PIMCO

PIMCO VARIABLE INSURANCE TRUST

Semiannual Report

June 30, 2021

PIMCO Income Portfolio

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

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

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

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Dear Shareholder,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Both short- and long-term U.S. Treasury yields moved higher, albeit from very low levels, during the reporting period. The yield on the benchmark 10-year U.S. Treasury note was 1.45% at the end of the reporting period, versus 0.93% on December 31, 2020. The Bloomberg Barclays Global Treasury Index (USD Hedged), which tracks fixed-rate, local currency government debt of investment grade countries, including both developed and emerging markets, returned -2.02%. Meanwhile, the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Credit Index (USD Hedged), a widely used index of global investment grade credit bonds, returned -1.04%. Riskier fixed income asset classes, including high yield corporate bonds and emerging market debt, produced mixed returns. The ICE BofAML Developed Markets High Yield Constrained Index (USD Hedged), a widely used index of below-investment-grade bonds, returned 3.65%, whereas emerging market external debt, as represented by the JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global (USD Hedged), returned -1.00%. Emerging market local bonds, as represented by the JPMorgan Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets Global Diversified Index (Unhedged), returned -3.38%.

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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 Income Portfolio

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Portfolio may invest in certain instruments that rely in some fashion upon the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). LIBOR is an average interest rate, determined by the ICE Benchmark Administration, that banks charge one another for the use of short-term money. The United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, which regulates LIBOR, has announced plans to ultimately phase out the use of LIBOR. There remains uncertainty regarding future utilization of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate (e.g., the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, which is intended to replace U.S. dollar

LIBOR and measures the cost of overnight borrowings through repurchase agreement transactions collateralized with U.S. Treasury securities). Any potential effects of the transition away from LIBOR on the Portfolio or on certain instruments in which the Portfolio invests can be difficult to ascertain, and they may vary depending on a variety of factors. The transition may also result in a reduction in the value of certain instruments held by the Portfolio or a reduction in the effectiveness of related Portfolio transactions such as hedges. Any such effects of the transition away from LIBOR, as well as other unforeseen effects, could result in losses to the Portfolio.

On the Portfolio Summary page in this Shareholder Report, the Average Annual Total Return table and Cumulative Returns chart measure performance assuming that any dividend and capital gain distributions were reinvested. The Cumulative Returns chart reflects only Administrative Class performance. Performance may vary by share class based on each class's expense ratios. The Portfolio measures its performance against at least one broad-based securities market index ("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	Class M	Administrative Class	Advisor Class	Diversification Status
PIMCO Income Portfolio	04/29/16	04/29/16	—	04/29/16	04/29/16	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.

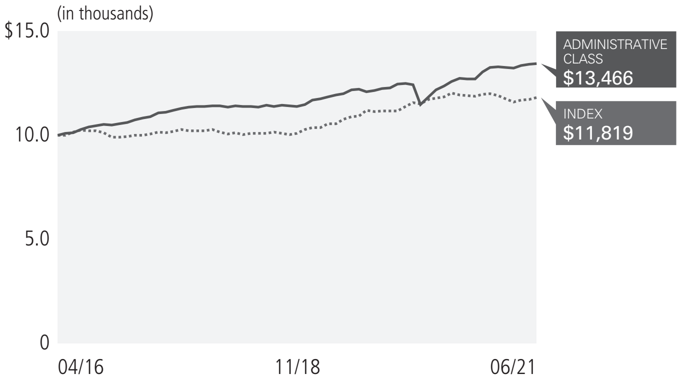
In October 2020, the SEC adopted a rule regarding the ability of a fund to invest in other funds. The rule allows a fund to acquire shares of another fund in excess of certain limitations currently imposed by the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Act") without obtaining individual exemptive relief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

PIMCO Income Portfolio

Cumulative Returns Through June 30, 2021



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

Allocation Breakdown as of June 30, 2021†§

Corporate Bonds & Notes	29.7%
U.S. Government Agencies	18.9%
U.S. Treasury Obligations	15.4%
Asset-Backed Securities	14.4%
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	8.3%
Loan Participations and Assignments	4.9%
Sovereign Issues	4.4%
Short-Term Instruments‡	2.6%
Other	1.4%

† % of Investments, at value.

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

‡ Includes Central Funds Used for Cash Management Purposes.

