500	Semi-Annual	06/17/2022	100	1	0	1	0	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.220	Semi-Annual	03/03/2025	400	0	1	1	0	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.500	Semi-Annual	06/17/2025	100	(1)	2	1	0	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.000	Semi-Annual	06/16/2026	150	(2)	(1)	(3)	0	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	2.500	Semi-Annual	06/19/2029	350	11	6	17	1	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.500	Semi-Annual	06/17/2030	650	(4)	(8)	(12)	1	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.250	Semi-Annual	06/16/2031	250	(12)	1	(11)	0	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.750	Semi-Annual	12/16/2046	300	(41)	17	(24)	1	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	2.565	Semi-Annual	03/07/2049	100	0	6	6	1	0
Pay	3-Month SEK-STIBOR	0.500	Annual	06/19/2024	SEK 3,300	8	(4)	4	0	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.500	Semi-Annual	12/18/2021	$ 500	(7)	1	(6)	0	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.250	Semi-Annual	06/16/2022	1,500	(1)	0	(1)	0	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.250	Semi-Annual	06/16/2023	1,100	1	0	1	0	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.305	Semi-Annual	08/21/2023	300	0	(7)	(7)	0	0
Receive(6)	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.298	Semi-Annual	08/25/2024	150	0	(3)	(3)	0	0
Receive(6)	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.249	Semi-Annual	08/31/2024	350	0	(6)	(6)	0	0
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.000	Semi-Annual	12/16/2025	425	11	(8)	3	0	0
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.400	Semi-Annual	03/30/2026	50	(1)	0	(1)	0	0
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.500	Semi-Annual	06/16/2026	560	(12)	0	(12)	0	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	3.000	Semi-Annual	06/19/2026	100	(3)	(7)	(10)	0	0
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.400	Semi-Annual	01/15/2028	1,270	(11)	(49)	(60)	1	0
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.500	Semi-Annual	06/16/2028	50	(3)	1	(2)	0	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.250	Semi-Annual	06/20/2028	800	53	(111)	(58)	0	(1)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.000	Semi-Annual	01/15/2030	500	(2)	(30)	(32)	0	(1)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.000	Semi-Annual	12/16/2030	770	(6)	34	28	0	(2)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.750	Semi-Annual	03/30/2031	1,505	12	78	90	0	(4)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.750	Semi-Annual	06/16/2031	825	66	(12)	54	0	(2)
Pay(6)	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.950	Semi-Annual	10/04/2031	50	0	2	2	0	0
Receive(6)	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.720	Semi-Annual	10/15/2031	150	0	(3)	(3)	0	(1)
Receive(6)	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.750	Semi-Annual	12/15/2031	100	(2)	0	(2)	0	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.250	Semi-Annual	12/16/2050	50	0	6	6	0	0
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.460	Semi-Annual	02/02/2051	100	(1)	(6)	(7)	1	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.150	Semi-Annual	03/30/2051	350	20	31	51	0	(2)
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.250	Semi-Annual	06/16/2051	300	(66)	27	(39)	2	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.968	Semi-Annual	06/23/2051	100	(1)	(3)	(4)	0	(1)

