PIMCO

PIMCO VARIABLE INSURANCE TRUST

Annual Report

December 31, 2020

PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio

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

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the insurance company electronically by following the instructions provided by the insurance company.

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

A company of Allianz

Table of Contents

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 Annual Report, which covers the 12-month reporting period ended December 31, 2020. 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 12-month reporting period ended December 31, 2020

The global economy was severely impacted by the repercussions related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Looking back, U.S. annualized gross domestic product ("GDP") was -5.0% during the first quarter of 2020. The economy then significantly weakened due to COVID-19, as annualized GDP growth in the second quarter was -31.4%. This represented the steepest quarterly decline on record. With the economy reopening, third-quarter GDP growth was 33.4%, the largest quarterly increase on record. The Commerce Department's initial estimate for fourth-quarter annualized GDP growth — released after the reporting period ended — was 4.0%.

The Federal Reserve (the "Fed") took unprecedented actions to support the economy and keep markets functioning properly. In early March 2020, the Fed lowered the federal funds rate to a range between 1.00% and 1.25%. Later in the month, the Fed lowered the rate to a range between 0.00% and 0.25%. On March 23, the Fed announced that it would make unlimited purchases of Treasury and mortgage securities and, for the first time, it would purchase corporate bonds on the open market. In August 2020, Fed Chair Jerome Powell said that the central bank had changed how it viewed the trade-off between lower unemployment and higher inflation. Per Powell's statement, the Fed's new approach to setting U.S. monetary policy will entail letting inflation run higher, which could mean interest rates remain low for an extended period. Meanwhile, in March 2020, the U.S. government passed a total of roughly $2.8 trillion in fiscal stimulus measures to aid the economy. A subsequent $900 billion stimulus package was finalized in December 2020.

Economies outside the U.S. were significantly impacted by the pandemic too. In its October 2020 World Economic Outlook Update, the International Monetary Fund ("IMF") stated that it expects 2020 GDP in the eurozone, U.K. and Japan will be -8.3%, -9.8% and -5.3%, respectively. For comparison purposes, the GDP of these economies expanded 1.3%, 1.5% and 0.7%, respectively, in 2019.

Against this backdrop, central banks and governments around the world took a number of aggressive actions. Looking back, in March 2020, the European Central Bank (the "ECB") unveiled a new €750 billion bond-buying program, which was subsequently expanded by another €600 billion in June 2020. In July, the European Union agreed on a €1.8 trillion spending package to bolster its economy. In December 2020, the ECB expanded its monetary stimulus program by another €500 billion. The Bank of England reduced its key lending rate to 0.10% — a record low — in March, added £100 billion to its quantitative easing program in June, and increased its bond-buying program by £150 billion to £895 billion in November. Finally, toward the end of the year, the U.K. and the European Union agreed to a long-awaited Brexit deal. Elsewhere, the Bank of Japan maintained its short-term interest rate at -0.10%, while increasing the target for its holdings of corporate bonds to ¥4.2 trillion from ¥3.2 trillion. In May 2020, the Japanese government doubled its stimulus measures with a ¥117 trillion package. Finally, in December 2020, the Bank of Japan announced a new ¥73.6 trillion stimulus package.

Both short- and long-term U.S. Treasury yields fell sharply during the reporting period. In our view, this was due to several factors, including sharply contracting global growth, the Fed's accommodative monetary policy, and periods of heightened investor risk aversion. The yield on the benchmark 10-year U.S. Treasury note was 0.93% at the end of the reporting period, versus 1.92% on December 31, 2019. 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 5.12%. Meanwhile, the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Credit Index (USD Hedged), a widely used index of global investment grade credit bonds, returned 7.78%. Riskier fixed income asset classes, including high yield corporate bonds and emerging market debt, also rallied. The ICE BofAML Developed Markets High Yield Constrained Index (USD Hedged), a widely used index of below-investment-grade bonds, returned 5.68%, whereas emerging market external debt, as represented by the JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global (USD Hedged), returned 5.88%. Emerging market local bonds, as represented by the JPMorgan Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets Global Diversified Index (Unhedged), returned 2.69%.

Despite the headwinds from the pandemic, global equities generally produced strong results. All told, U.S. equities, as represented by the S&P 500 Index, returned 18.40%, partially fueled by a sharp rally in November and December 2020, because, in our view, investor sentiment improved after positive COVID-19 vaccine news. Global equities, as represented by the MSCI World Index, returned 15.90%, whereas emerging market equities, as measured by the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, returned 18.31%. Meanwhile, Japanese equities, as represented by the Nikkei 225 Index (in JPY), returned 18.24%. However, European equities, as represented by the MSCI Europe Index (in EUR), returned -3.32%.

Commodity prices were volatile and produced mixed results. When the reporting period began, Brent crude oil was approximately $67 a barrel. Brent crude oil traded below $20 a barrel when the pandemic hit and ended the reporting period at roughly $52 a barrel. We believe that oil prices declined due to the demand destruction created by the pandemic. In contrast, copper and gold prices moved higher.

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 the U.S. election and several geopolitical events. The U.S. dollar weakened against a number of other major currencies. For example, the U.S. dollar returned -8.94%, -3.12% and -5.19% versus the euro, the British pound and the Japanese yen, respectively.

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 Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio

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

We believe that bond funds have an important role to play in a well-diversified investment portfolio. It is important to note, however, that in an environment where interest rates may trend upward, rising rates would negatively impact the performance of most bond funds, and fixed income securities and other instruments held by the Portfolio are likely to decrease in value. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates or yields of U.S. Treasury securities (or yields of other types of bonds) to rise (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, etc.). In addition, changes in interest rates can be sudden and unpredictable, and there is no guarantee that management will anticipate such movement accurately. The Portfolio may lose money as a result of movements in interest rates.

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

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

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

Classifications of the Portfolio's portfolio holdings in this report are made according to financial reporting standards. The classification of a particular portfolio holding as shown in the Allocation Breakdown and Schedule of Investments sections of this report may differ from the classification used for the Portfolio's compliance calculations, including those used in the Portfolio's prospectus, investment objectives, regulatory, and other investment limitations and policies, which may be based on different asset class, sector or geographical classifications. The Portfolio is separately monitored for compliance with respect to prospectus and regulatory requirements.

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

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

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

The 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 Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	05/02/11	—	05/02/11	—	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.

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.

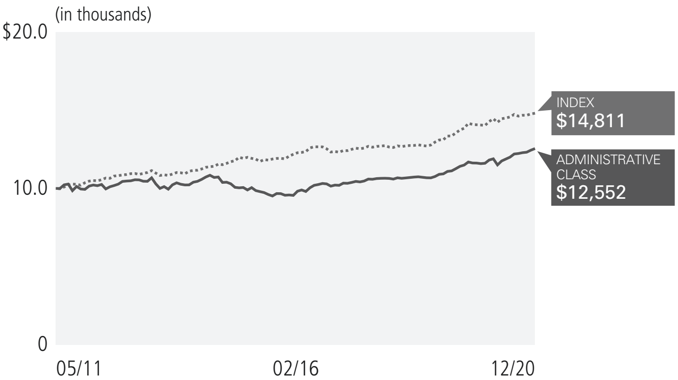
In August 2020, the SEC proposed changes to the mutual fund and ETF shareholder report and registration statement disclosure requirements and the registered fund advertising rules, which, if adopted, will change the disclosures provided to shareholders.

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.

Cumulative Returns Through December 31, 2020



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

Geographic Breakdown as of December 31, 2020†§

United States	50.4%
United Kingdom	9.4%
Japan	6.8%
China	4.4%
Denmark	3.0%
Spain	2.7%
France	2.6%
Australia	2.2%
Italy	2.1%
Cayman Islands	2.0%
Short-Term Instruments‡	1.8%
Netherlands	1.7%
Saudi Arabia	1.6%
Germany	1.3%
Qatar	1.3%
Other	6.7%

† % 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 December 31, 2020

		1 Year	5 Years	Inception≈
—	PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio Administrative Class	8.10%	5.59%	2.34%
·····	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate (USD Hedged) Index±	5.58%	4.49%	4.25% ♦

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.

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

♦ Average annual total return since 05/02/2011.

± Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate (USD Hedged) Index provides a broad-based measure of the global investment-grade fixed income markets. The three major components of this index are the U.S. Aggregate, the Pan-European Aggregate, and the Asian-Pacific Aggregate Indices. The index also includes Eurodollar and Euro-Yen corporate bonds, Canadian Government securities, and USD investment grade 144A 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 0.84% for Administrative 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 Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio seeks total return which exceeds that of its benchmark by investing under normal circumstances at least 80% of its assets in Fixed Income Instruments that are economically tied to at least three countries (one of which may be the United States), which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements. "Fixed Income Instruments" include bonds, debt securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public- or private-sector entities. Portfolio strategies may change from time to time. Please refer to the Portfolio's current prospectus for more information regarding the Portfolio's strategy.

Portfolio Insights

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

» Overweight exposure to duration in the U.S. contributed to relative performance as yields decreased.

» Positioning within Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities ("MBS"), particularly a preference for lower coupons, contributed to relative performance, as these securities outperformed similar duration U.S. Treasuries.

» Positions in securitized assets, particularly non-Agency MBS from Q2 to Q4, contributed to relative performance as spreads tightened.

» Underweight exposure to duration in the U.K. detracted from relative performance as yields decreased.

» Modest exposure to a basket of high-carry emerging market currencies such as the Brazilian real and Russian ruble during Q1 detracted from relative performance, as these currencies depreciated relative to the U.S. dollar.

» Positions in non-financial high yield credit detracted from relative performance as spreads widened, particularly in Q1.

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 July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 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 (07/01/20)	**Ending Account Value (12/31/20)**	**Expenses Paid During Period***	**Beginning Account Value (07/01/20)**	**Ending Account Value (12/31/20)**	**Expenses Paid During Period***	**Net Annualized Expense Ratio****
Administrative Class	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,045.80	$ 3.92	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,021.71	$ 3.87	0.75%

* 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 187/366 (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.

(THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK)

Financial Highlights PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio

Selected Per Share Data for the Year Ended^:	Net Asset Value Beginning of Year[(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)]: Total
Administrative Class							
12/31/2020	$ 9.93	$ 0.20	$ 0.57	$ 0.77	$ (0.62)	$ 0.00	$ (0.62)
12/31/2019	9.41	0.21	0.53	0.74	(0.22)	0.00	(0.22)
12/31/2018	9.47	0.18	(0.08)	0.10	(0.16)	0.00	(0.16)
12/31/2017	9.21	0.15	0.24	0.39	(0.13)	0.00	(0.13)
12/31/2016	8.77	0.21	0.38	0.59	(0.15)	0.00	(0.15)

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

(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.

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

(d) Effective October 21, 2016, the Portfolio's Investment advisory fee was decreased by 0.15% to an annual rate of 0.25% and the Portfolio's supervisory and administrative fee was decreased by 0.04% to an annual rate of 0.31%.

		Ratios/Supplemental Data						
			Ratios to Average Net Assets					
Net Asset Value End of Year[a]	Total Return[a]	Net Assets End of Year (000s)	Expenses	Expenses Excluding Waivers	Expenses Excluding Interest Expense	Expenses Excluding Interest Expense and Waivers	Net Investment Income (Loss)	Portfolio Turnover Rate
$ 10.08	8.10%	$ 92,145	0.78%	0.78%	0.71%	0.71%	1.98%	665%
9.93	7.88	97,876	0.84	0.84	0.71	0.71	2.19	375
9.41	1.05	110,302	0.76	0.76	0.71	0.71	1.87	327
9.47	4.29	107,869	0.76	0.76	0.71	0.71	1.61	292
9.21	6.78	107,052	0.91[d]	0.91[d]	0.86[d]	0.86[d]	2.31	342

(Amounts in thousands†, except per share amounts)

Assets:	
Investments, at value	
Investments in securities*	$ 141,727
Investments in Affiliates	1,396
Financial Derivative Instruments	
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	57
Over the counter	416
Deposits with counterparty	1,409
Foreign currency, at value	393
Receivable for investments sold	2,363
Receivable for TBA investments sold	86,382
Receivable for Portfolio shares sold	10
Interest and/or dividends receivable	702
Dividends receivable from Affiliates	1
Total Assets	234,856
Liabilities:	
Borrowings & Other Financing Transactions	
Payable for reverse repurchase agreements	$ 10,654
Payable for short sales	6,102
Financial Derivative Instruments	
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	64
Over the counter	903
Payable for investments purchased	2,208
Payable for investments in Affiliates purchased	1
Payable for TBA investments purchased	122,717
Payable for Portfolio shares redeemed	1
Accrued investment advisory fees	21
Accrued supervisory and administrative fees	26
Accrued servicing fees	13
Other liabilities	1
Total Liabilities	142,711
Net Assets	$ 92,145
Net Assets Consist of:	
Paid in capital	$ 88,162
Distributable earnings (accumulated loss)	3,983
Net Assets	$ 92,145
Net Assets:	
Administrative Class	$ 92,145
Shares Issued and Outstanding:	
Administrative Class	9,144
Net Asset Value Per Share Outstanding[(a)]:	
Administrative Class	$ 10.08
Cost of investments in securities	$ 135,777
Cost of investments in Affiliates	$ 1,394
Cost of foreign currency held	$ 423
Proceeds received on short sales	$ 6,083
Cost or premiums of financial derivative instruments, net	$ (46)
* Includes repurchase agreements of:	$ 530

† A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.
(a) Includes adjustments required by U.S. GAAP and may differ from net asset values and performance reported elsewhere by the Portfolio.

Statement of Operations PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio

Year Ended December 31, 2020
(Amounts in thousands†)

Investment Income:	
Interest, net of foreign taxes*	$ 2,525
Dividends	3
Dividends from Investments in Affiliates	37
Total Income	2,565
Expenses:	
Investment advisory fees	232
Supervisory and administrative fees	288
Servicing fees - Administrative Class	139
Trustee fees	3
Interest expense	62
Miscellaneous expense	2
Total Expenses	726
Waiver and/or Reimbursement by PIMCO	(0)
Net Expenses	726
Net Investment Income (Loss)	1,839
Net Realized Gain (Loss):	
Investments in securities	1,703
Investments in Affiliates	(72)
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	897
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	(1,692)
Short sales	(130)
Foreign currency	48
Net Realized Gain (Loss)	754
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation):	
Investments in securities	3,959
Investments in Affiliates	28
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	380
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	151
Short sales	2
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	(170)
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	4,350
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	$ 6,943
* Foreign tax withholdings	$ 5

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

Statements of Changes in Net Assets PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio

(Amounts in thousands†)	Year Ended December 31, 2020	Year Ended December 31, 2019
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from:		
Operations:		
Net investment income (loss)	$ 1,839	$ 2,305
Net realized gain (loss)	754	2,570
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	4,350	3,407
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	6,943	8,282
Distributions to Shareholders:		
From net investment income and/or net realized capital gains		
Administrative Class	(5,631)	(2,333)
Total Distributions[(a)]	(5,631)	(2,333)
Portfolio Share Transactions:		
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions*	(7,043)	(18,375)
Total Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	(5,731)	(12,426)
Net Assets:		
Beginning of year	97,876	110,302
End of year	$ 92,145	$ 97,876

† 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. See Note 2, Distributions to Shareholders, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information.