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

		6 Months*	1 Year	5 Years	Inception≈
	PIMCO Income Portfolio Institutional Class	1.51%	8.97%	6.03%	6.08%
—	PIMCO Income Portfolio Administrative Class	1.44%	8.80%	5.87%	5.93%
	PIMCO Income Portfolio Advisor Class	1.39%	8.70%	5.77%	5.82%
·····	Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index±	(1.60)%	(0.33)%	3.03%	3.28%

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

* Cumulative return.

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

± Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar denominated. The index covers the U.S. investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. These major sectors are subdivided into more specific indices that are calculated and reported on a regular basis.

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 0.69% for Institutional Class shares, 0.84% for Administrative Class shares, and 0.94% for Advisor Class shares. Details regarding any changes to the Portfolio's operating expenses, subsequent to period end, can be found in the Portfolio's current prospectus, as supplemented.

Investment Objective and Strategy Overview

PIMCO Income Portfolio seeks to maximize current income, with long-term capital appreciation as a secondary objective, by investing under normal circumstances at least 65% of its total assets in a multi-sector portfolio of Fixed Income Instruments of varying maturities, which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements. "Fixed Income Instruments" include bonds, debt securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public-or private-sector entities. The Portfolio will seek to maintain a high and consistent level of dividend income by investing in a broad array of fixed income sectors and utilizing strategies that seek to optimize portfolio income (i.e., strategies that prioritize current income over total return). The capital appreciation sought by the Portfolio generally arises from decreases in interest rates or improving credit fundamentals for a particular sector or security. 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:

» Holdings of non-Agency mortgage-backed securities contributed to performance, as prices for these securities appreciated.

» Holdings of investment grade corporate credit contributed to performance, as U.S. corporate investment grade spreads tightened.

» Holdings of high yield corporate credit contributed to performance, as these securities posted positive returns.

» Exposure to select equity holdings contributed to performance, as these securities posted positive returns.

» Exposure to U.S. duration detracted from performance, as the U.S. yield curve steepened and U.S. interest rates in the 2-year to 30-year portion of the curve rose.

» Exposure to select emering market local debt, including Mexico and Peru local debt, detracted from performance, as these securities posted negative returns.

Example

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

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

Actual Expenses

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

Hypothetical Example for Comparison Purposes

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

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

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

	Actual			Hypothetical (5% return before expenses)			
	Beginning Account Value (01/01/21)	Ending Account Value (06/30/21)	Expenses Paid During Period*	Beginning Account Value (01/01/21)	Ending Account Value (06/30/21)	Expenses Paid During Period*	Net Annualized Expense Ratio**
Institutional Class	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,015.10	$ 3.24	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,021.06	$ 3.25	0.66%
Administrative Class	1,000.00	1,014.40	3.98	1,000.00	1,020.43	3.99	0.81
Advisor Class	1,000.00	1,013.90	4.47	1,000.00	1,019.95	4.48	0.91

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

** Net Annualized Expense Ratio is reflective of any applicable contractual fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements or voluntary fee waivers. Details regarding fee waivers, if any, can be found in Note 9, Fees and Expenses, in the Notes to Financial Statements.

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Financial Highlights PIMCO Income Portfolio

		Investment Operations			Less Distributions[c]		
Selected Per Share Data for the Year or Period Ended^:	Net Asset Value Beginning of Year or Period[a]	Net Investment Income (Loss)[b]	Net Realized/ Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Total	From Net Investment Income	From Net Realized Capital Gain	Total
Institutional Class							
01/01/2021 - 06/30/2021+	$ 11.01	$ 0.17	$ (0.01)	$ 0.16	$ (0.16)	$ 0.00	$ (0.16)
12/31/2020	10.87	0.38	0.30	0.68	(0.51)	(0.03)	(0.54)
12/31/2019	10.37	0.44	0.45	0.89	(0.39)	0.00	(0.39)
12/31/2018	10.74	0.45	(0.40)	0.05	(0.35)	(0.07)	(0.42)
12/31/2017	10.19	0.36	0.47	0.83	(0.28)	0.00	(0.28)
04/29/2016 - 12/31/2016	10.00	0.18	0.41	0.59	(0.38)	(0.02)	(0.40)
Administrative Class							
01/01/2021 - 06/30/2021+	11.01	0.16	0.00	0.16	(0.16)	0.00	(0.16)
12/31/2020	10.87	0.36	0.31	0.67	(0.50)	(0.03)	(0.53)
12/31/2019	10.37	0.43	0.45	0.88	(0.38)	0.00	(0.38)
12/31/2018	10.74	0.40	(0.37)	0.03	(0.33)	(0.07)	(0.40)
12/31/2017	10.19	0.35	0.47	0.82	(0.27)	0.00	(0.27)
04/29/2016 - 12/31/2016	10.00	0.22	0.36	0.58	(0.37)	(0.02)	(0.39)
Advisor Class							
01/01/2021 - 06/30/2021+	11.01	0.16	(0.01)	0.15	(0.15)	0.00	(0.15)
12/31/2020	10.87	0.35	0.31	0.66	(0.49)	(0.03)	(0.52)
12/31/2019	10.37	0.42	0.45	0.87	(0.37)	0.00	(0.37)
12/31/2018	10.74	0.39	(0.37)	0.02	(0.32)	(0.07)	(0.39)
12/31/2017	10.19	0.33	0.48	0.81	(0.26)	0.00	(0.26)
04/29/2016 - 12/31/2016	10.00	0.20	0.37	0.57	(0.36)	(0.02)	(0.38)