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]	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.760%	Semi-Annual	08/25/2051	$ 50	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Pay[6]	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.950	Semi-Annual	08/31/2051	50	0	(2)	(2)	0	(1)
Receive[6]	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.990	Semi-Annual	08/31/2051	50	0	(3)	(3)	0	(1)
Receive[6]	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.010	Semi-Annual	09/17/2051	50	0	(3)	(3)	0	0
Receive[6]	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.000	Semi-Annual	12/15/2051	70	(3)	(1)	(4)	0	(1)
Receive[6]	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.090	Semi-Annual	12/23/2051	50	0	(4)	(4)	0	(1)
Receive[6]	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.620	Semi-Annual	01/27/2052	50	0	2	2	0	0
Pay	3-Month ZAR-JIBAR	7.250	Quarterly	06/20/2023	ZAR 300	0	1	1	0	0
Pay	6-Month AUD-LIBOR	1.750	Semi-Annual	06/16/2031	AUD 50	1	0	1	0	0
Pay	6-Month CHF-LIBOR	(0.500)	Annual	09/16/2025	CHF 750	1	(4)	(3)	0	0
Pay	6-Month CHF-LIBOR	0.050	Annual	03/16/2026	200	(1)	6	5	0	0
Pay	6-Month CZK-PRIBOR	1.913	Annual	01/30/2029	CZK 800	0	0	0	0	0
Pay[6]	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	(0.500)	Annual	09/15/2023	EUR 500	(1)	0	(1)	0	0
Pay[6]	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	(0.250)	Annual	09/15/2026	2,700	2	(5)	(3)	2	0
Pay[6]	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.000	Annual	09/15/2031	2,450	(35)	(1)	(36)	4	0
Receive[6]	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.190	Annual	01/27/2032	50	0	0	0	0	0
Receive[6]	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.205	Annual	01/27/2032	100	0	0	0	0	0
Receive[6]	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.500	Annual	09/15/2051	320	(8)	5	(3)	0	(2)
Pay	6-Month HUF-BBR	1.500	Annual	03/20/2024	HUF 10,900	0	(1)	(1)	0	0
Pay	6-Month JPY-LIBOR	0.000	Semi-Annual	06/17/2025	JPY 100,000	1	0	1	0	0
Pay	6-Month JPY-LIBOR	0.035	Semi-Annual	11/29/2029	20,000	0	0	0	0	0
Pay	6-Month JPY-LIBOR	0.000	Semi-Annual	03/17/2031	50,000	(6)	2	(4)	0	0
Pay	6-Month JPY-LIBOR	0.400	Semi-Annual	06/19/2039	22,302	1	3	4	0	0
Receive	6-Month JPY-LIBOR	0.330	Semi-Annual	11/29/2049	10,000	2	2	4	0	0
Receive	6-Month NOK-NIBOR	1.500	Annual	03/10/2026	NOK 2,600	0	(2)	(2)	0	0
Pay	6-Month NOK-NIBOR	1.900	Annual	03/10/2031	1,400	0	4	4	1	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	4.870	Lunar	07/13/2025	MXN 2,000	0	(6)	(6)	0	0
Receive	UKRPI	3.397	Maturity	11/15/2030	GBP 70	0	4	4	0	0
Pay	UKRPI	3.740	Maturity	03/15/2031	100	0	0	0	1	0
Pay	UKRPI	3.700	Maturity	04/15/2031	50	0	(1)	(1)	0	0
Pay	UKRPI	3.217	Maturity	11/15/2040	120	0	(19)	(19)	1	0
Receive	UKRPI	3.000	Maturity	11/15/2050	50	0	16	16	0	(1)
						$ (38)	$ (62)	$ (100)	$ 19	$ (22)
Total Swap Agreements						**$ (30)**	**$ (67)**	**$ (97)**	**$ 19**	**$ (22)**

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**	**$ 19**	**$ 19**	**$ 38**	**$ 0**	**$ (6)**	**$ (22)**	**$ (28)**

Cash of $564 has 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 sovereign 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.

(I) 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	DKK	2,250	$	358	$ 0	$ (1)
	07/2021	NOK	9,552		1,114	5	0
	07/2021	NZD	47		34	1	0
	07/2021	SEK	2,845		343	10	0
	07/2021	$	91	EUR	75	0	(3)
	08/2021		9	CZK	192	0	0
	08/2021		1,114	NOK	9,552	0	(5)
	08/2021		24	RUB	1,803	0	0
	09/2021		202	CNY	1,301	0	(2)
	09/2021		424	IDR	6,112,286	0	(8)
	09/2021		8	PLN	29	0	0
	09/2021		42	RUB	3,082	0	(1)
	11/2021		31	RON	127	0	(1)
BPS	07/2021		1,138	AUD	1,465	0	(40)
	07/2021		17	EUR	14	0	0
	07/2021		3,694	JPY	404,040	0	(57)
	07/2021		192	NZD	265	0	(7)
	07/2021		63	RUB	4,709	1	0
	08/2021		3,547	JPY	393,540	0	(3)
	09/2021		127	KRW	143,594	0	0
	09/2021		41	MYR	171	0	0
	09/2021		96	THB	2,994	0	(2)
	10/2021	DKK	1,370	$	219	1	0
	11/2021	ILS	40		12	0	0
	11/2021	MXN	1,627		81	0	0
BRC	07/2021	$	1,582	SEK	13,114	0	(50)
	08/2021		30	HUF	8,572	0	(1)
	08/2021		1,201	SEK	10,269	0	(1)
	09/2021		5	PLN	19	0	0
CBK	07/2021	CHF	1,105	$	1,201	6	0
	07/2021	DKK	1,297		206	0	(1)
	07/2021	JPY	16,300		149	2	0
	07/2021	PEN	314		81	0	(1)
	07/2021	RUB	7,989		109	0	0
	07/2021	$	1,591	CHF	1,426	0	(49)
	07/2021		40	DKK	245	0	(1)
	07/2021		1,427	NOK	11,917	0	(43)
	07/2021		18	RUB	1,423	1	0
	08/2021		1,202	CHF	1,105	0	(6)
	08/2021		90	COP	329,061	0	(2)
	08/2021		22	RUB	1,644	0	0
	09/2021	IDR	778,040	$	53	0	0
	09/2021	$	63	CLP	45,043	0	(2)
	10/2021	PEN	78	$	22	1	0
	11/2021	ILS	1,200		367	1	(2)
	12/2021	PEN	412		111	3	0
	01/2022	ILS	422		130	0	0
	02/2022		300		92	0	0
	02/2022	PEN	78		20	0	0
	03/2022	ILS	500		152	0	(2)
	04/2022		100		31	0	0
	06/2022		300		92	0	0
	08/2022		101		31	0	0
GLM	07/2021	NOK	2,365		283	8	0
	07/2021	$	181	CAD	219	0	(4)
	07/2021		33	EUR	27	0	(1)
	07/2021		372	GBP	263	0	(8)
	07/2021		79	PEN	314	3	0
	07/2021		37	RUB	2,851	2	0