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

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)		MARKET VALUE (000S)
INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES 153.8%				
ARGENTINA 0.0%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.0%				
YPF S.A.				
38.259% (BADLARPP + 6.000%) due 03/04/2021 ~	ARS	830	$	6
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.0%				
Argentina Government International Bond				
0.125% due 07/09/2030 þ	$	35		14
0.125% due 07/09/2035 þ		24		9
36.174% (BADLARPP + 2.000%) due 04/03/2022 ~	ARS	1,680		11
Autonomous City of Buenos Aires Argentina				
37.981% (BADLARPP + 5.000%) due 01/23/2022 ~		200		1
Provincia de Buenos Aires				
36.050% due 04/12/2025		340		2
				37
Total Argentina (Cost $132)				**43**
AUSTRALIA 3.4%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.6%				
Newcrest Finance Pty. Ltd.				
3.250% due 05/13/2030	$	100		111
Sydney Airport Finance Co. Pty. Ltd.				
3.625% due 04/28/2026		400		439
				550
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 2.8%				
Australia Government International Bond				
0.500% due 09/21/2026	AUD	1,700		1,314
1.750% due 06/21/2051		300		220
3.000% due 03/21/2047		400		380
New South Wales Treasury Corp.				
2.000% due 03/20/2031		200		165
Northern Territory Treasury Corp.				
2.000% due 04/21/2031		200		161
Queensland Treasury Corp.				
1.750% due 08/21/2031		150		121
South Australia Government Financing Authority				
1.750% due 05/24/2032		100		80
Treasury Corp. of Victoria				
4.250% due 12/20/2032		130		131
				2,572
Total Australia (Cost $2,832)				**3,122**
BRAZIL 0.4%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.4%				
Odebrecht Oil & Gas Finance Ltd.				
0.000% due 02/01/2021 (c)(f)	$	101		1
Petrobras Global Finance BV				
5.093% due 01/15/2030		341		381
Total Brazil (Cost $359)				**382**
CANADA 0.5%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.2%				
Air Canada Pass-Through Trust				
3.300% due 07/15/2031	$	90		88
Fairfax Financial Holdings Ltd.				
2.750% due 03/29/2028	EUR	100		136
				224

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)		MARKET VALUE (000S)
NON-AGENCY MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES 0.1%				
Real Estate Asset Liquidity Trust				
3.072% due 08/12/2053	CAD	73	$	59
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.2%				
Canada Government Real Return Bond				
1.500% due 12/01/2044 (e)		119		135
Total Canada (Cost $376)				**418**
CAYMAN ISLANDS 3.1%				
ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES 2.2%				
Cent CLO Ltd.				
1.307% due 10/15/2026 •	$	278		278
Evans Grove CLO Ltd.				
1.144% due 05/28/2028 •		85		84
Gulf Stream Meridian Ltd.				
1.609% due 10/15/2029 •		250		250
JMP Credit Advisors CLO Ltd.				
1.068% due 01/17/2028 •		222		221
LCM LP				
1.258% due 10/20/2027 •		300		300
Monarch Grove CLO				
1.095% due 01/25/2028 •		230		229
Sudbury Mill CLO Ltd.				
1.368% due 01/17/2026 •		93		93
TICP CLO Ltd.				
1.058% due 04/20/2028 •		272		270
Venture CLO Ltd.				
1.117% due 04/15/2027 •		92		92
Zais CLO Ltd.				
1.387% due 04/15/2028 •		244		243
				2,060
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.7%				
Odebrecht Offshore Drilling Finance Ltd.				
6.720% due 12/01/2022 ^		104		98
Odebrecht Offshore Drilling Finance Ltd. (6.720% Cash and 1.000% PIK)				
7.720% due 12/01/2026 ^(b)		771		108
Sands China Ltd.				
5.400% due 08/08/2028		200		235
Sunac China Holdings Ltd.				
7.875% due 02/15/2022		200		205
				646
NON-AGENCY MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES 0.2%				
AREIT Trust				
2.779% due 04/15/2037 •		200		203
Total Cayman Islands (Cost $3,313)				**2,909**
CHILE 0.2%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.2%				
Chile Government International Bond				
2.450% due 01/31/2031	$	200		215
Total Chile (Cost $200)				**215**
CHINA 6.8%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 6.8%				
China Development Bank				
3.050% due 08/25/2026	CNY	1,700		256
3.180% due 04/05/2026		3,500		532
3.430% due 01/14/2027		1,000		153
3.500% due 08/13/2026		2,000		308
3.680% due 02/26/2026		2,900		452
3.740% due 09/10/2025		1,600		250
4.040% due 04/10/2027		8,200		1,295

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)		MARKET VALUE (000S)
4.040% due 07/06/2028	CNY	1,400	$	221
4.150% due 10/26/2025		400		64
4.240% due 08/24/2027		10,100		1,616
4.880% due 02/09/2028		3,600		600
China Government Bond				
2.740% due 08/04/2026		700		106
2.850% due 06/04/2027		600		90
2.950% due 06/16/2023		300		46
3.220% due 12/06/2025		300		46
3.290% due 10/18/2023		900		139
3.820% due 11/02/2027		700		112
Total China (Cost $5,874)				**6,286**
DENMARK 4.7%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 4.7%				
Jyske Realkredit A/S				
1.000% due 10/01/2050	DKK	5,651		941
1.500% due 10/01/2050		768		129
Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab				
1.000% due 10/01/2050		5,293		879
1.500% due 10/01/2050		457		77
Nykredit Realkredit A/S				
1.000% due 10/01/2050		10,852		1,800
1.500% due 10/01/2050		3,165		534
Total Denmark (Cost $3,881)				**4,360**
FRANCE 4.0%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 1.3%				
Altice France S.A.				
7.375% due 05/01/2026	$	300		316
BNP Paribas S.A.				
1.904% due 09/30/2028 •		250		255
3.375% due 01/23/2026	GBP	100		154
Danone S.A.				
3.000% due 06/15/2022	$	200		208
Dexia Credit Local S.A.				
1.625% due 10/16/2024		250		260
				1,193
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 2.7%				
France Government International Bond				
0.750% due 05/25/2052 (i)	EUR	150		204
1.500% due 05/25/2050 (i)		150		244
2.000% due 05/25/2048 (i)		900		1,604
3.250% due 05/25/2045 (i)		200		423
				2,475
Total France (Cost $2,852)				**3,668**
GERMANY 2.0%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 2.0%				
Deutsche Bank AG				
1.031% (US0003M + 0.815%) due 01/22/2021 ~	$	200		200
1.510% (US0003M + 1.290%) due 02/04/2021 ~		150		150
2.222% due 09/18/2024 •		200		206
2.625% due 02/12/2026	EUR	200		268
3.961% due 11/26/2025 •	$	200		219
4.250% due 10/14/2021		500		513
IHO Verwaltungs GmbH (6.000% Cash or 6.750% PIK)				
6.000% due 05/15/2027 (b)		200		213
Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank				
4.250% due 01/24/2023	AUD	100		83
Total Germany (Cost $1,767)				**1,852**

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)		MARKET VALUE (000S)
IRELAND 0.6%				
ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES 0.4%				
Toro European CLO DAC				
0.900% due 10/15/2030 •	EUR	300	$	366
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.2%				
SMBC Aviation Capital Finance DAC				
2.650% due 07/15/2021	$	200		202
Total Ireland (Cost $552)				**568**
ISRAEL 0.9%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.9%				
Israel Government International Bond				
1.000% due 04/30/2021	ILS	800		250
2.000% due 03/31/2027		400		137
3.250% due 01/17/2028	$	200		228
3.800% due 05/13/2060		200		238
Total Israel (Cost $768)				**853**
ITALY 3.3%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 1.8%				
Banca Carige SpA				
0.977% (EUR003M + 1.500%) due 05/25/2022 ~	EUR	300		369
1.189% due 10/25/2021 •		300		369
Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena SpA				
0.875% due 10/08/2027		100		129
2.625% due 04/28/2025		100		126
Intesa Sanpaolo SpA				
7.000% due 01/19/2021 •(f)(g)		200		245
UniCredit SpA				
7.830% due 12/04/2023	$	350		415
				1,653
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.5%				
Italy Buoni Poliennali Del Tesoro				
1.850% due 07/01/2025	EUR	600		798
Italy Government International Bond				
6.000% due 08/04/2028	GBP	300		540
				1,338
Total Italy (Cost $2,782)				**2,991**
JAPAN 10.7%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 2.1%				
Central Nippon Expressway Co. Ltd.				
2.362% due 05/28/2021	$	500		504
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.				
3.455% due 03/02/2023		300		320
Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.				
2.721% due 07/16/2023 •		200		207
3.922% due 09/11/2024 •		300		326
Nissan Motor Co. Ltd.				
4.345% due 09/17/2027		200		221
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.				
1.474% due 07/08/2025		200		205
Takeda Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.				
1.125% due 11/21/2022	EUR	100		125
				1,908
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 8.6%				
Japan Bank for International Cooperation				
1.750% due 10/17/2024	$	200		210
Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities				
2.125% due 04/13/2021		600		603

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)		MARKET VALUE (000S)
Japan Government International Bond				
0.100% due 03/10/2028 (e)	JPY	90,536	$	880
0.100% due 03/20/2029		110,000		1,079
0.100% due 03/20/2030		110,000		1,076
0.400% due 03/20/2036		190,000		1,882
0.500% due 03/20/2049		20,000		188
0.700% due 12/20/2048		134,000		1,330
1.300% due 06/20/2035		30,000		335
Tokyo Metropolitan Government				
2.000% due 05/17/2021	$	300		302
				7,885
Total Japan (Cost $9,377)				**9,793**
KUWAIT 0.9%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.9%				
Kuwait International Government Bond				
3.500% due 03/20/2027	$	700		797
Total Kuwait (Cost $696)				**797**
LITHUANIA 0.1%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.1%				
Lithuania Government International Bond				
1.100% due 04/26/2027	EUR	100		132
Total Lithuania (Cost $118)				**132**
LUXEMBOURG 0.5%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.5%				
Medtronic Global Holdings S.C.A.				
0.000% due 12/02/2022 (c)	EUR	200		245
NORD/LB Luxembourg S.A. Covered Bond Bank				
2.875% due 02/16/2021	$	200		201
Total Luxembourg (Cost $427)				**446**
MALAYSIA 0.3%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.3%				
Malaysia Government International Bond				
3.502% due 05/31/2027	MYR	200		53
3.906% due 07/15/2026		200		54
Malaysia Government Investment Issue				
4.130% due 07/09/2029		400		110
4.369% due 10/31/2028		200		56
Total Malaysia (Cost $247)				**273**
MEXICO 0.1%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.1%				
Petroleos Mexicanos				
6.750% due 09/21/2047	$	100		94
Total Mexico (Cost $84)				**94**
NETHERLANDS 2.7%				
ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES 1.5%				
Babson Euro CLO BV				
0.309% due 10/25/2029 •	EUR	203		246
Dryden Euro CLO BV				
0.880% due 01/15/2030 •		250		306
Jubilee CLO BV				
0.257% due 12/15/2029 •		400		486
Ozlme BV				
0.820% due 01/18/2030 •		250		305
				1,343
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 1.2%				
British Transco International Finance BV				
0.000% due 11/04/2021 (c)	$	200		199

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)		MARKET VALUE (000S)
Cooperatieve Rabobank UA				
1.111% (US0003M + 0.860%) due 09/26/2023 ~	$	300	$	304
3.875% due 09/26/2023		300		327
NXP BV				
4.625% due 06/01/2023		200		219
Stichting AK Rabobank Certificaten				
6.500% due 12/29/2049 (f)	EUR	53		85
				1,134
Total Netherlands (Cost $2,326)				**2,477**
NEW ZEALAND 0.2%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.2%				
New Zealand Government International Bond				
1.500% due 05/15/2031	NZD	200		151
Total New Zealand (Cost $142)				**151**
NORWAY 0.2%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.2%				
DNB Bank ASA				
1.127% due 09/16/2026 •	$	200		202
Total Norway (Cost $200)				**202**
PERU 1.4%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.4%				
Peru Government International Bond				
1.862% due 12/01/2032	$	100		101
5.940% due 02/12/2029	PEN	1,100		379
6.350% due 08/12/2028		1,700		597
6.950% due 08/12/2031		500		180
Total Peru (Cost $1,168)				**1,257**
QATAR 2.0%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 2.0%				
Qatar Government International Bond				
3.875% due 04/23/2023	$	1,000		1,076
4.000% due 03/14/2029		200		238
4.500% due 04/23/2028		400		485
Total Qatar (Cost $1,598)				**1,799**
ROMANIA 0.1%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.1%				
Romanian Government International Bond				
1.375% due 12/02/2029	EUR	100		125
Total Romania (Cost $118)				**125**
RUSSIA 0.1%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.1%				
Russia Government International Bond				
7.250% due 05/10/2034	RUB	6,200		91
Total Russia (Cost $91)				**91**
SAUDI ARABIA 2.5%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 2.5%				
Saudi Government International Bond				
2.375% due 10/26/2021	$	1,000		1,016
2.875% due 03/04/2023		300		315
3.250% due 10/26/2026		200		222
3.625% due 03/04/2028		200		224
4.000% due 04/17/2025		400		447
4.500% due 04/17/2030		100		121
Total Saudi Arabia (Cost $2,215)				**2,345**

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
SINGAPORE 0.3%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.3%		
BOC Aviation Ltd.		
2.750% due 09/18/2022	$ 200	$ 204
DBS Bank Ltd.		
3.300% due 11/27/2021	100	103
Total Singapore (Cost $300)		**307**
SOUTH KOREA 1.4%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.4%		
Korea Government International Bond		
2.125% due 06/10/2027	KRW 125,000	120
2.375% due 12/10/2027	150,000	146
2.375% due 12/10/2028	630,000	613
2.625% due 06/10/2028	250,000	248
5.500% due 03/10/2028	150,000	175
Total South Korea (Cost $1,219)		**1,302**
SPAIN 4.3%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.6%		
Merlin Properties Socimi S.A.		
2.225% due 04/25/2023	EUR 400	510
	SHARES	
PREFERRED SECURITIES 0.5%		
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A.		
8.875% due 04/14/2021 •(f)(g)	200,000	250
Banco Santander S.A.		
6.250% due 09/11/2021 •(f)(g)	200,000	251
		501
	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000s)	
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 3.2%		
Autonomous Community of Catalonia		
4.900% due 09/15/2021	$ 50	63
Spain Government International Bond		
0.250% due 07/30/2024 (i)	500	628
1.000% due 10/31/2050	100	127
1.250% due 10/31/2030 (i)	500	683
1.400% due 07/30/2028 (i)	600	822
1.450% due 04/30/2029	100	138
1.850% due 07/30/2035	300	444
		2,905
Total Spain (Cost $3,451)		**3,916**
SUPRANATIONAL 0.3%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.3%		
European Union		
0.000% due 07/04/2035 (c)	EUR 200	251
Total Supranational (Cost $241)		**251**
SWITZERLAND 1.1%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 1.1%		
Credit Suisse AG		
6.500% due 08/08/2023 (g)	$ 200	226
Credit Suisse Group AG		
4.282% due 01/09/2028	250	289
7.125% due 07/29/2022 •(f)(g)	300	317
UBS AG		
5.125% due 05/15/2024 (g)	200	221
Total Switzerland (Cost $999)		**1,053**

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES 0.8%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.8%		
Emirate of Abu Dhabi Government International Bond		
3.125% due 10/11/2027	$ 200	$ 225
3.125% due 04/16/2030	200	226
3.875% due 04/16/2050	200	244
Total United Arab Emirates (Cost $638)		**695**
UNITED KINGDOM 14.6%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 8.7%		
Barclays Bank PLC		
7.625% due 11/21/2022 (g)	$ 500	556
Barclays PLC		
1.651% (US0003M + 1.430%) due 02/15/2023 ~	300	302
4.610% due 02/15/2023 •	300	313
4.972% due 05/16/2029 •	200	240
7.125% due 06/15/2025 •(f)(g)	GBP 200	306
British Telecommunications PLC		
9.625% due 12/15/2030	$ 100	166
HSBC Holdings PLC		
3.000% due 07/22/2028 •	GBP 100	153
Lloyds Bank PLC		
4.875% due 03/30/2027	500	872
5.125% due 03/07/2025	400	657
Lloyds Banking Group PLC		
3.900% due 03/12/2024	$ 200	220
4.582% due 12/10/2025	200	229
7.500% due 06/27/2024 •(f)(g)	200	226
Marks & Spencer PLC		
4.250% due 12/08/2023	GBP 100	144
Nationwide Building Society		
2.000% due 01/27/2023	$ 200	207
4.302% due 03/08/2029 •	400	465
Natwest Group PLC		
1.801% (US0003M + 1.550%) due 06/25/2024 ~	500	509
8.625% due 08/15/2021 •(f)(g)	200	208
NatWest Markets PLC		
0.625% due 03/02/2022	EUR 600	739
1.000% due 05/28/2024	100	126
Santander UK Group Holdings PLC		
2.875% due 08/05/2021	$ 300	304
2.920% due 05/08/2026 •	GBP 100	148
4.796% due 11/15/2024 •	$ 600	668
Tesco Property Finance PLC		
5.744% due 04/13/2040	GBP 48	90
Virgin Media Secured Finance PLC		
5.000% due 04/15/2027	100	144
		7,992
NON-AGENCY MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES 5.5%		
Alba PLC		
0.234% due 11/25/2042	289	384
Avon Finance PLC		
0.954% due 09/20/2048 •	195	266
Durham Mortgages B PLC		
0.651% due 03/31/2054 ~	228	312
Eurosail PLC		
0.991% (BP0003M + 0.950%) due 06/13/2045 ~	418	567
Hawksmoor Mortgages		
1.104% due 05/25/2053 •	338	463
Jupiter PLC		
0.000% due 06/01/2060 «•	300	407
Lanark Master Issuer PLC		
0.866% due 12/22/2069 •	127	174
Newgate Funding PLC		
0.173% due 12/15/2050 •	7	10
Residential Mortgage Securities PLC		
1.304% due 06/20/2070 •	189	260

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Ripon Mortgages PLC		
0.851% due 08/20/2056 •	GBP 456	$ 623
RMAC Securities PLC		
0.211% due 06/12/2044 •	242	320
Silverstone Master Issuer PLC		
0.806% due 01/21/2070 •	132	182
Southern Pacific Financing PLC		
0.211% due 06/10/2043 •	50	69
Towd Point Mortgage Funding		
0.956% due 07/20/2045 •	363	497
Towd Point Mortgage Funding PLC		
0.851% (BP0003M + 0.800%) due 02/20/2045 ~	148	201
1.073% due 10/20/2051 •	218	299
		5,034
	SHARES	
PREFERRED SECURITIES 0.1%		
Nationwide Building Society		
10.250% ~	250	61
	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.3%		
United Kingdom Gilt		
0.625% due 10/22/2050	$ 100	133
1.750% due 01/22/2049	100	172
		305
Total United Kingdom (Cost $12,959)		**13,392**
UNITED STATES 78.1%		
ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES 5.3%		
Argent Securities Trust		
0.298% due 07/25/2036 •	$ 361	156
0.468% due 05/25/2036 •	631	242
Countrywide Asset-Backed Certificates		
0.288% due 07/25/2037 ^•	199	189
4.591% due 07/25/2036 ~	15	15
Countrywide Asset-Backed Certificates Trust		
2.023% due 07/25/2035 •	700	681
Credit-Based Asset Servicing & Securitization Mortgage Loan Trust		
3.511% due 03/25/2037 ^þ	254	133
First Franklin Mortgage Loan Trust		
1.423% due 07/25/2034 •	87	87
GSAA Home Equity Trust		
0.598% due 08/25/2037 •	32	32
Home Equity Mortgage Loan Asset-Backed Trust		
0.388% due 04/25/2037 •	261	201
MASTR Asset-Backed Securities Trust		
0.358% due 05/25/2037 •	273	263
Morgan Stanley ABS Capital, Inc. Trust		
0.378% due 10/25/2036 •	561	372
Morgan Stanley Mortgage Loan Trust		
6.000% due 02/25/2037 ^~	24	23
New Century Home Equity Loan Trust		
3.511% due 06/20/2031 ~	325	326
Option One Mortgage Loan Trust		
0.288% due 03/25/2037 •	63	58
Renaissance Home Equity Loan Trust		
5.294% due 01/25/2037 þ	366	183
SMB Private Education Loan Trust		
1.268% due 07/15/2053 •	91	92
1.290% due 07/15/2053	182	183
Structured Asset Investment Loan Trust		
1.873% due 10/25/2034 •	232	231
Terwin Mortgage Trust		
1.088% due 11/25/2033 •	5	5