^ A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than $0.01 or 0.01%.
+ Unaudited
* Annualized, except for organization expense, if any.
[a] Includes adjustments required by U.S. GAAP and may differ from net asset values and performance reported elsewhere by the Portfolio.
[b] Per share amounts based on average number of shares outstanding during the year or period.
[c] The tax characterization of distributions is determined in accordance with Federal income tax regulations. The actual tax characterization of distributions paid is determined at the end of the fiscal year. See Note 2, Distributions to Shareholders, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information.

See Accompanying Notes

		Ratios/Supplemental Data						
			Ratios to Average Net Assets					
Net Asset Value End of Year or Period[(a)]	Total Return[(a)]	Net Assets End of Year or Period (000s)	Expenses	Expenses Excluding Waivers	Expenses Excluding Interest Expense	Expenses Excluding Interest Expense and Waivers	Net Investment Income (Loss)	Portfolio Turnover Rate
$ 11.01	1.51%	$ 6,540	0.66%*	0.66%*	0.65%*	0.65%*	3.19%*	185%
11.01	6.67	4,454	0.69	0.69	0.66	0.66	3.59	390
10.87	8.73	1,503	0.82	0.82	0.65	0.65	4.14	267
10.37	0.54	1,382	0.89	0.89	0.65	0.65	4.29	188
10.74	8.24	29	0.67	0.67	0.65	0.65	3.38	206
10.19	5.92	26	0.65*	0.69*	0.65*	0.69*	2.69*	203
11.01	1.44	171,420	0.81*	0.81*	0.80*	0.80*	3.00*	185
11.01	6.51	159,538	0.84	0.84	0.81	0.81	3.40	390
10.87	8.57	141,089	0.97	0.97	0.80	0.80	4.00	267
10.37	0.39	96,244	1.04	1.04	0.80	0.80	3.83	188
10.74	8.08	85,702	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.80	3.27	206
10.19	5.82	17,864	0.80*	0.84*	0.80*	0.84*	3.19*	203
11.01	1.39	270,387	0.91*	0.91*	0.90*	0.90*	2.92*	185
11.01	6.41	217,730	0.94	0.94	0.91	0.91	3.30	390
10.87	8.46	207,647	1.07	1.07	0.90	0.90	3.89	267
10.37	0.29	181,869	1.14	1.14	0.90	0.90	3.73	188
10.74	7.97	170,758	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.90	3.13	206
10.19	5.74	168,696	0.90*	0.94*	0.90*	0.94*	2.92*	203

(Amounts in thousands†, except per share amounts)

Assets:	
Investments, at value	
Investments in securities	$ 554,721
Investments in Affiliates	13,948
Financial Derivative Instruments	
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	186
Over the counter	2,665
Cash	494
Deposits with counterparty	3,556
Foreign currency, at value	1,752
Receivable for investments sold	2,742
Receivable for TBA investments sold	85,508
Receivable for Portfolio shares sold	972
Interest and/or dividends receivable	2,858
Dividends receivable from Affiliates	1
Total Assets	669,403
Liabilities:	
Financial Derivative Instruments	
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	$ 347
Over the counter	604
Payable for investments purchased	34,307
Payable for investments in Affiliates purchased	1
Payable for TBA investments purchased	183,565
Deposits from counterparty	1,884
Payable for Portfolio shares redeemed	37
Accrued investment advisory fees	90
Accrued supervisory and administrative fees	144
Accrued distribution fees	54
Accrued servicing fees	21
Accrued reimbursement to PIMCO	2
Total Liabilities	221,056
Net Assets	$ 448,347
Net Assets Consist of:	
Paid in capital	$ 426,100
Distributable earnings (accumulated loss)	22,247
Net Assets	$ 448,347
Net Assets:	
Institutional Class	$ 6,540
Administrative Class	171,420
Advisor Class	270,387
Shares Issued and Outstanding:	
Institutional Class	594
Administrative Class	15,573
Advisor Class	24,565
Net Asset Value Per Share Outstanding[(a)]:	
Institutional Class	$ 11.01
Administrative Class	11.01
Advisor Class	11.01
Cost of investments in securities	$ 536,593
Cost of investments in Affiliates	$ 13,947
Cost of foreign currency held	$ 1,765
Cost or premiums of financial derivative instruments, net	$ (5,290)