Counterparty	Settlement Month	Currency to be Delivered		Currency to be Received		Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) Asset	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) Liability
	08/2021	PEN	314	$	79	$ 0	$ (3)
	08/2021	$	57	RUB	4,208	1	0
	09/2021		14	KRW	16,018	0	0
	09/2021		8	PLN	30	0	0
	09/2021		54	RUB	3,935	0	(1)
	11/2021		42	PEN	158	0	(1)
	02/2022	CAD	39	$	32	1	0
HUS	07/2021		241		195	0	0
	07/2021	GBP	112		159	4	0
	07/2021	$	128	EUR	108	0	0
	08/2021		49	RUB	3,710	1	0
	09/2021	CNH	11,804	$	1,837	21	0
	09/2021	KRW	153,678		138	2	0
	09/2021	PEN	203		55	2	0
	09/2021	$	26	CNH	167	0	0
	09/2021		456	MXN	9,589	21	0
	09/2021		9	PLN	35	0	0
	09/2021		22	RUB	1,623	0	0
	11/2021	ILS	41	$	13	0	0
JPM	07/2021	DKK	1,447		229	0	(1)
	08/2021	COP	93,171		25	0	0
	09/2021	$	33	PLN	122	0	(1)
MYI	07/2021	AUD	236	$	178	2	0
	07/2021	DKK	235		39	1	0
	07/2021	EUR	63		77	2	0
	07/2021	$	263	DKK	1,638	0	(2)
	07/2021		18	RUB	1,400	1	0
	08/2021		178	AUD	236	0	(2)
	10/2021	DKK	1,638	$	263	2	0
RBC	07/2021	$	40	CAD	48	0	(1)
SCX	07/2021	MXN	638	$	32	0	0
	07/2021	$	1,970	EUR	1,610	0	(61)
	07/2021		53	JPY	5,800	0	(1)
	08/2021		5	CZK	96	0	0
	08/2021		3,295	EUR	2,777	0	0
	12/2021		64	SGD	85	0	(1)
SOG	07/2021		313	DKK	1,949	0	(2)
	07/2021		21	RUB	1,625	1	0
	08/2021		27		2,062	1	0
	10/2021	DKK	1,949	$	314	2	0
SSB	07/2021	AUD	274		212	7	0
	07/2021	CHF	321		357	10	0
TOR	07/2021	$	2,105	CAD	2,544	0	(53)
	08/2021		2,270		2,811	0	(2)
UAG	07/2021	AUD	1,144	$	867	10	0
	07/2021	$	393	AUD	507	0	(13)
	07/2021		1,230	EUR	1,006	0	(38)
	07/2021		60	RUB	4,603	3	0
	08/2021		868	AUD	1,144	0	(10)
	09/2021		22	RUB	1,603	0	0
Total Forward Foreign Currency Contracts						**$ 140**	**$ (497)**

PURCHASED OPTIONS:

INTEREST RATE SWAPTIONS

Counterparty	Description	Floating Rate Index	Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[1]	Cost	Market Value
BOA	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.600%	07/15/2021	100	$ 2	$ 0
	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.648	08/06/2021	100	1	0
FAR	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.950	09/30/2021	200	4	1
GLM	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	Receive	0.400	01/25/2022	400	5	3
NGF	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	Receive	0.400	01/25/2022	300	4	2
Total Purchased Options							**$ 16**	**$ 6**

WRITTEN OPTIONS:

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPTIONS ON CREDIT INDICES

Counterparty	Description	Buy/Sell Protection	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount(1)	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
BOA	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	0.800	11/17/2021	100	0	0
BRC	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.700	07/21/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.750	07/21/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.700	08/18/2021	300	(1)	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.750	08/18/2021	200	(1)	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	08/18/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.850	08/18/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	10/20/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.850	10/20/2021	300	(1)	(1)
CBK	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	08/18/2021	200	0	0
DUB	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	09/15/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	11/17/2021	100	0	0
FBF	Put - OTC CDX.HY-36 5-Year Index	Sell	104.000	10/20/2021	100	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	08/18/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.850	09/15/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.900	09/15/2021	200	0	0
GST	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.750	07/21/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.900	07/21/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.700	10/20/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.850	10/20/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.750	07/21/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.750	07/21/2021	100	0	0
JPM	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	10/20/2021	100	0	0
						$ (4)	$ (2)