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Towd Point Mortgage Trust		
2.710% due 01/25/2060 ~	$ 238	$ 246
2.900% due 10/25/2059 ~	809	855
Toyota Auto Loan Extended Note Trust		
2.560% due 11/25/2031	300	321
		4,894

CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 10.6%

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
AbbVie, Inc.		
2.900% due 11/06/2022	300	314
5.000% due 12/15/2021	200	207
American Tower Corp.		
3.800% due 08/15/2029	200	233
AT&T, Inc.		
1.650% due 02/01/2028	100	102
1.800% due 09/05/2026	EUR 200	266
2.250% due 02/01/2032	$ 100	102
Baker Hughes a GE Co. LLC		
2.773% due 12/15/2022	100	105
Bayer U.S. Finance LLC		
0.881% (US0003M + 0.630%) due 06/25/2021 ~	200	200
4.250% due 12/15/2025	300	343
Broadcom, Inc.		
3.459% due 09/15/2026	100	111
Charter Communications Operating LLC		
4.464% due 07/23/2022	500	527
6.384% due 10/23/2035	200	274
D.R. Horton, Inc.		
4.375% due 09/15/2022	100	106
Dell International LLC		
6.100% due 07/15/2027	200	249
Energy Transfer Operating LP		
4.650% due 06/01/2021	300	302
Fiserv, Inc.		
2.750% due 07/01/2024	300	322
Ford Motor Credit Co. LLC		
1.104% (US0003M + 0.880%) due 10/12/2021 ~	300	296
2.330% due 11/25/2025	EUR 100	124
3.021% due 03/06/2024	200	254
4.140% due 02/15/2023	$ 200	207
GATX Corp.		
0.945% (US0003M + 0.720%) due 11/05/2021 ~	400	401
General Motors Financial Co., Inc.		
1.080% (US0003M + 0.850%) due 04/09/2021 ~	100	100
Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.		
4.223% due 05/01/2029 •	300	356
Harley-Davidson Financial Services, Inc.		
1.168% (US0003M + 0.940%) due 03/02/2021 ~	100	100
JetBlue Pass-Through Trust		
4.000% due 05/15/2034	100	108
Kinder Morgan, Inc.		
7.750% due 01/15/2032	100	145
Komatsu Finance America, Inc.		
2.437% due 09/11/2022	300	310
MPT Operating Partnership LP		
2.550% due 12/05/2023	GBP 200	279
Nissan Motor Acceptance Corp.		
2.800% due 01/13/2022	$ 100	102
Northwell Healthcare, Inc.		
4.260% due 11/01/2047	100	120
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.		
2.950% due 03/01/2026	100	106
Penske Truck Leasing Co. LP		
3.950% due 03/10/2025	300	336
Public Service Enterprise Group, Inc.		
2.000% due 11/15/2021	100	101
Rio Oil Finance Trust		
9.250% due 07/06/2024	244	271
Spirit AeroSystems, Inc.		
1.017% (US0003M + 0.800%) due 06/15/2021 ~	$ 100	$ 99
3.950% due 06/15/2023	200	196
VEREIT Operating Partnership LP		
4.875% due 06/01/2026	400	469
Volkswagen Group of America Finance LLC		
1.154% (US0003M + 0.940%) due 11/12/2021 ~	200	201
4.000% due 11/12/2021	200	206
Walt Disney Co.		
1.750% due 01/13/2026	100	105
2.650% due 01/13/2031	100	110
Wells Fargo & Co.		
1.325% (US0003M + 1.110%) due 01/24/2023 ~	300	303
Zimmer Biomet Holdings, Inc.		
3.150% due 04/01/2022	300	309
3.375% due 11/30/2021	300	306
		9,783

LOAN PARTICIPATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS 0.1%

CenturyLink, Inc.		
2.397% due 03/15/2027	76	76

MUNICIPAL BONDS & NOTES 0.3%

Los Angeles Community College District, California General Obligation Bonds, Series 2020		
2.106% due 08/01/2032	100	104
State Board of Administration Finance Corp., Florida Revenue Notes, Series 2020		
1.705% due 07/01/2027	200	208
		312

NON-AGENCY MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES 4.1%

A10 Bridge Asset Financing LLC		
2.021% due 08/15/2040	186	186
Arbor Multifamily Mortgage Securities Trust		
2.756% due 05/15/2053	200	220
Banc of America Alternative Loan Trust		
6.500% due 04/25/2036 ^	356	368
Banc of America Funding Trust		
0.572% due 04/20/2047 ^•	92	86
6.000% due 07/25/2037 ^	72	70
BCAP LLC Trust		
0.358% due 05/25/2047 •	131	123
Chase Mortgage Finance Trust		
3.136% due 03/25/2037 ^~	43	42
3.276% due 07/25/2037 ~	9	8
Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.529% due 04/25/2037 ^~	53	47
Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust, Inc.		
3.494% due 08/25/2035 ^~	945	940
Countrywide Home Loan Mortgage Pass-Through Trust		
6.250% due 09/25/2036 ^	46	31
Credit Suisse Mortgage Capital Trust		
1.509% due 10/15/2037 •	200	201
Deutsche ALT-A Securities, Inc. Mortgage Loan Trust		
0.298% due 02/25/2047 •	207	143
Deutsche ALT-B Securities, Inc. Mortgage Loan Trust		
5.945% due 02/25/2036 ^þ	69	69
GreenPoint Mortgage Funding Trust		
0.608% due 06/25/2045 •	59	49
JPMorgan Alternative Loan Trust		
2.712% due 12/25/2036 ~	14	13
Merrill Lynch Mortgage Investors Trust		
3.344% due 03/25/2036 ^~	138	92
Morgan Stanley Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.857% due 05/25/2036 ^~	87	65
3.481% due 09/25/2035 ^~	55	29
New Residential Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.750% due 07/25/2059 ~	$ 256	$ 269
2.750% due 11/25/2059 ~	177	186
PHH Alternative Mortgage Trust		
6.000% due 05/25/2037 ^	46	46
Prime Mortgage Trust		
6.000% due 06/25/2036 ^	55	54
Ready Capital Mortgage Financing LLC		
2.298% due 02/25/2035 •	200	202
Residential Accredit Loans, Inc. Trust		
0.278% due 02/25/2037 •	37	38
6.000% due 06/25/2036	83	81
Residential Funding Mortgage Securities, Inc. Trust		
6.000% due 06/25/2037 ^	38	37
Structured Asset Mortgage Investments Trust		
0.608% due 02/25/2036 •	14	14
Structured Asset Securities Corp.		
0.428% due 01/25/2036 •	43	38
WaMu Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates Trust		
3.046% due 09/25/2036 ~	25	23
		3,770

PREFERRED SECURITIES 0.2%

	SHARES	
Bank of America Corp.		
5.875% due 03/15/2028 •(f)	200,000	226

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES 49.7%

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	
Fannie Mae		
0.548% due 06/25/2036 •	$ 6	6
3.500% due 01/01/2059	163	181
Freddie Mac		
0.499% due 01/15/2038 •	119	119
2.663% due 01/15/2038 ~(a)	119	7
2.869% due 09/01/2037 •	236	249
3.000% due 02/01/2046	414	436
3.500% due 11/01/2047 - 04/01/2048	451	478
Ginnie Mae		
0.920% due 09/20/2066 •	538	545
3.614% due 09/20/2066 ~	395	423
Ginnie Mae, TBA		
2.000% due 03/01/2051	1,600	1,668
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security		
2.500% due 11/01/2050	100	106
3.000% due 10/01/2049	184	200
3.500% due 10/01/2034 - 07/01/2050	738	788
4.000% due 03/01/2049 - 06/01/2050	369	395
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA		
2.000% due 01/01/2051 - 03/01/2051	11,600	12,008
2.500% due 03/01/2051	1,800	1,891
3.500% due 02/01/2051	6,800	7,198
4.000% due 01/01/2051 - 02/01/2051	17,900	19,136
		45,834

U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS 7.8%

U.S. Treasury Bonds		
1.625% due 11/15/2050 (i)	1,850	1,839
U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (e)		
0.125% due 04/15/2022 (i)	535	547
0.125% due 07/15/2030 (i)	508	570
0.250% due 02/15/2050 (i)	304	363
0.500% due 01/15/2028 (i)	1,056	1,197
U.S. Treasury Notes		
2.625% due 06/15/2021	200	202
2.875% due 04/30/2025 (i)	2,200	2,445
		7,163
Total United States (Cost $70,375)		**72,058**

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 1.2%			
REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (h) 0.6%			
			$ 530
ARGENTINA TREASURY BILLS 0.0%			
(3.480)% due 09/13/2021 (c)(d)	ARS	3,124	23
JAPAN TREASURY BILLS 0.5%			
(0.089)% due 03/15/2021 (c)(d)	JPY	50,000	484
U.S. TREASURY BILLS 0.1%			
0.084% due 01/14/2021 (c)(d)(l)	$	67	67
Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost $1,100)			**1,104**
Total Investments in Securities (Cost $135,777)			**141,727**

	SHARES	MARKET VALUE (000S)
INVESTMENTS IN AFFILIATES 1.5%		
SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 1.5%		
CENTRAL FUNDS USED FOR CASH MANAGEMENT PURPOSES 1.5%		
PIMCO Short Asset Portfolio	68,317	$ 685
PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III	72,100	711
Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost $1,394)		**1,396**
Total Investments in Affiliates (Cost $1,394)		**1,396**
Total Investments 155.3% (Cost $137,171)		$ **143,123**
Financial Derivative Instruments (j)(k) (0.5)% (Cost or Premiums, net $(46))		**(494)**
Other Assets and Liabilities, net (54.8)%		**(50,484)**
Net Assets 100.0%		$ **92,145**

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS:

- * A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.
- ^ Security is in default.
- « Security valued using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).
- ~ Variable or Floating rate security. Rate shown is the rate in effect as of period end. Certain variable rate securities are not based on a published reference rate and spread, rather are determined by the issuer or agent and are based on current market conditions. Reference rate is as of reset date, which may vary by security. These securities may not indicate a reference rate and/or spread in their description.
- • Rate shown is the rate in effect as of period end. The rate may be based on a fixed rate, a capped rate or a floor rate and may convert to a variable or floating rate in the future. These securities do not indicate a reference rate and spread in their description.
- 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) Payment in-kind security.
- (c) Zero coupon security.
- (d) Coupon represents a yield to maturity.
- (e) Principal amount of security is adjusted for inflation.
- (f) Perpetual maturity; date shown, if applicable, represents next contractual call date.
- (g) Contingent convertible security.

BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

(h) REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS:

Counterparty	Lending Rate	Settlement Date	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Collateralized By	Collateral (Received)	Repurchase Agreements, at Value	Repurchase Agreement Proceeds to be Received
FICC	0.000%	12/31/2020	01/04/2021	$ 530	U.S. Treasury Bills 0.000% due 12/30/2021	$ (541)	$ 530	$ 530
Total Repurchase Agreements						**$ (541)**	**$ 530**	**$ 530**

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS:

Counterparty	Borrowing Rate(1)	Settlement Date	Maturity Date	Amount Borrowed(1)	Payable for Reverse Repurchase Agreements
BOS	0.060%	12/10/2020	01/15/2021	$ (1,825)	$ (1,825)
BRC	(0.520)	11/18/2020	02/17/2021	EUR (879)	(1,073)
BSN	0.180	10/13/2020	01/13/2021	$ (1,723)	(1,724)
GRE	0.180	11/13/2020	01/13/2021	(557)	(558)

Counterparty	Borrowing Rate[(1)]	Settlement Date	Maturity Date	Amount Borrowed[(1)]	Payable for Reverse Repurchase Agreements
JML	(0.530)%	11/18/2020	02/17/2021	EUR (1,909)	$ (2,331)
	(0.530)	12/14/2020	02/17/2021	(563)	(687)
JPS	0.161	10/20/2020	01/19/2021	$ (2,456)	(2,456)
Total Reverse Repurchase Agreements					**$ (10,654)**

SHORT SALES:

Description	Coupon	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Proceeds	Payable for Short Sales[(2)]
Canada (0.8)%					
Sovereign Issues (0.8)%					
Canada Government International Bond	2.750%	12/01/2048	CAD 700	$ (747)	$ (758)
Total Canada (Cost $(747))					(758)
United States (5.8)%					
U.S. Government Agencies (5.8)%					
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA	3.000%	01/01/2051	$ 5,000	(5,230)	(5,238)
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA	3.500	01/01/2036	100	(106)	(106)
Total United States				(5,336)	(5,344)
Total Short Sales (6.6)%				**$ (6,083)**	**$ (6,102)**

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 December 31, 2020:

Counterparty	Repurchase Agreement Proceeds to be Received	Payable for Reverse Repurchase Agreements	Payable for Sale-Buyback Transactions	Payable for Short Sales[(2)]	Total Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions	Collateral Pledged/(Received)	Net Exposure[(3)]
Global/Master Repurchase Agreement							
BOS	$ 0	$ (1,825)	$ 0	$ 0	$ (1,825)	$ 1,839	$ 14
BRC	0	(1,073)	0	0	(1,073)	1,073	0
BSN	0	(1,724)	0	0	(1,724)	1,744	20
FICC	530	0	0	0	530	(541)	(11)
GRE	0	(558)	0	0	(558)	570	12
JML	0	(3,018)	0	0	(3,018)	3,008	(10)
JPS	0	(2,456)	0	0	(2,456)	2,444	(12)
Master Securities Forward Transaction Agreement							
TDM	0	0	0	(758)	(758)	0	(758)
Total Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions	**$ 530**	**$ (10,654)**	**$ 0**	**$ (758)**			

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					
Sovereign Issues	$ 0	$ 0	$ (4,091)	$ 0	$ (4,091)
U.S. Treasury Obligations	0	(6,563)	0	0	(6,563)
Total Borrowings	**$ 0**	**$ (6,563)**	**$ (4,091)**	**$ 0**	**$ (10,654)**
Payable for reverse repurchase agreements					**$ (10,654)**

(i) Securities with an aggregate market value of $10,679 have been pledged as collateral under the terms of the above master agreements as of December 31, 2020.

(1) The average amount of borrowings outstanding during the period ended December 31, 2020 was $(9,699) at a weighted average interest rate of 0.284%. Average borrowings may include reverse repurchase agreements and sale-buyback transactions, if held during the period.

(2) Payable for short sales includes $4 of accrued interest.

(3) 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.