FOREIGN CURRENCY OPTIONS

Counterparty	Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	Notional Amount(1)	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
GLM	Call - OTC USD versus CAD	CAD 1.265	02/11/2022	164	$ (2)	$ (2)

INTEREST RATE SWAPTIONS

Counterparty	Description	Floating Rate Index	Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount(1)	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
BOA	Put - OTC 3-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	1.880%	09/15/2021	800	$ (4)	$ 0
	Call - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.400	07/15/2021	100	(1)	0
	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	1.800	07/15/2021	100	(1)	0
	Call - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.448	08/06/2021	100	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	1.848	08/06/2021	100	(1)	0
BRC	Call - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month GBP-LIBOR	Receive	0.010	02/07/2022	300	0	0
	Put - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month GBP-LIBOR	Pay	0.010	02/07/2022	300	0	(1)
FAR	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.450	09/30/2021	300	(2)	0
FBF	Put - OTC 3-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	1.399	08/26/2021	800	(7)	0
GLM	Call - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month GBP-LIBOR	Receive	0.010	02/07/2022	400	(1)	0
	Put - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month GBP-LIBOR	Pay	0.010	02/07/2022	400	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.320	01/25/2022	130	(3)	(2)
MYC	Put - OTC 3-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	1.448	08/23/2021	800	(7)	0
	Put - OTC 3-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.020	12/21/2021	800	(3)	0
	Call - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.370	07/15/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	1.670	07/15/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.320	01/25/2022	200	(3)	(3)
RYL	Call - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month GBP-LIBOR	Receive	0.010	02/07/2022	1,500	(2)	0
	Put - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month GBP-LIBOR	Pay	0.010	02/07/2022	1,500	(2)	(4)
							$ (39)	$ (12)

INTEREST RATE-CAPPED OPTIONS

Counterparty	Description	Exercise Rate	Floating Rate Index	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[1]	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
MYC	Call - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Floor [2]	0.000%	1-Month USD-LIBOR	10/07/2022	500	$ (1)	$ 0
	Call - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Floor [2]	0.000	1-Month USD-LIBOR	10/08/2022	250	0	0
						$ (1)	$ 0
Total Written Options						**$ (46)**	**$ (16)**

SWAP AGREEMENTS:

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON SOVEREIGN ISSUES - BUY PROTECTION[3]

Counterparty	Reference Entity	Fixed (Pay) Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at June 30, 2021[5]	Notional Amount[6]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value[7] Asset	Liability
BPS	Japan Government International Bond	(1.000)%	Quarterly	06/20/2022	0.031%	$ 100	$ (4)	$ 3	$ 0	$ (1)
	South Korea Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2023	0.086	200	(5)	2	0	(3)
BRC	China Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2023	0.115	100	(2)	0	0	(2)
	Japan Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2022	0.031	100	(3)	2	0	(1)
	South Korea Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2023	0.086	50	(1)	0	0	(1)
CBK	Japan Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2022	0.031	100	(4)	3	0	(1)
GST	China Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2023	0.115	100	(2)	0	0	(2)
	Japan Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2022	0.031	100	(3)	2	0	(1)
HUS	South Korea Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2023	0.086	100	(3)	1	0	(2)
							$ (27)	$ 13	$ 0	$ (14)

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON SOVEREIGN ISSUES - SELL PROTECTION[4]

Counterparty	Reference Entity	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at June 30, 2021[5]	Notional Amount[6]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value[7] Asset	Liability
BOA	Italy Government International Bond	1.000%	Quarterly	06/20/2025	0.601%	$ 50	$ (1)	$ 2	$ 1	$ 0
BRC	Italy Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2025	0.601	50	(1)	2	1	0
							$ (2)	$ 4	$ 2	$ 0

CROSS-CURRENCY SWAPS

Counterparty	Receive	Pay	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date[8]	Notional Amount of Currency Received	Notional Amount of Currency Delivered	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value Asset	Liability
AZD	Floating rate equal to 3-Month AUD-LIBOR plus 0.290% based on the notional amount of currency received	Floating rate equal to 3-Month USD-LIBOR based on the notional amount of currency delivered	Maturity	01/04/2031	AUD 200	$ 151	$ 1	$ (2)	$ 0	$ (1)
CBK	Floating rate equal to 3-Month AUD-LIBOR plus 0.420% based on the notional amount of currency received	Floating rate equal to 3-Month USD-LIBOR based on the notional amount of currency delivered	Maturity	07/31/2029	200	138	0	12	12	0
GLM	Floating rate equal to 3-Month AUD-LIBOR plus 0.423% based on the notional amount of currency received	Floating rate equal to 3-Month USD-LIBOR based on the notional amount of currency delivered	Maturity	08/01/2029	200	138	(1)	14	13	0
MYC	Floating rate equal to 3-Month AUD-LIBOR plus 0.298% based on the notional amount of currency received	Floating rate equal to 3-Month USD-LIBOR based on the notional amount of currency delivered	Maturity	10/14/2030	100	72	1	2	3	0
							$ 1	$ 26	$ 28	$ (1)

TOTAL RETURN SWAPS ON INTEREST RATE INDICES

Counterparty	Pay/Receive[9]	Underlying Reference	# of Units	Financing Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value Asset	Swap Agreements, at Value Liability
GST	Receive	iBoxx USD Liquid Investment Grade Index	N/A	0.135% (3-Month USD-LIBOR plus a specified spread)	Maturity	12/20/2021	$ 700	$ 0	$ (28)	$ 0	$ (28)
Total Swap Agreements								**$ (28)**	**$ 15**	**$ 30**	**$ (43)**

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:

	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities						
Counterparty	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Purchased Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Written Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Net Market Value of OTC Derivatives	Collateral Pledged/ (Received)	Net Exposure[10]
AZD	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (1)	$ (1)	$ (1)	$ 0	$ (1)
BOA	16	0	1	17	(21)	(1)	0	(22)	(5)	0	(5)
BPS	2	0	0	2	(109)	0	(4)	(113)	(111)	0	(111)
BRC	0	0	1	1	(52)	(2)	(4)	(58)	(57)	0	(57)
CBK	14	0	12	26	(109)	0	(1)	(110)	(84)	0	(84)
FAR	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
FBF	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	0	(1)
GLM	15	3	13	31	(18)	(5)	0	(23)	8	0	8
GST	0	0	0	0	0	0	(31)	(31)	(31)	0	(31)
HUS	51	0	0	51	0	0	(2)	(2)	49	0	49
JPM	0	0	0	0	(2)	0	0	(2)	(2)	0	(2)
MYC	0	0	3	3	0	(3)	0	(3)	0	0	0
MYI	8	0	0	8	(4)	0	0	(4)	4	1	5
NGF	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
RBC	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	(1)
RYL	0	0	0	0	0	(4)	0	(4)	(4)	0	(4)
SCX	0	0	0	0	(63)	0	0	(63)	(63)	0	(63)
SOG	4	0	0	4	(2)	0	0	(2)	2	0	2
SSB	17	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	17	0	17
TOR	0	0	0	0	(55)	0	0	(55)	(55)	0	(55)
UAG	13	0	0	13	(61)	0	0	(61)	(48)	0	(48)
Total Over the Counter	**$ 140**	**$ 6**	**$ 30**	**$ 176**	**$ (497)**	**$ (16)**	**$ (43)**	**$ (556)**			

(m) Securities with an aggregate market value of $1 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) The underlying instrument has a forward starting effective date. See Note 2, Securities Transactions and Investment Income, in the Notes to Financial Statements for further information.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) Implied credit spreads, represented in absolute terms, utilized in determining the market value of credit default swap agreements on sovereign 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.

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

(8) At the maturity date, the notional amount of the currency received will be exchanged back for the notional amount of the currency delivered.

See Accompanying Notes

(9) Receive represents that the Portfolio receives payments for any positive net return on the underlying reference. The Portfolio makes payments for any negative net return on such underlying reference. Pay represents that the Portfolio receives payments for any negative net return on the underlying reference. The Portfolio makes payments for any positive net return on such underlying reference.

(10) 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	$ 19	$ 19
Swap Agreements	0	0	0	0	19	19
	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 38	$ 38
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 140	$ 0	$ 140
Purchased Options	0	0	0	0	6	6
Swap Agreements	0	2	0	28	0	30
	$ 0	$ 2	$ 0	$ 168	$ 6	$ 176
	$ 0	$ 2	$ 0	$ 168	$ 44	$ 214
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Futures	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 6	$ 6
Swap Agreements	0	0	0	0	22	22
	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 28	$ 28
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 497	$ 0	$ 497
Written Options	0	2	0	2	12	16
Swap Agreements	0	14	0	1	28	43
	$ 0	$ 16	$ 0	$ 500	$ 40	$ 556
	$ 0	$ 16	$ 0	$ 500	$ 68	$ 584

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						
Purchased Options	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1	$ 1
Written Options	0	0	0	0	2	2
Futures	0	0	0	0	(27)	(27)
Swap Agreements	0	(6)	0	0	(25)	(31)
	$ 0	$ (6)	$ 0	$ 0	$ (49)	$ (55)
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 489	$ 0	$ 489
Purchased Options	0	0	0	(2)	15	13
Written Options	0	10	0	7	21	38
Swap Agreements	0	(4)	0	0	33	29
	$ 0	$ 6	$ 0	$ 494	$ 69	$ 569
	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 494	$ 20	$ 514