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

PURCHASED OPTIONS:

OPTIONS ON EXCHANGE-TRADED FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Cost	Market Value
Call - CME 90-Day Eurodollar June 2022 Futures	$ 99.750	06/13/2022	7	$ 18	$ 0	$ 2
Call - CME 90-Day Eurodollar March 2022 Futures	99.750	03/14/2022	4	10	0	1
Total Purchased Options					**$ 0**	**$ 3**

FUTURES CONTRACTS:

LONG FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin	
					Asset	Liability
Australia Government 10-Year Bond March Futures	03/2021	13	$ 1,476	$ 3	$ 1	$ (1)
Call Options Strike @ EUR 115.000 on Euro-Schatz Bond March 2021 Futures[1]	02/2021	106	1	0	0	0
Call Options Strike @ EUR 179.000 on Euro-OAT France Government 10-Year Bond March 2021 Futures[1]	02/2021	9	0	0	0	0
Euro-Bobl March Futures	03/2021	10	1,651	2	0	0
Euro-BTP Italy Government Bond March Futures	03/2021	32	5,942	22	2	0
Euro-Buxl 30-Year Bond March Futures	03/2021	3	825	1	0	(1)
Japan Government 10-Year Bond March Futures	03/2021	2	2,943	(2)	0	(1)
Put Options Strike @ EUR 130.000 on Euro-Bobl March 2021 Futures[1]	02/2021	10	0	0	0	0
U.S. Treasury 5-Year Note March Futures	03/2021	55	6,939	15	3	0
U.S. Treasury 10-Year Note March Futures	03/2021	6	828	2	1	0
U.S. Treasury Ultra Long-Term Bond March Futures	03/2021	6	1,281	(25)	4	0
				$ 18	$ 11	$ (3)

SHORT FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin	
					Asset	Liability
Australia Government 3-Year Note March Futures	03/2021	5	$ (453)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Canada Government 10-Year Bond March Futures	03/2021	24	(2,811)	(7)	0	(6)
Euro-Bund 10-Year Bond March Futures	03/2021	10	(2,170)	(1)	1	0
Euro-OAT France Government 10-Year Bond March Futures	03/2021	9	(1,846)	(10)	0	0
Euro-Schatz March Futures	03/2021	106	(14,539)	13	1	0
U.S. Treasury 30-Year Bond March Futures	03/2021	5	(866)	7	0	(2)
United Kingdom Long Gilt March Futures	03/2021	9	(1,668)	(17)	0	(4)
				$ (15)	$ 2	$ (12)
Total Futures Contracts				**$ 3**	**$ 13**	**$ (15)**

SWAP AGREEMENTS:

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CORPORATE ISSUES - SELL PROTECTION[2]

Reference Entity	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at December 31, 2020[4]	Notional Amount[5]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value[6]	Variation Margin	
									Asset	Liability
Shell International Finance BV	1.000%	Quarterly	12/20/2026	0.533%	EUR 200	$ 6	$ 1	$ 7	$ 0	$ 0

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CREDIT INDICES - BUY PROTECTION[3]

Index/Tranches	Fixed (Pay) Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount[5]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value[6]	Variation Margin	
								Asset	Liability
CDX.HY-35 5-Year Index	(5.000)%	Quarterly	12/20/2025	$ 1,100	$ (53)	$ (51)	$ (104)	$ 0	$ (2)
CDX.IG-34 10-Year Index	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2030	300	1	(1)	0	0	0
CDX.IG-35 10-Year Index	(1.000)	Quarterly	12/20/2030	1,900	(11)	(6)	(17)	0	(3)
iTraxx Europe Main 31 10-Year Index	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2029	EUR 500	(5)	(4)	(9)	0	0
iTraxx Europe Main 32 10-Year Index	(1.000)	Quarterly	12/20/2029	300	(1)	(3)	(4)	0	0
					$ (69)	$ (65)	$ (134)	$ 0	$ (5)

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CREDIT INDICES - SELL PROTECTION[2]

Index/Tranches	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount[5]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value[6]	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	1.000%	Quarterly	12/20/2025	$ 100	$ 2	$ 0	$ 2	$ 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[7]	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.091%	Quarterly	03/18/2022	$ 22,800	$ (5)	$ (5)	$ (10)	$ 0	$ (1)
3-Month USD-LIBOR[7]	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.084%	Quarterly	04/26/2022	6,900	(1)	(2)	(3)	0	0
3-Month USD-LIBOR	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.084%	Quarterly	06/12/2022	1,200	0	(1)	(1)	0	0
3-Month USD-LIBOR	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.070%	Quarterly	06/12/2022	900	0	0	0	0	0
3-Month USD-LIBOR	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.085%	Quarterly	06/19/2022	2,400	0	(1)	(1)	0	0
3-Month USD-LIBOR[7]	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.073%	Quarterly	04/27/2023	3,600	1	(2)	(1)	0	0
3-Month USD-LIBOR[7]	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.070%	Quarterly	03/07/2024	700	1	(1)	0	0	0
3-Month USD-LIBOR[7]	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.088%	Quarterly	09/06/2024	2,400	1	(1)	0	1	0
3-Month USD-LIBOR[7]	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.105%	Quarterly	09/27/2024	600	0	0	0	0	0
3-Month USD-LIBOR[7]	01-Month USD-LIBOR + 0.102%	Quarterly	10/04/2024	1,800	0	0	0	0	0
					$ (3)	$ (13)	$ (16)	$ 1	$ (1)

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[7]	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.000%	Annual	06/16/2023	GBP 300	$ 0	$ 1	$ 1	$ 0	$ 0
Receive	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.500	Annual	09/16/2025	500	(18)	1	(17)	0	(1)
Pay[7]	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.250	Annual	06/16/2031	1,400	2	12	14	4	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	8.880	Maturity	01/04/2021	BRL 200	4	0	4	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.850	Maturity	01/03/2022	2,700	0	0	0	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.859	Maturity	01/03/2022	6,400	0	0	0	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.870	Maturity	01/03/2022	1,900	0	0	0	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.871	Maturity	01/03/2022	2,700	0	0	0	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.883	Maturity	01/03/2022	2,900	0	0	0	0	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	3.300	Maturity	01/03/2022	37,700	0	46	46	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	3.360	Maturity	01/03/2022	2,200	(3)	0	(3)	0	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.270	Semi-Annual	03/03/2022	CAD 700	6	1	7	0	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.500	Semi-Annual	06/17/2022	200	3	(1)	2	0	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.220	Semi-Annual	03/03/2025	1,700	29	2	31	1	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.500	Semi-Annual	06/17/2025	500	14	(1)	13	0	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	2.500	Semi-Annual	06/19/2029	1,500	149	(12)	137	4	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.713	Semi-Annual	10/02/2029	600	29	(4)	25	1	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.900	Semi-Annual	12/18/2029	1,600	99	(14)	85	4	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.500	Semi-Annual	06/17/2030	1,500	52	(15)	37	4	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	2.750	Semi-Annual	12/18/2048	500	122	(20)	102	4	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	2.565	Semi-Annual	03/07/2049	200	42	(7)	35	2	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	2.200	Semi-Annual	12/18/2049	200	29	(8)	21	2	0
Pay	3-Month CHF-LIBOR	0.500	Annual	09/16/2025	CHF 2,600	10	3	13	1	0
Pay	3-Month SEK-STIBOR	1.000	Annual	06/19/2029	SEK 1,100	8	0	8	0	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.500	Semi-Annual	12/18/2021	$ 4,100	(118)	22	(96)	0	(1)
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.750	Semi-Annual	12/16/2022	1,500	15	2	17	0	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.305	Semi-Annual	08/21/2023	1,300	(42)	(1)	(43)	0	0
Receive[7]	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.298	Semi-Annual	08/25/2024	1,050	(33)	2	(31)	0	0
Receive[7]	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.249	Semi-Annual	08/31/2024	1,400	(42)	3	(39)	0	0
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.000	Semi-Annual	12/16/2025	2,400	64	5	69	2	0
Receive[7]	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.400	Semi-Annual	03/30/2026	7,500	23	2	25	0	(4)
Pay[7]	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.400	Semi-Annual	01/15/2028	2,000	(16)	(20)	(36)	2	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.250	Semi-Annual	06/20/2028	600	(80)	11	(69)	0	(1)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.500	Semi-Annual	12/18/2029	100	(8)	2	(6)	0	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.000	Semi-Annual	01/15/2030	2,100	(264)	30	(234)	0	(3)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.000	Semi-Annual	12/16/2030	2,400	(28)	9	(19)	0	(3)
Receive[7]	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.750	Semi-Annual	03/30/2031	5,200	45	61	106	0	(7)
Receive[7]	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.750	Semi-Annual	06/16/2031	350	9	(1)	8	0	0
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.750	Semi-Annual	12/18/2049	300	55	(28)	27	1	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.325	Semi-Annual	12/02/2050	200	(6)	10	4	0	(1)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.250	Semi-Annual	12/16/2050	600	3	20	23	0	(3)
Pay	3-Month ZAR-JIBAR	7.250	Quarterly	06/20/2023	ZAR 2,900	15	2	17	1	0
Receive	6-Month AUD-BBR-BBSW	1.250	Semi-Annual	06/17/2030	AUD 900	(27)	6	(21)	0	0

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	Liability
Pay	6-Month CZK-PRIBOR	1.913%	Annual	01/30/2029	CZK 1,600	$ 6	$ (1)	$ 5	$ 0	$ 0
Pay[7]	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.500	Annual	06/16/2023	EUR 5,200	(5)	4	(1)	0	0
Pay[7]	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.500	Annual	06/16/2026	5,400	(15)	(8)	(23)	0	(1)
Pay[7]	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	1.310	Annual	06/19/2029	600	53	5	58	0	0
Pay[7]	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.250	Annual	03/17/2031	100	0	0	0	0	0
Pay[7]	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.250	Annual	06/16/2031	4,000	(9)	(4)	(13)	1	0
Pay[7]	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.060	Annual	11/17/2032	300	0	2	2	0	0
Receive	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.450	Annual	12/15/2035	200	(18)	(2)	(20)	0	0
Receive[7]	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.054	Annual	05/27/2050	50	0	0	0	0	0
Receive[7]	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.000	Annual	03/17/2051	300	6	(8)	(2)	0	0
Receive[7]	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.000	Annual	06/16/2051	1,100	(9)	2	(7)	0	0
Receive[7]	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.064	Annual	11/17/2052	100	0	(3)	(3)	0	0
Pay[7]	6-Month GBP-LIBOR	0.722	Semi-Annual	02/26/2051	GBP 70	4	0	4	1	0
Receive	6-Month JPY-LIBOR	0.035	Semi-Annual	11/29/2029	JPY 100,000	(2)	0	(2)	0	0
Receive	6-Month JPY-LIBOR	0.400	Semi-Annual	06/19/2039	140,000	(47)	8	(39)	3	0
Pay	6-Month JPY-LIBOR	0.500	Semi-Annual	06/19/2049	60,000	30	(11)	19	0	(2)
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	4.870	Lunar	07/07/2025	MXN 3,600	(1)	3	2	0	0
Receive	UKRPI	3.257	Maturity	02/15/2025	GBP 1,000	0	(26)	(26)	0	0
Receive	UKRPI	3.258	Maturity	02/15/2025	700	0	(18)	(18)	0	0
Receive	UKRPI	3.262	Maturity	02/15/2025	500	0	(13)	(13)	0	0
Receive	UKRPI	3.355	Maturity	11/15/2025	100	0	(1)	(1)	0	0
Pay	UKRPI	3.386	Maturity	01/15/2030	100	(1)	4	3	0	(1)
Pay	UKRPI	3.436	Maturity	02/15/2030	100	(1)	4	3	0	(1)
Pay	UKRPI	3.450	Maturity	02/15/2030	700	(2)	27	25	0	(3)
Pay	UKRPI	3.453	Maturity	02/15/2030	1,000	(4)	40	36	0	(5)
Receive	UKRPI	3.397	Maturity	11/15/2030	70	0	0	0	0	0
Receive	UKRPI	3.445	Maturity	11/15/2030	140	0	(1)	(1)	1	0
Pay	UKRPI	3.473	Maturity	11/15/2030	100	0	1	1	0	(1)
Receive	UKRPI	3.510	Maturity	11/15/2030	70	0	(1)	(1)	0	0
Pay	UKRPI	3.217	Maturity	11/15/2040	120	0	(5)	(5)	0	(1)
Pay	UKRPI	3.272	Maturity	11/15/2040	100	0	(2)	(2)	0	(1)
Pay	UKRPI	3.273	Maturity	11/15/2040	140	0	(2)	(2)	0	(1)
Pay	UKRPI	3.340	Maturity	11/15/2040	120	0	2	2	0	(1)
Receive	UKRPI	3.000	Maturity	11/15/2050	50	0	5	5	0	0
Receive	UKRPI	3.051	Maturity	11/15/2050	100	0	5	5	0	(1)
Receive	UKRPI	3.143	Maturity	11/15/2050	50	0	(2)	(2)	0	0
						$ 127	$ 125	$ 252	$ 39	$ (43)
Total Swap Agreements						**$ 63**	**$ 48**	**$ 111**	**$ 40**	**$ (49)**

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 December 31, 2020:

	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities			
	Market Value	Variation Margin Asset[8]			Market Value	Variation Margin Liability		
	Purchased Options	Futures	Swap Agreements	Total	Written Options	Futures	Swap Agreements	Total
Total Exchange-Traded or Centrally Cleared	**$ 3**	**$ 14**	**$ 40**	**$ 57**	**$ 0**	**$ (15)**	**$ (49)**	**$ (64)**

Cash of $1,409 has been pledged as collateral for exchange-traded and centrally cleared financial derivative instruments as of December 31, 2020. See Note 8, Master Netting Arrangements, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information.

(1) Future styled option.

(2) 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.

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

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

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

(7) 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.

(8) Unsettled variation margin asset of $1 for closed futures agreements is outstanding at period end.

(k) FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: OVER THE COUNTER

FORWARD FOREIGN CURRENCY CONTRACTS:

Counterparty	Settlement Month	Currency to be Delivered		Currency to be Received		Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) Asset	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) Liability
BOA	01/2021	JPY	300,296	$	2,887	$ 0	$ (21)
	01/2021	$	304	NOK	2,691	10	0
	03/2021	HKD	475	$	61	0	0
	03/2021	JPY	50,000		482	0	(2)
BPS	01/2021	AUD	718		528	0	(25)
	01/2021	CAD	345		266	0	(5)
	01/2021	EUR	332		403	0	(3)
	01/2021	TWD	308		11	0	0
	01/2021	$	339	CHF	301	1	0
	01/2021		573	EUR	471	3	0
	01/2021		450	GBP	334	6	0
	01/2021		463	JPY	48,000	2	0
	01/2021		104	SEK	875	3	0
	02/2021	DKK	6,434	$	1,027	0	(30)
	02/2021	$	164	ILS	554	9	0
	03/2021	TWD	6,871	$	247	0	(1)
	03/2021	$	171	CNH	1,142	4	0
	03/2021		34	KRW	36,924	0	0
BRC	01/2021	BRL	639	$	121	0	(2)
	01/2021	TWD	28		1	0	0
	01/2021	$	123	BRL	639	0	0
	01/2021		179	RUB	13,763	7	0
	02/2021		121	BRL	639	2	0
	03/2021	TWD	5,416	$	194	0	(1)
CBK	01/2021	BRL	244		47	0	0
	01/2021	EUR	205		246	0	(4)
	01/2021	JPY	32,747		314	0	(3)
	01/2021	MXN	44		2	0	0
	01/2021	PEN	1,098		305	2	0
	01/2021	$	48	BRL	244	0	(1)
	01/2021		347	CHF	307	0	0
	01/2021		82	CLP	61,214	4	0
	01/2021		82	NOK	720	2	0
	01/2021		407	NZD	578	9	0
	01/2021		19	RUB	1,443	1	0
	01/2021		114	SEK	970	4	0
	01/2021		112	ZAR	1,756	7	0
	02/2021	BRL	244	$	48	1	0
	02/2021	DKK	6,751		1,082	0	(27)
	02/2021	ILS	1,001		308	0	(4)
	02/2021	PEN	1,370		381	2	0
	02/2021	$	214	MXN	4,914	32	0
	02/2021		23	RUB	1,676	0	0
	03/2021	TWD	275	$	10	0	0
	03/2021	$	98	CNH	649	2	0
	04/2021	ILS	800	$	236	0	(13)
GLM	01/2021	BRL	244		48	1	0
	01/2021	MXN	4,805		235	0	(6)
	01/2021	PEN	220		61	0	0
	01/2021	TWD	1,906		68	0	0
	01/2021	$	47	BRL	244	0	0
	01/2021		1	CLP	747	0	0
	01/2021		5,847	JPY	605,182	14	0
	01/2021		23	RUB	1,796	1	0
	02/2021	DKK	5,217	$	837	0	(20)

Counterparty	Settlement Month	Currency to be Delivered		Currency to be Received		Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) Asset	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) Liability
	02/2021	JPY	605,182	$	5,849	$ 0	$ (14)
	02/2021	$	116	DKK	700	0	(1)
	03/2021	CNH	34,557	$	5,234	0	(55)
	03/2021	PEN	119		33	0	0
	03/2021	$	75	CNH	496	1	0
HUS	01/2021	BRL	556	$	107	0	0
	01/2021	EUR	178		213	0	(4)
	01/2021	GBP	6,090		8,145	0	(184)
	01/2021	JPY	60,496		580	0	(5)
	01/2021	$	107	BRL	556	0	0
	01/2021		199	CAD	255	1	0
	01/2021		132	CLP	98,578	7	0
	01/2021		241	EUR	198	1	0
	01/2021		369	GBP	276	8	0
	01/2021		112	ZAR	1,739	6	0
	02/2021	PEN	1,442	$	396	0	(3)
	02/2021	$	49	RUB	3,635	0	0
	03/2021	CNH	1,626	$	248	0	(1)
	03/2021	CNY	6,567		990	0	(13)
	03/2021	TWD	4,191		151	0	0
	03/2021	$	252	CNH	1,668	4	0
	03/2021		213	KRW	232,658	1	0
IND	01/2021		20	GBP	15	1	0
JPM	01/2021	AUD	619	$	456	0	(22)
	01/2021	BRL	83		16	0	0
	01/2021	TWD	1,991		71	0	0
	01/2021	$	16	BRL	83	0	0
	01/2021		3	CLP	2,352	0	0
	01/2021		147	EUR	120	0	0
	01/2021		3	RUB	212	0	0
	02/2021		53	ILS	183	4	0
	03/2021	TWD	524	$	19	0	0
	03/2021	$	476	CNH	3,154	7	0
	03/2021		226	KRW	249,566	3	0
MYI	01/2021	CHF	625	$	694	0	(13)
	01/2021	NZD	471		331	0	(8)
	01/2021	$	68	NOK	600	2	0
	01/2021		236	SEK	2,000	7	0
	03/2021		6	KRW	6,629	0	0
	06/2021		8	EUR	6	0	0
RBC	01/2021		57	CAD	73	0	0
SCX	01/2021	AUD	362	$	266	0	(12)
	01/2021	EUR	6,759		8,094	0	(163)
	02/2021		6,759		8,275	13	0
	02/2021	ILS	177		52	0	(4)
	03/2021	MYR	1,096		269	0	(5)
	03/2021	TWD	8,898		320	0	(1)
SSB	01/2021	CAD	84		65	0	(1)
	01/2021	TWD	7,829		279	0	0
	01/2021	$	39	CAD	50	0	0
	03/2021	KRW	932,432	$	838	0	(19)
TOR	01/2021	JPY	259,643		2,489	0	(26)
	01/2021	$	2	CLP	1,494	0	0
UAG	01/2021	AUD	1,217	$	895	0	(44)
	01/2021	$	2	RUB	140	0	0
	02/2021	DKK	8,049	$	1,289	0	(33)
	02/2021	$	64	RUB	4,752	0	0
Total Forward Foreign Currency Contracts						**$ 195**	**$ (799)**

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 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.175%	09/15/2021	300	$ 13	$ 3
BPS	Call - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	1.306	10/29/2021	100	7	5
	Put - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.306	10/29/2021	100	7	9
DUB	Put - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.300	12/21/2021	200	8	2
FBF	Put - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.733	08/26/2021	400	30	11
GLM	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.300	10/13/2021	500	5	6
	Call - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	1.365	10/22/2021	100	7	5
	Put - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.365	10/22/2021	100	7	8
MYC	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.100	01/29/2021	1,000	8	2
	Put - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.752	08/23/2021	300	22	8
	Put - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.300	12/21/2021	200	8	2
							$ 122	$ 61

OPTIONS ON SECURITIES

Counterparty	Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	Notional Amount(1)	Cost	Market Value
BPS	Put - OTC Fannie Mae 1.500% due 05/01/2052	EUR 97.000	05/23/2025	200	$ 15	$ 14
Total Purchased Options					**$ 137**	**$ 75**

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 CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.900%	01/20/2021	200	$ 0	$ 0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	Sell	1.000	01/20/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	Sell	1.100	01/20/2021	100	0	0
	Call - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Buy	0.450	01/20/2021	300	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.850	01/20/2021	600	(1)	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.700	03/17/2021	100	0	0
BPS	Put - OTC CDX.HY-35 5-Year Index	Sell	98.250	01/20/2021	100	(1)	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-34 5-Year Index	Sell	1.000	01/20/2021	200	(1)	0
	Call - OTC CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	Buy	0.425	03/17/2021	400	0	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.775	03/17/2021	200	0	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	03/17/2021	400	(1)	(1)
	Call - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Buy	0.475	01/20/2021	300	0	(1)
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	01/20/2021	200	(1)	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.825	01/20/2021	300	(1)	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	1.050	01/20/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.700	02/17/2021	200	0	0
	Call - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Buy	0.400	03/17/2021	500	(1)	0
	Call - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Buy	0.425	03/17/2021	300	0	(1)
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.700	03/17/2021	300	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.750	03/17/2021	500	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	03/17/2021	300	0	0
	Call - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Buy	0.375	04/21/2021	200	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.750	04/21/2021	200	0	(1)
BRC	Put - OTC CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	Sell	1.100	01/20/2021	500	(1)	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.700	02/17/2021	200	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.700	03/17/2021	200	0	0
	Call - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Buy	0.375	04/21/2021	400	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.750	04/21/2021	400	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	04/21/2021	100	0	0
DUB	Put - OTC CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.900	02/17/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	Sell	1.000	04/21/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.900	01/20/2021	200	0	0
	Call - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Buy	0.425	02/17/2021	200	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	02/17/2021	200	0	0
FBF	Put - OTC CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.900	02/17/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	03/17/2021	200	0	0

Counterparty	Description	Buy/Sell Protection	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[1]	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
GST	Put - OTC CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800%	01/20/2021	100	$ 0	$ 0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	03/17/2021	100	0	0
	Call - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Buy	0.425	02/17/2021	200	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	02/17/2021	200	0	0
	Call - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Buy	0.400	03/17/2021	400	0	0
	Call - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Buy	0.425	03/17/2021	200	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.750	03/17/2021	400	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.850	03/17/2021	200	0	0
JLN	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	0.900	01/20/2021	200	(1)	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	1.000	01/20/2021	200	(1)	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 34 5-Year Index	Sell	1.050	01/20/2021	200	(1)	0
MYC	Call - OTC CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	Buy	0.450	02/17/2021	200	0	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.750	02/17/2021	200	0	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	03/17/2021	200	0	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.850	03/17/2021	100	0	0
						$ (15)	$ (8)

FOREIGN CURRENCY OPTIONS

Counterparty	Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[1]	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
HUS	Put - OTC EUR versus CNH	CNH 7.750	02/04/2021	377	$ (2)	$ 0
	Call - OTC EUR versus CNH	8.050	02/04/2021	377	(2)	(2)
	Put - OTC USD versus CNH	6.550	01/07/2021	482	(3)	(4)
	Call - OTC USD versus CNH	6.750	01/07/2021	482	(2)	0
					$ (9)	$ (6)

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	2,500	$ (13)	$ 0
	Call - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.100	01/29/2021	300	(4)	(1)
	Put - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	1.460	01/29/2021	300	(4)	(5)
BPS	Put - OTC 25-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	Pay	0.451	05/23/2025	200	(15)	(15)
DUB	Put - OTC 3-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.020	12/21/2021	1,700	(8)	0
FAR	Call - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.223	01/15/2021	200	(2)	0
	Put - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	1.523	01/15/2021	200	(2)	(1)
FBF	Put - OTC 3-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	1.399	08/26/2021	3,300	(29)	0
GLM	Call - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	Receive	0.150	02/22/2021	100	(5)	(1)
JPM	Call - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	Receive	0.150	02/22/2021	100	(4)	(1)
MYC	Put - OTC 3-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	1.448	08/23/2021	2,500	(22)	0
	Put - OTC 3-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.020	12/21/2021	1,600	(7)	0
	Call - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	Receive	0.150	02/17/2021	100	(3)	(1)
							$ (118)	$ (25)

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	0.000%	1-Month USD-LIBOR	10/07/2022	1,750	$ (2)	$ (1)
	Call - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Floor	0.000	1-Month USD-LIBOR	10/08/2022	1,000	(1)	0
						$ (3)	$ (1)

OPTIONS ON SECURITIES

Counterparty	Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[1]	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
FAR	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.000% due 01/01/2051	$ 101.563	01/07/2021	100	$ 0	$ 0
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.000% due 01/01/2051	101.672	01/07/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.000% due 03/01/2051	102.141	03/04/2021	100	0	0
JPM	Put - OTC Ginnie Mae, TBA 2.000% due 03/01/2051	102.906	03/11/2021	100	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC Ginnie Mae, TBA 2.500% due 01/01/2051	103.367	01/14/2021	100	(1)	0

Counterparty	Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[(1)]	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
	Put - OTC Ginnie Mae, TBA 2.500% due 01/01/2051	$ 103.594	01/14/2021	100	$ (1)	$ 0
	Put - OTC Ginnie Mae, TBA 2.500% due 02/01/2051	103.773	02/11/2021	200	0	0
	Put - OTC Ginnie Mae, TBA 2.500% due 03/01/2051	103.578	03/11/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC Ginnie Mae, TBA 2.500% due 03/01/2051	104.000	03/11/2021	100	0	(1)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 1.500% due 02/01/2051	99.688	02/04/2021	100	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.000% due 02/01/2051	102.266	02/04/2021	200	(1)	0
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.000% due 03/01/2051	102.125	03/04/2021	100	0	0
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.000% due 03/01/2051	102.141	03/04/2021	100	0	0
	Call - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.000% due 03/01/2051	104.141	03/04/2021	100	0	0
					$ (5)	$ (3)
Total Written Options					**$ (150)**	**$ (43)**

SWAP AGREEMENTS:

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON SOVEREIGN ISSUES - BUY PROTECTION[(2)]

Counterparty	Reference Entity	Fixed (Pay) Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at December 31, 2020[(4)]	Notional Amount[(5)]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value[(6)] Asset	Liability
BPS	Japan Government International Bond	(1.000)%	Quarterly	06/20/2022	0.038%	$ 500	$ (18)	$ 11	$ 0	$ (7)
	South Korea Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2023	0.127	400	(10)	1	0	(9)
BRC	China Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2023	0.106	200	(4)	(1)	0	(5)
	Japan Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2022	0.038	400	(14)	8	0	(6)
	South Korea Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2023	0.127	500	(12)	1	0	(11)
CBK	Japan Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2022	0.038	100	(3)	1	0	(2)
GST	China Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2023	0.106	300	(6)	(1)	0	(7)
	Japan Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2022	0.038	400	(14)	8	0	(6)
HUS	South Korea Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2023	0.127	200	(5)	1	0	(4)
JPM	South Korea Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2023	0.127	200	(5)	1	0	(4)
							$ (91)	$ 30	$ 0	$ (61)

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CORPORATE AND SOVEREIGN ISSUES - SELL PROTECTION[(3)]

Counterparty	Reference Entity	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at December 31, 2020[(4)]	Notional Amount[(5)]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value[(6)] Asset	Liability
BRC	Italy Government International Bond	1.000%	Quarterly	06/20/2025	0.903%	$ 200	$ (5)	$ 6	$ 1	$ 0
JPM	AP Moller - Maersk	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2022	0.552	EUR 200	(1)	3	2	0
							$ (6)	$ 9	$ 3	$ 0

CROSS-CURRENCY SWAPS

Counterparty	Receive	Pay	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date[(7)]	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 700	$ 527	$ 3	$ 9	$ 12	$ 0
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	800	552	0	70	70	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	700	483	(2)	63	61	0
							$ 1	$ 142	$ 143	$ 0
Total Swap Agreements							**$ (96)**	**$ 181**	**$ 146**	**$ (61)**

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 as of December 31, 2020:

	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	Net Exposure[(8)]
AZD	$ 0	$ 0	$ 12	$ 12	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 12	$ 0	$ 12
BOA	10	3	0	13	(23)	(6)	0	(29)	(16)	7	(9)
BPS	28	28	0	56	(64)	(21)	(16)	(101)	(45)	0	(45)
BRC	9	0	1	10	(3)	(1)	(22)	(26)	(16)	0	(16)
CBK	66	0	70	136	(52)	0	(2)	(54)	82	0	82
DUB	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
FAR	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	0	(1)
FBF	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
GLM	17	19	61	97	(96)	(1)	0	(97)	0	0	0
GST	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	(13)	(14)	(14)	0	(14)
HUS	28	0	0	28	(210)	(6)	(4)	(220)	(192)	0	(192)
IND	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
JPM	14	0	2	16	(22)	(4)	(4)	(30)	(14)	0	(14)
MYC	0	12	0	12	0	(2)	0	(2)	10	0	10
MYI	9	0	0	9	(21)	0	0	(21)	(12)	0	(12)
SCX	13	0	0	13	(185)	0	0	(185)	(172)	299	127
SSB	0	0	0	0	(20)	0	0	(20)	(20)	0	(20)
TOR	0	0	0	0	(26)	0	0	(26)	(26)	0	(26)
UAG	0	0	0	0	(77)	0	0	(77)	(77)	0	(77)
Total Over the Counter	**$ 195**	**$ 75**	**$ 146**	**$ 416**	**$ (799)**	**$ (43)**	**$ (61)**	**$ (903)**			

(l) Securities with an aggregate market value of $306 have been pledged as collateral for financial derivative instruments as governed by International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. master agreements as of December 31, 2020.

(1) Notional Amount represents the number of contracts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8) 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 December 31, 2020:

	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						
Purchased Options	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 3	$ 3
Futures	0	0	0	0	14	14
Swap Agreements	0	0	0	0	40	40
	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 57	$ 57
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 195	$ 0	$ 195
Purchased Options	0	0	0	0	75	75
Swap Agreements	0	3	0	143	0	146
	$ 0	$ 3	$ 0	$ 338	$ 75	$ 416
	$ 0	$ 3	$ 0	$ 338	$ 132	$ 473
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Futures	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 15	$ 15
Swap Agreements	0	5	0	0	44	49
	$ 0	$ 5	$ 0	$ 0	$ 59	$ 64
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 799	$ 0	$ 799
Written Options	0	8	0	6	29	43
Swap Agreements	0	61	0	0	0	61
	$ 0	$ 69	$ 0	$ 805	$ 29	$ 903
	$ 0	$ 74	$ 0	$ 805	$ 88	$ 967

The effect of Financial Derivative Instruments on the Statement of Operations for the period ended December 31, 2020:

	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	$ (5)	$ (5)
Written Options	0	0	0	0	3	3
Futures	0	0	0	0	973	973
Swap Agreements	0	(152)	0	0	78	(74)
	$ 0	$ (152)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,049	$ 897
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (2,103)	$ 0	$ (2,103)
Purchased Options	0	0	0	23	(17)	6
Written Options	0	31	0	26	131	188
Swap Agreements	0	(31)	0	(20)	268	217
	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (2,074)	$ 382	$ (1,692)
	$ 0	$ (152)	$ 0	$ (2,074)	$ 1,431	$ (795)
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Financial Derivative Instruments						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Purchased Options	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 5	$ 5
Written Options	0	0	0	0	(4)	(4)
Futures	0	0	0	0	(3)	(3)
Swap Agreements	0	(82)	0	0	464	382
	$ 0	$ (82)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 462	$ 380
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2	$ 0	$ 2
Purchased Options	0	0	0	0	(122)	(122)
Written Options	0	6	0	(5)	140	141
Swap Agreements	0	20	0	108	2	130
	$ 0	$ 26	$ 0	$ 105	$ 20	$ 151
	$ 0	$ (56)	$ 0	$ 105	$ 482	$ 531

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following is a summary of the fair valuations according to the inputs used as of December 31, 2020 in valuing the Portfolio's assets and liabilities:

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 12/31/2020
Investments in Securities, at Value				
Argentina				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	$ 0	$ 6	$ 0	$ 6
Sovereign Issues	0	37	0	37
Australia				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	550	0	550
Sovereign Issues	0	2,572	0	2,572
Brazil				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	382	0	382
Canada				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	224	0	224
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	0	59	0	59
Sovereign Issues	0	135	0	135
Cayman Islands				
Asset-Backed Securities	0	2,060	0	2,060
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	646	0	646
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	0	203	0	203
Chile				
Sovereign Issues	0	215	0	215
China				
Sovereign Issues	0	6,286	0	6,286
Denmark				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	4,360	0	4,360
France				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	1,193	0	1,193
Sovereign Issues	0	2,475	0	2,475
Germany				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	1,852	0	1,852
Ireland				
Asset-Backed Securities	0	366	0	366
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	202	0	202
Israel				
Sovereign Issues	0	853	0	853
Italy				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	1,653	0	1,653
Sovereign Issues	0	1,338	0	1,338
Japan				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	1,908	0	1,908
Sovereign Issues	0	7,885	0	7,885
Kuwait				
Sovereign Issues	0	797	0	797
Lithuania				
Sovereign Issues	0	132	0	132
Luxembourg				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	446	0	446
Malaysia				
Sovereign Issues	0	273	0	273
Mexico				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	94	0	94
Netherlands				
Asset-Backed Securities	0	1,343	0	1,343
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	1,134	0	1,134
New Zealand				
Sovereign Issues	0	151	0	151
Norway				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	202	0	202
Peru				
Sovereign Issues	0	1,257	0	1,257
Qatar				
Sovereign Issues	0	1,799	0	1,799
Romania				
Sovereign Issues	0	125	0	125
Russia				
Sovereign Issues	0	91	0	91
Saudi Arabia				
Sovereign Issues	0	2,345	0	2,345
Singapore				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	307	0	307
South Korea				
Sovereign Issues	$ 0	$ 1,302	$ 0	$ 1,302
Spain				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	510	0	510
Preferred Securities	0	501	0	501
Sovereign Issues	0	2,905	0	2,905
Supranational				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	251	0	251
Switzerland				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	1,053	0	1,053
United Arab Emirates				
Sovereign Issues	0	695	0	695
United Kingdom				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	7,992	0	7,992
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	0	4,627	407	5,034
Preferred Securities	0	61	0	61
Sovereign Issues	0	305	0	305
United States				
Asset-Backed Securities	0	4,894	0	4,894
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	9,783	0	9,783
Loan Participations and Assignments	0	76	0	76
Municipal Bonds & Notes	0	312	0	312
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	0	3,770	0	3,770
Preferred Securities	0	226	0	226
U.S. Government Agencies	0	45,834	0	45,834
U.S. Treasury Obligations	0	7,163	0	7,163
Short-Term Instruments				
Repurchase Agreements	0	530	0	530
Argentina Treasury Bills	0	23	0	23
Japan Treasury Bills	0	484	0	484
U.S. Treasury Bills	0	67	0	67
	$ 0	$ 141,320	$ 407	$ 141,727
Investments in Affiliates, at Value				
Short-Term Instruments				
Central Funds Used for Cash Management Purposes	$ 1,396	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,396
Total Investments	$ 1,396	$ 141,320	$ 407	$ 143,123
Short Sales, at Value - Liabilities				
Canada				
Sovereign Issues	$ 0	$ (758)	$ 0	$ (758)
United States				
U.S. Government Agencies	0	(5,344)	0	(5,344)
	$ 0	$ (6,102)	$ 0	$ (6,102)
Financial Derivative Instruments - Assets				
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	16	40	0	56
Over the counter	0	416	0	416
	$ 16	$ 456	$ 0	$ 472
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities				
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	(15)	(49)	0	(64)
Over the counter	0	(903)	0	(903)
	$ (15)	$ (952)	$ 0	$ (967)
Total Financial Derivative Instruments	$ 1	$ (496)	$ 0	$ (495)
Totals	$ 1,397	$ 134,722	$ 407	$ 136,526

There were no significant transfers into or out of Level 3 during the period ended December 31, 2020.