	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments					
	Commodity Contracts	Credit Contracts	Equity Contracts	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	Total
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Financial Derivative Instruments						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Purchased Options	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (1)	$ (1)
Futures	0	0	0	0	43	43
Swap Agreements	0	1	0	0	(70)	(69)
	$ 0	$ 1	$ 0	$ 0	$ (28)	$ (27)
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (848)	$ 0	$ (848)
Purchased Options	0	0	0	1	5	6
Written Options	0	0	0	(1)	(4)	(5)
Swap Agreements	0	5	0	(17)	(22)	(34)
	$ 0	$ 5	$ 0	$ (865)	$ (21)	$ (881)
	$ 0	$ 6	$ 0	$ (865)	$ (49)	$ (908)

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

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

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2021
Investments in Securities, at Value				
Argentina				
Sovereign Issues	$ 0	$ 7	$ 0	$ 7
Australia				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	105	0	105
Sovereign Issues	0	533	0	533
Canada				
Sovereign Issues	0	99	0	99
Cayman Islands				
Asset-Backed Securities	0	765	0	765
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	232	0	232
China				
Sovereign Issues	0	4,430	0	4,430
Denmark				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	948	0	948
France				
Sovereign Issues	0	924	0	924
Germany				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	995	0	995
Ireland				
Asset-Backed Securities	0	887	0	887
Israel				
Sovereign Issues	0	439	0	439
Italy				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	238	0	238
Sovereign Issues	0	977	0	977
Japan				
Sovereign Issues	0	4,179	0	4,179
Kuwait				
Sovereign Issues	0	223	0	223
Malaysia				
Sovereign Issues	0	77	0	77
Peru				
Sovereign Issues	0	299	0	299
Qatar				
Sovereign Issues	0	680	0	680
Romania				
Sovereign Issues	0	77	0	77
Russia				
Sovereign Issues	0	53	0	53
Saudi Arabia				
Sovereign Issues	0	441	0	441
South Korea				
Sovereign Issues	0	640	0	640
Spain				
Preferred Securities	0	120	0	120
Sovereign Issues	0	731	0	731

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2021
Supranational				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	$ 0	$ 360	$ 0	$ 360
Switzerland				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	221	0	221
United Arab Emirates				
Sovereign Issues	0	206	0	206
United Kingdom				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	2,312	0	2,312
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	0	1,604	0	1,604
Sovereign Issues	0	445	0	445
United States				
Asset-Backed Securities	0	1,737	0	1,737
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	844	0	844
Loan Participations and Assignments	0	94	0	94
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	0	1,082	0	1,082
Preferred Securities	0	168	0	168
U.S. Government Agencies	0	4,162	0	4,162
U.S. Treasury Obligations	0	1,665	0	1,665
Short-Term Instruments				
Argentina Treasury Bills	0	8	0	8
Israel Treasury Bills	0	521	0	521
	$ 0	$ 34,528	$ 0	$ 34,528
Investments in Affiliates, at Value				
Short-Term Instruments				
Central Funds Used for Cash Management Purposes	$ 526	$ 0	$ 0	$ 526
Total Investments	$ 526	$ 34,528	$ 0	$ 35,054
Short Sales, at Value - Liabilities				
Canada				
Sovereign Issues	0	(130)	0	(130)
United States				
U.S. Government Agencies	0	(2,403)	0	(2,403)
	$ 0	$ (2,533)	$ 0	$ (2,533)
Financial Derivative Instruments - Assets				
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	13	25	0	38
Over the counter	0	176	0	176
	$ 13	$ 201	$ 0	$ 214

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2021
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities				
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	$ (6)	$ (22)	$ 0	$ (28)
Over the counter	0	(556)	0	(556)
	$ (6)	$ (578)	$ 0	$ (584)
Total Financial Derivative Instruments	$ 7	$ (377)	$ 0	$ (370)
Totals	$ 533	$ 31,618	$ 0	$ 32,151

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, Administrative Class and Advisor Class shares of the PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged) (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.

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 Portfolios' website at www.pimco.com, or upon request, as applicable. The tables below show 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 Asset Portfolio

Market Value 12/31/2020	Purchases at Cost	Proceeds from Sales	Net Realized Gain (Loss)	Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Market Value 06/30/2020	Dividend Income(1)	Realized Net Capital Gain Distributions(1)
$ 15	$ 0	$ (1)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 14	$ 0	$ 0

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 06/30/2020	Dividend Income(1)	Realized Net Capital Gain Distributions(1)
$ 231	$ 8,501	$ (8,220)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 512	$ 1	$ 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.