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 Administrative Class shares of the PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio (the “Portfolio”) offered by the Trust. Pacific Investment Management Company LLC (“PIMCO”) serves as the investment adviser (the “Adviser”) for the Portfolio.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) Securities Transactions and Investment Income Securities transactions are recorded as of the trade date for financial reporting purposes. Securities purchased or sold on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis may be settled beyond a standard settlement period for the security after the trade date. Realized gains (losses) from securities sold are recorded on the identified cost basis. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date, except certain dividends from foreign securities where the ex-dividend date may have passed, which are recorded as soon as the Portfolio is informed of the ex-dividend date. Interest income, adjusted for the accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums, is recorded on the accrual basis from settlement date, with the exception of securities with a forward starting effective date, where interest income is recorded on the accrual basis from effective date. For convertible securities, premiums attributable to the conversion feature are not amortized. Estimated tax liabilities on certain foreign securities are recorded on an accrual basis and are reflected as components of interest income or net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments on the Statement of Operations, as appropriate. Tax liabilities realized as a result of such security sales are reflected as a component of net realized gain (loss) on investments on the Statement of Operations. Paydown gains (losses) on mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, if any, are recorded as components of interest income on the Statement of Operations. Income or short-term capital gain distributions received from registered investment companies, if any, are recorded as dividend income. Long-term capital gain distributions received from registered investment companies, if any, are recorded as realized gains.

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

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

(c) 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 that a portion of a distribution may be comprised of amounts from capital gains, paid in capital, or other capital sources in accordance with its policies, accounting records, 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 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 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, among others, the treatment of periodic payments under interest rate swap contracts. Accordingly, among other consequences, it is possible that the Portfolio may not issue a Section 19 Notice in situations where the Portfolio's financial statements prepared later and in accordance with U.S. GAAP and/or the final tax character of those distributions might later report that the sources of those distributions included capital gains and/or a return of capital. Please visit www.pimco.com for the most recent Section 19 Notice, if applicable, for additional information regarding the estimated composition of distributions. Final determination of a distribution's tax character will be provided to shareholders when such information is available.

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

(d) New Accounting Pronouncements and Regulatory Updates In March 2020, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued an Accounting Standards Update ("ASU"), ASU 2020-04, which provides optional guidance to ease the potential accounting burden associated with transitioning away from the London Interbank Offered Rate and other reference rates that are expected to be discontinued. The ASU is effective immediately upon release of the update on March 12, 2020 through December 31, 2022. At this time, management is evaluating implications of these changes on the financial statements.

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

In October 2020, the SEC adopted a rule regarding the ability of a fund to invest in other funds. The rule allows a fund to acquire shares of another fund in excess of certain limitations currently imposed by the Act without obtaining individual exemptive relief from the SEC, subject to certain conditions. The rule also included the rescission of certain exemptive relief from the SEC and guidance from the SEC staff for funds to invest in other funds. The effective date for the rule was January 19, 2021. 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 is 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 net asset value ("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 data reflecting the earlier closing of 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. Swap agreements are valued on the basis of bid quotes obtained from brokers and dealers or market-based prices supplied by Pricing Services. 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.

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 December 31, 2020 (amounts in thousands†):

Investment in PIMCO Short Asset Portfolio

Market Value 12/31/2019	Purchases at Cost	Proceeds from Sales	Net Realized Gain (Loss)	Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Market Value 12/31/2020	Dividend Income(1)	Realized Net Capital Gain Distributions(1)
$ 4,190	$ 33	$ (3,490)	$ (76)	$ 28	$ 685	$ 33	$ 0

Investment in PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III

Market Value 12/31/2019	Purchases at Cost	Proceeds from Sales	Net Realized Gain (Loss)	Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Market Value 12/31/2020	Dividend Income(1)	Realized Net Capital Gain Distributions(1)
$ 404	$ 18,203	$ (17,900)	$ 4	$ 0	$ 711	$ 4	$ 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.

Delayed-Delivery Transactions involve a commitment by the Portfolio to purchase or sell securities for a predetermined price or yield, with payment and delivery taking place beyond the customary settlement period. When delayed-delivery transactions are outstanding, the Portfolio will designate or receive as collateral liquid assets in an amount sufficient to meet the purchase price or respective obligations. When purchasing a security on a delayed-delivery basis, the Portfolio assumes the rights and risks of ownership of the security, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations, and takes such fluctuations into account when determining its NAV. The Portfolio may dispose of or renegotiate a delayed-delivery transaction after it is entered into, which may result in a realized gain (loss). When the Portfolio has sold a security on a delayed-delivery basis, the Portfolio does not participate in future gains (losses) with respect to the security.

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.

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.

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) Repurchase Agreements Under the terms of a typical repurchase agreement, the Portfolio purchases an underlying debt obligation (collateral) subject to an obligation of the seller to repurchase, and the Portfolio to resell, the obligation at an agreed-upon price and time. In an open maturity repurchase agreement, there is no pre-determined repurchase date and the agreement can be terminated by the Portfolio or counterparty at any time. The underlying securities for all repurchase agreements are held by the Portfolio's custodian or designated subcustodians under tri-party repurchase agreements and in certain instances will remain in custody with the counterparty. The market value of the collateral must be equal to or exceed the total amount of the repurchase obligations, including interest. Repurchase agreements, if any, including accrued interest, are included on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Interest earned is recorded as a component of interest income on the Statement of Operations. In periods of increased demand for collateral, the Portfolio may pay a fee for the receipt of collateral, which may result in interest expense to the Portfolio.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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 Portfolios' Board of Trustees 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 determined in June 2020 that the Temporary Order would not be extended after its expiration on June 30, 2020.

During the period ended December 31, 2020, 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. The Portfolio may use credit default swaps on credit indices to hedge a portfolio of credit default swaps or bonds, which is less expensive than it would be to buy many credit default swaps to achieve a similar effect. Credit default swaps on indices are instruments for protecting investors owning bonds against default, and traders use them to speculate on changes in credit quality.

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

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

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 mutual 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, mispricing or 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. For derivatives traded on an exchange or through a central counterparty, credit risk resides with the Portfolio's clearing broker, or the clearinghouse itself, rather than with a counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction. Changes in regulation relating to a mutual fund's use of derivatives and related instruments could potentially limit or impact the Portfolio's ability to invest in derivatives, limit the Portfolio's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives and/or adversely affect the value of derivatives and the Portfolio's performance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Risk is the risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by PIMCO will not produce the desired results and that 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. 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.

(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, or changes in market value, are 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 postings. 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%	0.31%*	0.31%	0.31%*

* This particular share class has been registered with the SEC, but has not yet launched

(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%*	—

* This particular share class has been registered with the SEC, but has not yet launched.

(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) taxes and governmental fees; (ii) brokerage fees and commissions and other portfolio transaction expenses; (iii) the costs of borrowing money, including interest expenses; (iv) 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; (v) extraordinary expense, including costs of litigation and indemnification expenses; (vi) organizational expenses; and (vii) 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 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 December 31, 2020, there were no recoverable amounts.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

11. GUARANTEES AND INDEMNIFICATIONS

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

12. PURCHASES AND SALES OF SECURITIES

The length of time the Portfolio has held a particular security is not generally a consideration in investment decisions. A change in the securities held by the Portfolio is known as "portfolio turnover." The Portfolio may engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective, particularly during periods of volatile market movements. High portfolio turnover may involve correspondingly greater transaction costs, including brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestments in other securities, which are borne by the Portfolio. Such sales may also result in realization of taxable capital gains, including short-term capital gains (which are generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates when distributed to shareholders). The transaction costs associated with portfolio turnover may adversely affect the Portfolio's performance. The portfolio turnover rates are reported in the Financial Highlights.

Purchases and sales of securities (excluding short-term investments) for the period ended December 31, 2020, were as follows (amounts in thousands†):

U.S. Government/Agency		All Other	
Purchases	**Sales**	**Purchases**	**Sales**
$ 927,480	$ 924,105	$ 25,501	$ 28,963

† 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†):

	Year Ended 12/31/2020		Year Ended 12/31/2019	
	Shares	**Amount**	**Shares**	**Amount**
Receipts for shares sold				
Administrative Class	797	$ 7,923	824	$ 8,032
Issued as reinvestment of distributions				
Administrative Class	577	5,631	238	2,333
Cost of shares redeemed				
Administrative Class	(2,082)	(20,597)	(2,938)	(28,740)
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions	(708)	$ (7,043)	(1,876)	$ (18,375)

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

As of December 31, 2020, one shareholder owned 10% or more of the Portfolio's total outstanding shares comprising 86% of the Portfolio and the shareholder is a related party of the Portfolio. Related parties may include, but are not limited to, the investment adviser and its affiliates, affiliated broker dealers, fund of funds and directors or employees of the Trust or Adviser.

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 December 31, 2020, 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.

As of December 31, 2020, the components of distributable taxable earnings are as follows (amounts in thousands†):

	Undistributed Tax Exempt Income	Undistributed Ordinary Income(1)	Undistributed Long-Term Capital Gains	Net Tax Basis Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)(2)	Other Book-to-Tax Accounting Differences(3)	Accumulated Capital Losses(4)	Qualified Late-Year Loss Deferral - Capital(5)	Qualified Late-Year Loss Deferral - Ordinary(6)
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	$ 0	$ 2,003	$ 0	$ 1,985	$ (5)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

† A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.
(1) Includes undistributed short-term capital gains, if any.
(2) Adjusted for open wash sale loss deferrals and the accelerated recognition of unrealized gain or loss on certain futures, options and forward contracts for federal income tax purposes. Also adjusted for differences between book and tax realized and unrealized gain (loss) on swap contracts, treasury inflation-protected securities (TIPS), hyper inflationary mark to market, straddle loss deferrals, and Lehman securities.
(3) Represents differences in income tax regulations and financial accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, mainly for organizational costs.
(4) Capital losses available to offset future net capital gains expire in varying amounts as shown below.
(5) Capital losses realized during the period November 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 which the Portfolio elected to defer to the following taxable year pursuant to income tax regulations.
(6) Specified losses realized during the period November 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 which the Portfolio elected to defer to the following taxable year pursuant to income tax regulations.

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 December 31, 2020, the Portfolio had the following post-effective capital losses with no expiration (amounts in thousands†):

	Short-Term	Long-Term
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	$ 0	$ 0

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

As of December 31, 2020, 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)(7)
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	$ 134,391	$ 4,598	$ (2,339)	$ 2,259

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

(7) Primary differences, if any, between book and tax net unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) on investments are attributable to open wash sale loss deferrals, unrealized gain or loss on certain futures, options and forward contracts, treasury inflation protected securities (TIPS), realized and unrealized gain (loss) swap contracts, hyper inflationary mark to market, straddle loss deferrals, and Lehman securities.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, the Portfolio made the following tax basis distributions (amounts in thousands†):

	December 31, 2020				December 31, 2019			
	Tax-Exempt Income Distributions	Ordinary Income Distributions(8)	Long-Term Capital Gain Distributions	Return of Capital(9)	Tax-Exempt Income Distributions	Ordinary Income Distributions(8)	Long-Term Capital Gain Distributions	Return of Capital(9)
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	$ 0	$ 5,631	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2,333	$ 0	$ 0

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

(8) Includes short-term capital gains distributed, if any.

(9) A portion of the distributions made represents a tax return of capital. Return of capital distributions have been reclassified from undistributed net investment income to paid-in capital to more appropriately conform financial accounting to tax accounting.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Trustees of PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust and Shareholders of PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities, including the schedule of investments, of PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio (one of the portfolios constituting PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust, hereafter referred to as the "Portfolio") as of December 31, 2020, the related statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2020, the statement of changes in net assets for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2020, including the related notes, and the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 2020 (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Portfolio as of December 31, 2020, the results of its operations for the year then ended, the changes in its net assets for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2020 and the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 2020 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Portfolio's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Portfolio's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Portfolio in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits of these financial statements in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of December 31, 2020 by correspondence with the custodian, transfer agent, brokers and agent banks; when replies were not received from brokers or agent banks, we performed other auditing procedures. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Kansas City, Missouri

February 18, 2021

We have served as the auditor of one or more investment companies in PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust since 1998.

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

Counterparty Abbreviations:

AZD	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	**FICC**	Fixed Income Clearing Corporation	**JPS**	J.P. Morgan Securities LLC
BOA	Bank of America N.A.	**GLM**	Goldman Sachs Bank USA	**MYC**	Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC
BOS	BofA Securities, Inc.	**GRE**	NatWest Markets Securities Inc.	**MYI**	Morgan Stanley & Co. International PLC
BPS	BNP Paribas S.A.	**GST**	Goldman Sachs International	**RBC**	Royal Bank of Canada
BRC	Barclays Bank PLC	**HUS**	HSBC Bank USA N.A.	**SCX**	Standard Chartered Bank, London
BSN	The Bank of Nova Scotia - Toronto	**IND**	Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank S.A.	**SSB**	State Street Bank and Trust Co.
CBK	Citibank N.A.	**JLN**	JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A. London	**TDM**	TD Securities (USA) LLC
DUB	Deutsche Bank AG	**JML**	JP Morgan Securities Plc	**TOR**	The Toronto-Dominion Bank
FAR	Wells Fargo Bank National Association	**JPM**	JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A.	**UAG**	UBS AG Stamford
FBF	Credit Suisse International				

Currency Abbreviations:

ARS	Argentine Peso	**DKK**	Danish Krone	**NOK**	Norwegian Krone
AUD	Australian Dollar	**EUR**	Euro	**NZD**	New Zealand Dollar
BRL	Brazilian Real	**GBP**	British Pound	**PEN**	Peruvian New Sol
CAD	Canadian Dollar	**HKD**	Hong Kong Dollar	**RUB**	Russian Ruble
CHF	Swiss Franc	**ILS**	Israeli Shekel	**SEK**	Swedish Krona
CLP	Chilean Peso	**JPY**	Japanese Yen	**TWD**	Taiwanese Dollar
CNH	Chinese Renminbi (Offshore)	**KRW**	South Korean Won	**USD (or $)**	United States Dollar
CNY	Chinese Renminbi (Mainland)	**MXN**	Mexican Peso	**ZAR**	South African Rand
CZK	Czech Koruna	**MYR**	Malaysian Ringgit		

Exchange Abbreviations:

CME	Chicago Mercantile Exchange	**OTC**	Over the Counter

Index/Spread Abbreviations:

BADLARPP	Argentina Badlar Floating Rate Notes	**CDX.IG**	Credit Derivatives Index - Investment Grade	**UKRPI**	United Kingdom Retail Prices Index
BP0003M	3 Month GBP-LIBOR	**EUR003M**	3 Month EUR Swap Rate	**US0003M**	ICE 3-Month USD LIBOR
CDX.HY	Credit Derivatives Index - High Yield	**SONIO**	Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate		

Other Abbreviations:

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

Federal Income Tax Information

(Unaudited)

As required by the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") and Treasury Regulations, if applicable, shareholders must be notified regarding the status of qualified dividend income and the dividend received deduction.

Dividend Received Deduction. Corporate shareholders are generally entitled to take the dividend received deduction on the portion of a Portfolio's dividend distribution that qualifies under tax law. The percentage of the following Portfolio's fiscal 2020 ordinary income dividend that qualifies for the corporate dividend received deduction is set forth in the table below.

Qualified Dividend Income. Under the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003, the percentage of ordinary dividends paid during the calendar year designated as "qualified dividend income", as defined in the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003, subject to reduced tax rates in 2020 is set forth for the Portfolio in the table below.

Qualified Interest Income and Qualified Short-Term Capital Gain (for non-U.S. resident shareholders only). Under the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, the amounts of ordinary dividends paid during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 considered to be derived from "qualified interest income," as defined in Section 871(k)(1)(E) of the Code, and therefore designated as interest-related dividends, as defined in Section 871(k)(1)(C) of the Code are set forth in the table below. Further, the amounts of ordinary dividends paid during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 considered to be derived from "qualified short-term capital gain," as defined in Section 871(k)(2)(D) of the Code, and therefore designated as qualified short-term gain dividends, as defined by Section 871(k)(2)(C) of the Code are also set forth in the table below.

	Dividend Received Deduction %	Qualified Dividend Income %	Qualified Interest Income (000s†)	Qualified Short-Term Capital Gain (000s†)
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	0.00%	0.00%	$ 5,315	$ 0

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

Section 163(j) Interest Dividends. The portfolio intends to pass through the maximum amount allowable as Section 163(j) Interest Dividends as defined in Proposed Treasury Section 1.163(j)-1(b).

The 163(j) percentage of ordinary income distributions are as follows:

	163(j) Interest Dividends %
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	37.04%

Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisor with respect to the tax consequences of their investment in the Trust. In January 2021, you will be advised on IRS Form 1099-DIV as to the federal tax status of the dividends and distributions received by you in calendar year 2020.

Management of the Trust

The charts below identify the Trustees and executive officers of the Trust. Unless otherwise indicated, the address of all persons below is 650 Newport Center Drive, Newport Beach, CA 92660.

The Portfolio's Statement of Additional Information includes more information about the Trustees and Officers. To request a free copy, call PIMCO at (888) 87-PIMCO or visit the Portfolio's website at www.pimco.com/pvit.

Name, Year of Birth and Position Held with Trust*	Term of Office and Length of Time Served†	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Public Company and Investment Company Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
Interested Trustees[1]				
Peter G. Strelow (1970) *Chairman of the Board and Trustee*	05/2017 to present Chairman of the Board - 02/2019 to present	Managing Director and Co-Chief Operating Officer, PIMCO. Senior Vice President of the Trust, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds. Formerly, Chief Administrative Officer, PIMCO.	149	Chairman and Trustee, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT.
Brent R. Harris (1959) *Trustee*	08/1997 to present	Formerly, Senior Vice President of the Trust, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT; Managing Director, PIMCO, and member of Executive Committee, PIMCO.	149	Trustee, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT. Formerly, Director, StocksPLUS® Management, Inc; member of Board of Governors, Investment Company Institute; and Chairman, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT.
Independent Trustees				
George E. Borst (1948) *Trustee*	04/2015 to present	Executive Advisor, McKinsey & Company (since 10/14); Formerly, Executive Advisor, Toyota Financial Services (10/13-12/14); and CEO, Toyota Financial Services (1/01-9/13).	149	Trustee, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT; Director, MarineMax Inc.
Jennifer Holden Dunbar (1963) *Trustee*	04/2015 to present	Managing Director, Dunbar Partners, LLC (business consulting and investments). Formerly, Partner, Leonard Green & Partners, L.P.	149	Trustee, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT; Director, PS Business Parks; Director, Big 5 Sporting Goods Corporation.
Kym M. Hubbard (1957) *Trustee*	02/2017 to present	Formerly, Global Head of Investments, Chief Investment Officer and Treasurer, Ernst & Young.	149	Trustee, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT; Director, State Auto Financial Corporation.
Gary F. Kennedy (1955) *Trustee*	04/2015 to present	Formerly, Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer, American Airlines and AMR Corporation (now American Airlines Group) (1/03-1/14).	149	Trustee, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT.
Peter B. McCarthy (1950) *Trustee*	04/2015 to present	Formerly, Assistant Secretary and Chief Financial Officer, United States Department of Treasury; Deputy Managing Director, Institute of International Finance.	149	Trustee, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT.
Ronald C. Parker (1951) *Lead Independent Trustee*	07/2009 to present Lead Independent Trustee - 02/2017 to present	Director of Roseburg Forest Products Company. Formerly, Chairman of the Board, The Ford Family Foundation; and President, Chief Executive Officer, Hampton Affiliates (forestry products).	149	Lead Independent Trustee, PIMCO Funds and PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT.

* Unless otherwise noted, the information for the individuals listed is as of February 3, 2021.

[1] Mr. Harris and Mr. Strelow are "interested persons" of the Trust (as that term is defined in the Act) because of their affiliations with PIMCO.

† Trustees serve until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Executive Officers

Name, Year of Birth and Position Held with Trust*	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years†
Eric D. Johnson (1970) *President*	06/2019 to present	Executive Vice President and Head of Funds Business Group Americas, PIMCO. President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
David C. Flattum (1964) *Chief Legal Officer*	05/2019 to present	Managing Director and General Counsel, PIMCO. Chief Legal Officer, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT. Formerly, Managing Director, Chief Operating Officer and General Counsel, Allianz Asset Management of America L.P.
Keisha Audain-Pressley (1975)** *Chief Compliance Officer*	01/2020 to present	Executive Vice President and Deputy Chief Compliance Officer, PIMCO. Chief Compliance Officer, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
Joshua D. Ratner (1976)** *Senior Vice President*	05/2019 to present	Executive Vice President and Head of Americas Operations, PIMCO. Senior Vice President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
Peter G. Strelow (1970) *Senior Vice President*	06/2019 to present	Managing Director and Co-Chief Operating Officer, PIMCO. Senior Vice President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds. Formerly, Chief Administrative Officer, PIMCO.
Ryan G. Leshaw (1980) *Vice President, Senior Counsel and Secretary*	11/2018 to present	Executive Vice President and Senior Counsel, PIMCO. Vice President, Senior Counsel and Secretary, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT. Chief Legal Officer, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds. Formerly, Associate, Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP.
Wu-Kwan Kit (1981) *Assistant Secretary*	08/2017 to present	Senior Vice President and Senior Counsel, PIMCO. Assistant Secretary, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT. Vice President, Senior Counsel and Secretary, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds. Formerly, Assistant General Counsel, VanEck Associates Corp.
Jeffrey A. Byer (1976) *Vice President*	02/2020 to present	Executive Vice President, PIMCO. Vice President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
Brian J. Pittluck (1977) *Vice President*	01/2020 to present	Senior Vice President, PIMCO. Vice President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
Bijal Y. Parikh (1978) *Treasurer*	01/2021 to present	Senior Vice President, PIMCO. Treasurer, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
Erik C. Brown (1967)** *Assistant Treasurer*	02/2001 to present	Executive Vice President, PIMCO. Assistant Treasurer, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
Brandon T. Evans (1982) *Assistant Treasurer*	05/2019 to present	Vice President, PIMCO. Assistant Treasurer, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
Colleen D. Miller (1980)** *Assistant Treasurer*	02/2017 to present	Senior Vice President, PIMCO. Assistant Treasurer, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT. Deputy Treasurer, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
Jason J. Nagler (1982)*** *Assistant Treasurer*	05/2015 to present	Senior Vice President, PIMCO. Assistant Treasurer, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
H. Jessica Zhang (1973)** *Assistant Treasurer*	01/2020 to present	Senior Vice President, PIMCO. Assistant Treasurer, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.

* Unless otherwise noted, the information for the individuals listed is as of January 1, 2021.

† The term "PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds" as used herein includes: PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund, PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II, PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund III, PIMCO Municipal Income Fund, PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II, PIMCO Municipal Income Fund III, PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund, PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II, PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund III, PCM Fund Inc., PIMCO Corporate & Income Opportunity Fund, PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund, PIMCO Dynamic Credit and Mortgage Income Fund, PIMCO Dynamic Income Fund, PIMCO Dynamic Income Opportunity Fund, PIMCO Energy and Tactical Credit Opportunities Fund, PIMCO Global StocksPLUS® & Income Fund, PIMCO High Income Fund, PIMCO Income Opportunity Fund, PIMCO Income Strategy Fund, PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II and PIMCO Strategic Income Fund, Inc.; the term "PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds" as used herein includes: PIMCO Flexible Credit Income Fund and PIMCO Flexible Municipal Income Fund.

** The address of these officers is Pacific Investment Management Company LLC, 1633 Broadway, New York, New York 10019.

*** The address of these officers is Pacific Investment Management Company LLC, 401 Congress Ave., Austin, Texas 78701.

The Trust[2,3] consider customer privacy to be a fundamental aspect of their relationships with shareholders and are committed to maintaining the confidentiality, integrity and security of their current, prospective and former shareholders' non-public personal information. The Trust has developed policies that are designed to protect this confidentiality, while allowing shareholder needs to be served.

OBTAINING NON-PUBLIC PERSONAL INFORMATION

In the course of providing shareholders with products and services, the Trust and certain service providers to the Trust, such as the Trust's investment advisers or sub-advisers ("Advisers"), may obtain non-public personal information about shareholders, which may come from sources such as account applications and other forms, from other written, electronic or verbal correspondence, from shareholder transactions, from a shareholder's brokerage or financial advisory firm, financial professional or consultant, and/or from information captured on applicable websites.

RESPECTING YOUR PRIVACY

As a matter of policy, the Trust does not disclose any non-public personal information provided by shareholders or gathered by the Trust to non-affiliated third parties, except as required or permitted by law or as necessary for such third parties to perform their agreements with respect to the Trust. As is common in the industry, non-affiliated companies may from time to time be used to provide certain services, such as preparing and mailing prospectuses, reports, account statements and other information, conducting research on shareholder satisfaction and gathering shareholder proxies. The Trust or its affiliates may also retain non-affiliated companies to market Trust's shares or products which use Trust's shares and enter into joint marketing arrangements with them and other companies. These companies may have access to a shareholder's personal and account information, but are permitted to use this information solely to provide the specific service or as otherwise permitted by law. In most cases, the shareholders will be clients of a third party, but the Trust may also provide a shareholder's personal and account information to the shareholder's respective brokerage or financial advisory firm and/or financial professional or consultant.

SHARING INFORMATION WITH THIRD PARTIES

The Trust reserves the right to disclose or report personal or account information to non-affiliated third parties in limited circumstances where the Trust believes in good faith that disclosure is required under law, to cooperate with regulators or law enforcement authorities, to protect their rights or property, or upon reasonable request by any fund in which a shareholder has invested. In addition, the Trust may disclose information about a shareholder or a shareholder's accounts to a non-affiliated third party at the shareholder's request or with the consent of the shareholder.

SHARING INFORMATION WITH AFFILIATES

The Trust may share shareholder information with their affiliates in connection with servicing shareholders' accounts, and subject to applicable law may provide shareholders with information about products and services that the Trust or its Advisers, distributors or their affiliates ("Service Affiliates") believe may be of interest to such shareholders. The information that the Trust may share may include, for example, a shareholder's participation in the Trust or in other investment programs sponsored by a Service Affiliate, a shareholder's ownership of certain types of accounts (such as IRAs), information about the Trust's experiences or transactions with a shareholder, information captured on applicable websites, or other data about a shareholder's accounts, subject to applicable law. The Trust's Service Affiliates, in turn, are not permitted to share shareholder information with non-affiliated entities, except as required or permitted by law.

PROCEDURES TO SAFEGUARD PRIVATE INFORMATION

The Trust takes seriously the obligation to safeguard shareholder non-public personal information. In addition to this policy, the Trust has implemented procedures that are designed to restrict access to a shareholder's non-public personal information to internal personnel who need to know that information to perform their jobs, such as servicing shareholder accounts or notifying shareholders of new products or services. Physical, electronic and procedural safeguards are in place to guard a shareholder's non-public personal information.

INFORMATION COLLECTED FROM WEBSITES

The Trust or its service providers and partners may collect information from shareholders via websites they maintain. The information collected via websites maintained by the Trust or their service providers includes client non-public personal information.

CHANGES TO THE PRIVACY POLICY

From time to time, the Trust may update or revise this privacy policy. If there are changes to the terms of this privacy policy, documents containing the revised policy on the relevant website will be updated.

[1] Amended as of June 25, 2020.
[2] PIMCO Investments LLC ("PI") serves as the Trust's distributor and does not provide brokerage services or any financial advice to investors in the Trust solely because it distributes the Trust. This Privacy Policy applies to the activities of PI to the extent that PI regularly effects or engages in transactions with or for a shareholder of a series of a Trust who is the record owner of such shares. For purposes of this Privacy Policy, references to "the Trust" shall include PI when acting in this capacity.
[3] When distributing this Policy, the Trust may combine the distribution with any similar distribution of its investment adviser's privacy policy. The distributed, combined, policy may be written in the first person (*i.e.* by using "we" instead of "the Trust").

Approval of Renewal of the Amended and Restated Investment Advisory Contract, Supervision and Administration Agreement, Amended and Restated Asset Allocation Sub-Advisory Agreement and Investment Management Agreements

At a meeting held on August 18-19, 2020, the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust (the "Trust"), including the Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Trust under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Independent Trustees"), considered and unanimously approved the renewal of the Amended and Restated Investment Advisory Contract (the "Investment Advisory Contract") between the Trust, on behalf of the Trust's series (each a "Portfolio," and collectively, the "Portfolios"), and Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO"), for an additional one-year term through August 31, 2021.[1] The Board also considered and unanimously approved the renewal of the Supervision and Administration Agreement (the "Supervision and Administration Agreement") between the Trust, on behalf of the Portfolios, and PIMCO for an additional one-year term through August 31, 2021. In addition, the Board considered and unanimously approved the renewal of the Amended and Restated Asset Allocation Sub-Advisory Agreement (the "Asset Allocation Agreement") between PIMCO, on behalf of PIMCO All Asset Portfolio, a series of the Trust, and Research Affiliates, LLC ("Research Affiliates") for an additional one-year term through August 31, 2021.

In addition, the Board considered and unanimously approved the renewal of the Investment Management Agreements between PIMCO and each of the wholly-owned subsidiaries (each, a "Subsidiary" and, collectively, the "Subsidiaries") of certain of the Portfolios (collectively, the "Subsidiary Agreements" and, together with the Investment Advisory Contract and the Supervision and Administration Agreement, the "Agreements"), each for the same additional one-year period.

The information, material factors and conclusions that formed the basis for the Board's approvals are summarized below.

1. INFORMATION RECEIVED

(a) Materials Reviewed: During the course of the past year, the Trustees received a wide variety of materials relating to the services provided by PIMCO and Research Affiliates to the Trust. At each of its quarterly meetings, the Board reviewed the Portfolios' investment performance and a significant amount of information relating to Portfolio operations, including shareholder services, valuation and custody, the Portfolios' compliance program and other information relating to the nature, extent and quality of services provided by PIMCO and Research Affiliates to the Trust and each of the Portfolios, as applicable. In considering whether to approve the renewal of the Agreements and the Asset Allocation Agreement, the Board reviewed additional information, including, but not limited to: comparative industry data with regard to investment performance; advisory and supervisory and administrative fees and expenses; financial information for PIMCO and, where relevant, financial information for Research Affiliates; information regarding the profitability to PIMCO of its relationship with the Portfolios; information about the personnel providing investment management services, other advisory services and supervisory and administrative services to the Portfolios; and information about the fees charged and services provided to other clients with similar investment mandates as the Portfolios, where applicable. In addition, the Board reviewed materials provided by counsel to the Trust and the Independent Trustees, which included, among other things, a memorandum outlining legal duties of the Board in considering the renewal of the Agreements and the Asset Allocation Agreement.

With respect to the Subsidiary Agreements, the Trustees considered that each Portfolio that has a Subsidiary may utilize its Subsidiary to execute its investment strategy and that PIMCO provides investment advisory and administrative services to the Subsidiaries pursuant to the Subsidiary Agreements in the same manner as it does for such Portfolios that have Subsidiaries under the Investment Advisory Contract and Supervision and Administration Agreement. The Trustees also considered that, with respect to each Subsidiary, PIMCO does not retain a separate advisory or other fee from the Subsidiary, and that PIMCO's profitability with respect to each Portfolio that has a Subsidiary is not positively impacted as a result of the Subsidiary Agreements. The Trustees determined, therefore, that it was appropriate to consider the approval of the Subsidiary Agreements collectively with their consideration of the Investment Advisory Contract and Supervision and Administration Agreement.

(b) Review Process: In connection with considering the renewal of the Agreements and the Asset Allocation Agreement, the Board reviewed written materials prepared by PIMCO and, where applicable, Research Affiliates in response to requests from counsel to the Trust and the Independent Trustees encompassing a wide variety of topics. The Board requested and received assistance and advice regarding, among other

1 The Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, determined to rely on the relief granted by a temporary exemptive order issued by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") under the Investment Company Act of 1940 that permits fund boards of trustees to approve advisory contracts at a meeting held by remote communications that allows participating trustees to hear one another simultaneously, rather than in-person, in light of the impact of the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") pandemic and restrictions on travel and in-person gatherings. The Board determined that reliance on the exemptive order was necessary and appropriate due to circumstances related to current or potential effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and government-mandated restrictions, and prior to commencing the approval meeting, the Board confirmed that all Board members could hear each other simultaneously during the meeting. The Board noted that it would ratify any actions taken at this meeting pursuant to the SEC relief at its next in-person meeting.

things, applicable legal standards from counsel to the Trust and the Independent Trustees, and reviewed comparative fee and performance data prepared at the Board's request by Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc. ("Broadridge"), an independent provider of investment company performance information and fee and expense data. The Board received presentations from PIMCO and, where applicable, Research Affiliates, on matters related to the Agreements and the Asset Allocation Agreement and met both as a full Board and in a separate session of the Independent Trustees, without management present, at the August 18-19, 2020 meeting. The Independent Trustees also met telephonically with counsel to the Trust and the Independent Trustees, including telephonic meetings on July 10, 2020 and July 30, 2020, and conducted a telephonic meeting on July 31, 2020 with management and counsel to the Trust and the Independent Trustees to discuss the materials presented and other matters deemed relevant to their consideration of the renewal of the Agreements and the Asset Allocation Agreement. In connection with its review of the Agreements and the Asset Allocation Agreement, the Board received comparative information on the performance, the risk-adjusted performance and the fees and expenses of other peer group funds and share classes. The Independent Trustees also requested and received supplemental information, including information regarding Portfolio performance and profitability.

The approval determinations were made on the basis of each Trustee's business judgment after consideration and evaluation of all the information presented. Individual Trustees may have given different weights to certain factors and assigned various degrees of materiality to information received in connection with the approval process. In deciding to approve the renewal of the Agreements and the Asset Allocation Agreement, the Board did not identify any single factor or particular information that, in isolation, was controlling. The discussion below is intended to summarize the broad factors and information that figured prominently in the Board's consideration of the renewal of the Agreements and the Asset Allocation Agreement, but is not intended to summarize all of the factors considered by the Board.

2. NATURE, EXTENT AND QUALITY OF SERVICES

(a) PIMCO, Research Affiliates, their Personnel, and Resources: The Board considered the depth and quality of PIMCO's investment management process, including, but not limited to: the experience, capability and integrity of its senior management and other personnel; the overall financial strength and stability of its organization; and the ability of its organizational structure to address changes in the Portfolios' asset levels. The Board also considered the various services in addition to portfolio management that PIMCO provides under the Investment Advisory Contract. The Board noted that PIMCO makes available to its investment professionals a variety of resources and systems relating to investment management, compliance, trading, performance and portfolio accounting. The Board also noted PIMCO's commitment to enhancing and investing in its global infrastructure, technology capabilities, risk management processes and the specialized talent needed to stay at the forefront of the competitive investment management industry and to strengthen its ability to deliver services under the Agreements. The Board considered PIMCO's policies, procedures and systems reasonably designed to assure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including new regulations impacting the Portfolios, and its commitment to further developing and strengthening these programs; its oversight of matters that may involve conflicts of interest between the Portfolios' investments and those of other accounts managed by PIMCO; and its efforts to keep the Trustees informed about matters relevant to the Portfolios and their shareholders. The Board also considered PIMCO's continuous investment in new disciplines and talented personnel, which has enhanced PIMCO's services to the Portfolios and has allowed PIMCO to introduce innovative new portfolios over time. In addition, the Board considered the nature, extent and quality of services provided by PIMCO to the wholly-owned subsidiaries of certain applicable Portfolios.