In June 2019, FNMA and FHLMC started issuing Uniform Mortgage Backed Securities in place of their current offerings of TBA-eligible securities (the "Single Security Initiative"). The Single Security Initiative seeks to support the overall liquidity of the TBA market and aligns the characteristics of FNMA and FHLMC certificates. The effects that the Single Security Initiative may have on the market for TBA and other mortgage-backed securities are uncertain.

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 Funds to post collateral in connection with its 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.

When-Issued Transactions are purchases or sales made on a when-issued basis. These transactions are made conditionally because a security, although authorized, has not yet been issued in the market. Transactions to purchase or sell securities on a when-issued basis involve a commitment by the Portfolio to purchase or sell these securities for a predetermined price or yield, with payment and delivery taking place beyond the customary settlement period. The Portfolio may sell when-issued securities before they are delivered, which may result in a realized gain (loss).

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 Portfolio, (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 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-Capped Options may be written or purchased to enhance returns or for hedging opportunities. The purpose of purchasing interest rate-capped options is to protect the Portfolio from floating rate risk above a certain rate on a given notional exposure. A floor can be used to give downside protection to investments in interest rate linked products.

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 Exchange-Traded Futures Contracts ("Futures Option") may be written or purchased to hedge an existing position or future investment, for speculative purposes or to manage exposure to market movements. A Futures Option is an option contract in which the underlying instrument is a single futures contract.

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 bond, 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.

Cross-Currency Swap Agreements are entered into to gain or mitigate exposure to currency risk. Cross-currency swap agreements involve two parties exchanging two different currencies with an agreement to reverse the exchange at a later date at specified exchange rates. The exchange of currencies at the inception date of the contract takes place at the current spot rate. The re-exchange at maturity may take place at the same exchange rate, a specified rate, or the then current spot rate. Interest payments, if applicable, are made between the parties based on interest rates available in the two currencies at the inception of the contract. The terms of cross-currency swap contracts may extend for many years. Cross-currency swaps are usually negotiated with commercial and investment banks. Some cross-currency swaps may not provide for exchanging principal cash flows, but only for exchanging interest cash flows.

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.

Total Return Swap Agreements are entered into to gain or mitigate exposure to the underlying reference asset. Total return swap agreements involve commitments where single or multiple cash flows are exchanged based on the price of an underlying reference asset and on a fixed or variable interest rate. Total return swap agreements may involve commitments to pay interest in exchange for a market-linked return. One counterparty pays out the total return of a specific underlying reference asset, which may include a single security, a basket of securities, or an index, and in return receives a fixed or variable rate. At the maturity date, a net cash flow is exchanged where the total return is equivalent to the return of the underlying reference asset less a financing rate, if any. As a receiver, the Portfolio would receive payments based on any net positive total return and would owe payments in the event of a net negative total return. As the payer, the Portfolio would owe payments on any net positive total return, and would receive payments in the event of a net negative total return.

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.

Small Portfolio Risk is the risk that a smaller Portfolio may not achieve investment or trading efficiencies. Additionally, a smaller Portfolio may be more adversely affected by large purchases or redemptions of Portfolio shares.

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.

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

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.

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		
All Classes	Institutional Class	Administrative Class	Advisor Class
0.25%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

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

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

The Trust has adopted a separate Distribution and Servicing Plan for the Advisor Class shares of the Portfolio (the "Distribution and Servicing Plan"). The Distribution and Servicing Plan has been adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Act. The Distribution and Servicing Plan permits 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 shares. The Distribution and Servicing Plan permits 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 shares.

	Distribution Fee	Servicing Fee
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.

The Portfolio is permitted to purchase or sell securities from or to certain related affiliated portfolios under specified conditions outlined in procedures adopted by the Board. The procedures have been designed to ensure that any purchase or sale of securities by the Portfolio from or to another fund or portfolio that are, or could be, considered an affiliate, or an affiliate of an affiliate, by virtue of having a common investment adviser (or affiliated investment advisers), common Trustees and/or common officers complies with Rule 17a-7 under the Act. Further, as defined under the procedures, each transaction is effected at the current market price. Purchases and sales of securities pursuant to Rule 17a-7 under the Act for the period ended June 30, 2021, were as follows (amounts in thousands†):

Purchases	Sales
$ 474	$ 208

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

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**
$ 72,437	$ 77,715	$ 6,994	$ 6,207

† 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	7	$ 71	0	$ 0
Administrative Class	284	2,926	496	4,952
Advisor Class	363	3,716	502	4,938
Issued as reinvestment of distributions				
Institutional Class	0	4	0	1
Administrative Class	55	538	49	459
Advisor Class	118	1,160	105	987
Cost of shares redeemed				
Institutional Class	0	0	0	0
Administrative Class	(311)	(3,189)	(526)	(5,067)
Advisor Class	(155)	(1,593)	(622)	(6,025)
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions	361	$ 3,633	4	$ 245

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

As of June 30, 2021, two shareholders each owned 10% or more of the Portfolio's total outstanding shares comprising 71% 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)]
$ 31,258	$ 2,165	$ (1,331)	$ 834

† 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.