In addition, the Trustees considered new services and service enhancements that PIMCO has implemented, including, but not limited to investing in its cybersecurity program and business continuity functions, including the build-out of a new data center; funding projects and initiatives in support of the Portfolios; improving PIMCO governance and oversight of key fund administration processes; expanding and engaging a technology consultant to improve certain performance reconciliation processes; enhancing PIMCO's oversight over certain of the Portfolios' service providers; continuing to develop initiatives related to pricing, including, among other items, development of pricing tools and capabilities and continued extensive due diligence regarding pricing vendors; forming a new internal group responsible for the operational aspects of the Liquidity Risk Management Programs; developing compliance and operations processes in connection with regulatory developments; continuing to invest in PIMCO's technology infrastructure; continuing oversight by the Americas Fund Oversight Committee, which provides senior-level oversight and supervision focused on new and ongoing fund-related business opportunities; expanding engagement with a third party service provider to provide certain additional fund administration services subject to PIMCO's oversight; investing in the Fund Treasurer's Office; enhancing a proprietary application to support new trading strategies and increase data precision and administration control; developing a global tax management application that will enable investment professionals to access foreign market and security tax information on a real-time basis; utilizing a service provider's proprietary software and managed service model to timely meet N-PORT and N-CEN regulatory requirements; upgrading a proprietary application to allow shareholder subscription and redemption data to pass to portfolio managers more quickly and efficiently; implementing a contingent NAV process; continuing to advocate in the public policy arena; developing a proprietary tool to monitor and facilitate potential interfund lending; utilizing a third-party software technology to allow portfolio management teams to run pre-trade calculations regarding new exchange-traded and cleared derivatives; and developing technology solutions to leverage artificial intelligence and machine learning. Similarly, the Board considered the asset allocation services provided by Research Affiliates to the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio. The Board further considered PIMCO's oversight of Research Affiliates in connection with Research Affiliates providing asset allocation services to the All Asset Portfolio. The Board also considered the depth and quality of Research Affiliates' investment management and research capabilities, the experience and capabilities of its portfolio management personnel and the overall financial strength of the organization.

Ultimately, the Board concluded that the nature, extent and quality of services provided or procured by PIMCO under the Agreements and provided by Research Affiliates under the Asset Allocation Agreement are likely to continue to benefit the Portfolios and their shareholders, as applicable.

(b) Other Services: The Board also considered the nature, extent and quality of supervisory and administrative services provided by PIMCO to the Portfolios under the Supervision and Administration Agreement.

The Board considered the terms of the Supervision and Administration Agreement, under which the Trust pays for the supervisory and administrative services provided pursuant to that agreement under what is essentially an all-in fee structure (the "unified fee"). In return, PIMCO provides or procures certain supervisory and administrative services and bears the costs of various third party services required by the Portfolios, including, but not limited to, audit, custodial, portfolio accounting, ordinary legal, transfer agency, sub-accounting and printing costs. The Board noted that the scope and complexity, as well as the costs, of the supervisory and administrative services provided by PIMCO under the Supervision and Administration Agreement continue to increase. The Board considered PIMCO's provision of supervisory and administrative services and its supervision of the Trust's third party service providers to assure that these service providers continue to provide a high level of service relative to alternatives available in the market.

Ultimately, the Board concluded that the nature, extent and quality of the services provided or procured by PIMCO has benefited, and will likely continue to benefit, the Portfolios and their shareholders.

3. INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

The Board reviewed information from PIMCO concerning the Portfolios' performance, as available, over short- and long-term periods ended March 31, 2020 and other performance data, as available, over short- and long-term periods ended June 30, 2020 (the "PIMCO Report") and from Broadridge concerning the Portfolios' performance, as available, over short- and long-term periods ended March 31, 2020 (the "Broadridge Report").

The Board considered information regarding both the short- and long-term investment performance of each Portfolio relative to its peer group and relevant benchmark index as provided to the Board in advance of each of its quarterly meetings throughout the year, including the PIMCO Report and Broadridge Report, which were provided in advance of the August 18-19, 2020 meeting. The Trustees reviewed information indicating that classes of each Portfolio would have substantially similar performance to that of the Administrative Class of the relevant Portfolio on a relative basis because all of the classes are invested in the same portfolio of investments and that differences in performance among classes could principally be attributed to differences in the supervisory and administrative fees and distribution and servicing expenses of each class. The Board noted that, due to differences (such as specific investment strategies or fee structures) between certain of the Portfolios and their so-called peers in the Broadridge categories, performance comparisons may not be particularly relevant to the consideration of Portfolio performance, but found the comparative information supported its overall evaluation.

The Board noted that a majority of the Portfolios have underperformed their respective benchmark indexes over the one-, three- and five-year periods ended March 31, 2020, but that a majority of the Portfolios have outperformed their benchmarks since inception for the period ended March 31, 2020. The Board noted that, as of March 31, 2020, 0%, 5% and 26% of the Trust's assets (based on Administrative Class performance) outperformed their respective benchmarks on a net-of-fees basis over the three-, five- and ten-year periods, respectively, but that 82% of the Trust's assets (based on Administrative Class performance) outperformed their benchmarks since inception for the period ended March 31, 2020. The Board also discussed actions that have been taken by PIMCO to attempt to improve performance and took note of PIMCO's plans to monitor performance going forward.

The Board ultimately concluded, within the context of all of its considerations in connection with the Agreements, that PIMCO's performance record and process in managing the Portfolios indicates that its continued management is likely to benefit the Portfolios and their shareholders, and merits the approval of the renewal of the Agreements.

4. ADVISORY FEES, SUPERVISORY AND ADMINISTRATIVE FEES AND TOTAL EXPENSES

The Board considered that PIMCO seeks to price new funds to scale at the outset. The Board noted that PIMCO generally seeks to price new funds competitively against the median total expense ratio of the respective Broadridge peer group, if available, while acknowledging that a fee premium may be appropriate for innovative investment offerings. PIMCO reported to the Board that, in proposing fees for any Portfolio or class of shares, it considers a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the type and complexity of the services provided, the cost of providing services, the risk assumed by PIMCO in the development of products and the provision of services and the competitive marketplace for financial products.

In addition, PIMCO reported to the Board that it periodically reviews the fees charged to the Portfolios and that PIMCO may propose advisory fee or supervisory and administrative fee changes where (i) a Portfolio's long-term performance warrants additional consideration; (ii) there is a notable aid to market position; (iii) a Portfolio's fee does not reflect the current level of supervision or administrative fees provided to the Portfolio; or (iv) PIMCO would like to change a Portfolio's overall strategic positioning.

The Board reviewed the advisory fees, supervisory and administrative fees and total expenses of the Portfolios (each as a percentage of average net assets) and compared such amounts with the average and median fee and expense levels of other similar funds. The Board also reviewed information relating to the sub-advisory fees paid to Research Affiliates with respect to applicable Portfolios, taking into account that PIMCO compensates Research Affiliates from the advisory fees paid by such Portfolios to PIMCO. With respect to advisory fees, the Board reviewed data from the Broadridge Report that compared the average and median advisory fees of other funds in a "Peer Group" of comparable funds, as well as the universe of other similar funds. The Board reviewed materials indicating that a number of Portfolios have total expense ratios that fall below the average and median expense ratios in their Peer Group and Broadridge universe. In addition, the Board considered the expense limitation agreement in place for all of the Portfolios and fee waivers in place for certain of the Portfolios and also noted the fee waivers in place with respect to the advisory fee and supervisory and administrative fee that might result from investments by applicable Portfolios in their respective wholly-owned subsidiaries. The Board also considered that PIMCO reviews the Portfolios' fee levels and carefully considers changes where appropriate.

The Board also reviewed data comparing the Portfolios' advisory fees to the fee rates PIMCO charges to separate accounts, private funds, collective investment trusts and sub-advised clients with similar investment strategies. In cases where the fees for other clients were lower than those charged to the Portfolios, the Trustees noted that the differences in fees were attributable to various factors, including, but not limited to, differences in the advisory and other services provided by PIMCO to the Portfolios, differences in the number or extent of the services provided by PIMCO to the Portfolios, the manner in which similar portfolios may be managed, different requirements with respect to liquidity management and the implementation of other regulatory requirements, and the fact that separate accounts may have other contractual arrangements or arrangements across PIMCO strategies that justify different levels of fees. The Board considered that, with respect to collective investment trusts, PIMCO performs fewer or less extensive services because collective investment trusts are generally exempt from SEC regulation; investors in a collective investment trust may receive shareholder services from a trustee bank, rather than PIMCO; collective investment trusts have less regulatory disclosure; and the management structure of collective investment trusts differs from that of funds. The Trustees also considered that PIMCO faces increased entrepreneurial, legal and regulatory risk in sponsoring and managing mutual funds and ETFs as compared to separate accounts, external sub-advised funds or other investment products.

Regarding advisory fees charged by PIMCO in its capacity as sub-adviser to third party/unaffiliated funds, the Trustees took into account that such fees may be lower than the fees charged by PIMCO to serve as adviser to the Portfolios. The Trustees also took into account that there are various reasons for any such differences in fees, including, but not limited to, the fact that PIMCO may be subject to varying levels of entrepreneurial, legal and regulatory risk and different servicing requirements when PIMCO does not serve as the sponsor of a fund and is not principally responsible for all aspects of a fund's investment program and operations as compared to when PIMCO serves as investment adviser and sponsor.

The Board considered the Portfolios' supervisory and administrative fees, comparing them to similar funds managed by other investment advisers in the Broadridge Report. The Board also considered that, as the Portfolios' business has become increasingly complex and the number of Portfolios has grown over time, PIMCO has provided an increasingly broad array of fund supervisory and administrative functions. In addition, the Board considered the Trust's unified fee structure, under which the Trust pays for the supervisory and administrative services it requires for one set fee. In return for this unified fee, PIMCO provides or procures supervisory and administrative services and bears the costs of various third party services required by the Portfolios, including audit, custodial, portfolio accounting, ordinary legal, transfer agency, sub-accounting and printing costs. The Board further considered that many other funds pay for comparable services separately, and thus it is difficult to directly compare the Trust's unified supervisory and administrative fees with the fees paid by other funds for administrative services alone. The Board also considered that the unified supervisory and administrative fee leads to Portfolio fees that are fixed over the contract period, rather than variable. The Board noted that, although the unified fee structure does not have breakpoints, it inherently reflects certain economies of scale by fixing the absolute level of Portfolio fees at competitive levels over the contract period even if the Portfolios' operating costs rise when assets remain flat or decrease. Other factors the Board considered in assessing the unified fee include PIMCO's approach of pricing Portfolios at scale at inception and reinvesting in other important areas of the business that support the Portfolios. The Board considered that the Portfolios' unified fee structure meant that fees were not impacted by recent outflows in certain Portfolios, unlike funds without a unified fee structure, which may see increased expense ratios when fixed costs, such as service provider costs, are passed through to a smaller asset base. The Board considered historical advisory and supervisory and administrative fee reductions implemented for different Portfolios and classes, noting that the unified fee can be increased or decreased in subsequent contractual periods with Board approval and is subject to the periodic reviews discussed above. The Board noted that, with few exceptions, PIMCO has generally maintained Portfolio fees at the same level as implemented when the unified fee was adopted, and has reduced fees for a number of Portfolios in prior years. The Board concluded that the Portfolios' supervisory and administrative fees were reasonable in relation to the value of the services provided, including the services provided to different classes of shareholders, and that the expenses assumed contractually by PIMCO under the Supervision and Administration Agreement represent, in effect, a cap on overall Portfolio fees during the contractual period, which is beneficial to the Portfolios and their shareholders.

The Board considered the Portfolios' total expenses and discussed with PIMCO those Portfolios and/or classes of Portfolios that had above median total expenses. Upon comparing the Portfolios' total expenses to other funds in the "Peer Groups" provided by the Broadridge Report, the Board found total expenses of each Portfolio to be reasonable.

The Trustees also considered the advisory fees charged to the Portfolios that operate as funds of funds (the "Funds of Funds") and the advisory services provided in exchange for such fees. The Trustees determined that such services were in addition to the advisory services provided to the underlying funds in which the Funds of Funds may invest and, therefore, such services were not duplicative of the advisory services provided to the underlying funds. The Board also considered the various fee waiver agreements in place for the Funds of Funds. The Board noted that PIMCO is continuing waivers for these Funds of Funds, as well as for certain other Portfolios of the Trust.

Based on the information presented by PIMCO and Research Affiliates, members of the Board determined, in the exercise of their business judgment, that the level of the advisory fees and supervisory and administrative fees charged by PIMCO under the Agreements, that the fees charged by to PIMCO Research Affiliates under the Asset Allocation Agreement, and that the total expenses of each Portfolio, are reasonable.

5. ADVISER COSTS, LEVEL OF PROFITS AND ECONOMIES OF SCALE

The Board reviewed information regarding PIMCO's costs of providing services to, as well as the resulting level of profits from, the Portfolios. To the extent applicable, the Board also reviewed information regarding the portion of a Portfolio's advisory fee retained by PIMCO, following the payment of sub-advisory fees to Research Affiliates, with respect to the Portfolios. Additionally, the Board discussed PIMCO's pre-distribution profit margin ranges with respect to the Portfolios, as compared to the prior year. The Board also noted that it had received information regarding the structure and manner in which PIMCO's investment professionals were compensated, and PIMCO's view of the relationship of such compensation to the attraction and retention of quality personnel. The Board considered PIMCO's investment in global infrastructure, technology capabilities, risk management processes and qualified personnel to reinforce and offer new services and to accommodate changing regulatory requirements.

The Board considered the existence of any economies of scale and noted that, to the extent that PIMCO achieves economies of scale in managing the Portfolios, PIMCO shares the benefits of economies of scale, if any, with the Portfolios and their shareholders in a number of ways, including investing in portfolio and trade operations management, firm technology, middle and back office support, legal and compliance, and fund administration logistics; senior management supervision, governance and oversight of those services; and through fee reductions or waivers, the pricing of Portfolios to scale from inception and the enhancement of services provided to the Portfolios in return for fees paid. The Board reviewed the history of the Portfolios' fee structure. The Board considered that the Portfolios' unified fee rates had been set competitively and/or priced to scale from inception, had been held steady during the contractual period at that scaled competitive rate for most Portfolios as assets grew, or as assets declined in the case of some Portfolios, and continued to be competitive compared with peers. The Board also considered that the unified fee is a transparent means of informing a Portfolio's shareholders of the fees associated with the Portfolio, and that the Portfolio bears certain expenses that are not covered by the advisory fee or the unified fee. The Board further considered the challenges that arise when managing large funds, which can result in certain "diseconomies" of scale and noted that PIMCO has continued to reinvest in many areas of the business to support the Portfolios.

The Trustees considered that the unified fee has provided inherent economies of scale because a Portfolio maintains competitive fixed fees over the annual contract period even if the particular Portfolio's assets decline and/or operating costs rise. The Trustees further considered that, in contrast, breakpoints may be a proxy for charging higher fees on lower asset levels and that when a fund's assets decline, breakpoints may reverse, which causes expense ratios to increase. The Trustees also considered that, unlike the Portfolios' unified fee structure, funds with "pass through" administrative fee structures may experience increased expense ratios when fixed dollar fees are charged against declining fund assets. In addition, the Trustees considered that the unified fee protects shareholders from a rise in operating costs that may result from, among other things, PIMCO's investments in various business enhancements and infrastructure, including those referenced above. The Trustees noted that PIMCO's investments in these areas are extensive.

The Board concluded that the Portfolios' cost structures were reasonable and that PIMCO is appropriately sharing economies of scale, if any, through the Portfolios' unified fee structure, generally pricing Portfolios to scale at inception and reinvesting in its business to provide enhanced and expanded services to the Portfolios and their shareholders.

6. ANCILLARY BENEFITS

The Board considered other benefits realized by PIMCO and its affiliates as a result of PIMCO's relationship with the Trust. Such benefits may include possible ancillary benefits to PIMCO's institutional investment management business due to the reputation and market penetration of the Trust or third party service providers' relationship-level fee concessions, which decrease fees paid by PIMCO. The Board also considered that affiliates of PIMCO provide distribution and/or shareholder services to the Portfolios and their shareholders, for which they may be compensated through distribution and servicing fees paid pursuant to the Portfolios' Rule 12b-1 plans or otherwise. The Board noted that, while PIMCO has the authority to receive the benefit of research provided by broker-dealers executing portfolio transactions on behalf of the Portfolios, it has adopted a policy not to enter into contractual soft dollar arrangements.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Based on their review, including their comprehensive consideration and evaluation of each of the broad factors and information summarized above, the Independent Trustees and the Board as a whole concluded that the nature, extent and quality of the services rendered to the Portfolios by PIMCO and Research Affiliates supported the renewal of the Agreements and the Asset Allocation Agreement. The Independent Trustees and the Board as a whole concluded that the Agreements and the Asset Allocation Agreement continued to be fair and reasonable to the Portfolios and their shareholders, that the Portfolios' shareholders received reasonable value in return for the fees paid to PIMCO by the Portfolios under the Agreements and the fees paid to Research Affiliates by PIMCO under the Asset Allocation Agreement, and that the renewal of the Agreements and the Asset Allocation Agreement was in the best interests of the Portfolios and their shareholders.

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.

PIMCO

pimco.com/pvit

PVIT07AR_123120