Glossary: (abbreviations that may be used in the preceding statements)

(Unaudited)

Counterparty Abbreviations:

AZD	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	**FBF**	Credit Suisse International	**RBC**	Royal Bank of Canada
BOA	Bank of America N.A.	**GLM**	Goldman Sachs Bank USA	**RYL**	NatWest Markets Plc
BPS	BNP Paribas S.A.	**GST**	Goldman Sachs International	**SCX**	Standard Chartered Bank, London
BRC	Barclays Bank PLC	**HUS**	HSBC Bank USA N.A.	**SOG**	Societe Generale Paris
CBK	Citibank N.A.	**JPM**	JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A.	**SSB**	State Street Bank and Trust Co.
CIB	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	**MYC**	Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC	**TDM**	TD Securities (USA) LLC
DUB	Deutsche Bank AG	**MYI**	Morgan Stanley & Co. International PLC	**TOR**	The Toronto-Dominion Bank
FAR	Wells Fargo Bank National Association	**NGF**	Nomura Global Financial Products, Inc.	**UAG**	UBS AG Stamford

Currency Abbreviations:

ARS	Argentine Peso	**EUR**	Euro	**NZD**	New Zealand Dollar
AUD	Australian Dollar	**GBP**	British Pound	**PEN**	Peruvian New Sol
BRL	Brazilian Real	**HUF**	Hungarian Forint	**PLN**	Polish Zloty
CAD	Canadian Dollar	**IDR**	Indonesian Rupiah	**RON**	Romanian New Leu
CHF	Swiss Franc	**ILS**	Israeli Shekel	**RUB**	Russian Ruble
CLP	Chilean Peso	**JPY**	Japanese Yen	**SEK**	Swedish Krona
CNH	Chinese Renminbi (Offshore)	**KRW**	South Korean Won	**SGD**	Singapore Dollar
CNY	Chinese Renminbi (Mainland)	**MXN**	Mexican Peso	**THB**	Thai Baht
COP	Colombian Peso	**MYR**	Malaysian Ringgit	**USD (or $)**	United States Dollar
CZK	Czech Koruna	**NOK**	Norwegian Krone	**ZAR**	South African Rand
DKK	Danish Krone				

Exchange Abbreviations:

OTC	Over the Counter

Index/Spread Abbreviations:

BADLARPP	Argentina Badlar Floating Rate Notes	**EUR003M**	3 Month EUR Swap Rate	**SONIO**	Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate
CDX.HY	Credit Derivatives Index - High Yield	**LIBOR03M**	3 Month USD-LIBOR	**UKRPI**	United Kingdom Retail Prices Index
CDX.IG	Credit Derivatives Index - Investment Grade	**MAKA5DAY**	Israel Gilon 5 Day		

Other Abbreviations:

ALT	Alternate Loan Trust	**EURIBOR**	Euro Interbank Offered Rate	**OIS**	Overnight Index Swap
BBR	Bank Bill Rate	**JIBAR**	Johannesburg Interbank Agreed Rate	**PIK**	Payment-in-Kind
BTP	Buoni del Tesoro Poliennali "Long-term Treasury Bond"	**LIBOR**	London Interbank Offered Rate	**PRIBOR**	Prague Interbank Offered Rate
CDI	Brazil Interbank Deposit Rate	**Lunar**	Monthly payment based on 28-day periods. One year consists of 13 periods.	**STIBOR**	Stockholm Interbank Offered Rate
CLO	Collateralized Loan Obligation	**NIBOR**	Norwegian Interbank Offered Rate	**TBA**	To-Be-Announced
DAC	Designated Activity Company	**OAT**	Obligations Assimilables du Trésor	**TIIE**	Tasa de Interés Interbancaria de Equilibrio "Equilibrium Interbank Interest Rate"

Liquidity Risk Management Program

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.

General Information

Investment Adviser and Administrator
Pacific Investment Management Company LLC
650 Newport Center Drive
Newport Beach, CA 92660

Distributor
PIMCO Investments LLC
1633 Broadway
New York, NY 10019

Custodian
State Street Bank and Trust Company
801 Pennsylvania Avenue
Kansas City, MO 64105

Transfer Agent
DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc.
430 W 7th Street STE 219024
Kansas City, MO 64105-1407

Legal Counsel
Dechert LLP
1900 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
1100 Walnut Street, Suite 1300
Kansas City, MO 64106

This report is submitted for the general information of the shareholders of the PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust.

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PIMCO

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