† 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 Income Portfolio

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

Investment Income:	
Interest, net of foreign taxes*	$ 7,622
Dividends	2
Dividends from Investments in Affiliates	7
Total Income	7,631
Expenses:	
Investment advisory fees	498
Supervisory and administrative fees	797
Servicing fees - Administrative Class	120
Distribution and/or servicing fees - Advisor Class	293
Trustee fees	5
Interest expense	22
Miscellaneous expense	10
Total Expenses	1,745
Waiver and/or Reimbursement by PIMCO	(5)
Net Expenses	1,740
Net Investment Income (Loss)	5,891
Net Realized Gain (Loss):	
Investments in securities	964
Investments in Affiliates	(1)
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	1,375
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	225
Short sales	1
Foreign currency	(417)
Net Realized Gain (Loss)	2,147
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation):	
Investments in securities	(4,566)
Investments in Affiliates	1
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	1,093
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	891
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	292
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	(2,289)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	$ 5,749
* Foreign tax withholdings	$ 3

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

Statements of Changes in Net Assets PIMCO Income Portfolio

(Amounts in thousands†)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)	Year Ended December 31, 2020
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from:		
Operations:		
Net investment income (loss)	$ 5,891	$ 11,338
Net realized gain (loss)	2,147	(9,129)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(2,289)	17,078
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	5,749	19,287
Distributions to Shareholders:		
From net investment income and/or net realized capital gains		
Institutional Class	(79)	(148)
Administrative Class	(2,331)	(6,832)
Advisor Class	(3,319)	(9,287)
Total Distributions[(a)]	(5,729)	(16,267)
Portfolio Share Transactions:		
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions*	66,605	28,463
Total Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	66,625	31,483
Net Assets:		
Beginning of period	381,722	350,239
End of period	$ 448,347	$ 381,722

† A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.
* See Note 13, Shares of Beneficial Interest, in the Notes to Financial Statements.
(a) The tax characterization of distributions is determined in accordance with Federal income tax regulations. The actual tax characterization of distributions paid is determined at the end of the fiscal year. See Note 2, Distributions to Shareholders, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information.

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

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES 123.7%		
LOAN PARTICIPATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS 6.3%		
Altice France S.A.		
4.155% (LIBOR03M + 4.000%) due 08/14/2026 ~	$ 98	$ 98
Avantor, Inc.		
3.000% (LIBOR03M + 2.000%) due 11/21/2024 ~	11	11
Avolon TLB Borrower (U.S.) LLC		
2.250% (LIBOR03M + 1.500%) due 02/12/2027 ~	30	29
2.500% (LIBOR03M + 1.750%) due 01/15/2025 ~	63	63
Axalta Coating Systems U.S. Holdings, Inc.		
1.897% (LIBOR03M + 1.750%) due 06/01/2024 ~	8	8
Bausch Health Cos., Inc.		
2.854% (LIBOR03M + 2.750%) due 11/27/2025 ~	45	45
3.104% (LIBOR03M + 3.000%) due 06/02/2025 ~	4	4
BWAY Holding Co.		
3.354% (LIBOR03M + 3.250%) due 04/03/2024 ~	19	19
Caesars Resort Collection LLC		
2.854% (LIBOR03M + 2.750%) due 12/23/2024 ~	3,494	3,468
4.604% (LIBOR03M + 4.500%) due 07/21/2025 ~	1,097	1,102
Carnival Corp.		
8.500% (LIBOR03M + 7.500%) due 06/30/2025 ~	993	1,017
Cengage Learning, Inc.		
TBD% due 06/29/2026	1,126	1,129
CityCenter Holdings LLC		
3.000% - 3.250% (LIBOR03M + 2.250%) due 04/18/2024 ~	2,685	2,668
CommScope, Inc.		
3.346% (LIBOR03M + 3.250%) due 04/06/2026 ~	98	98
Core & Main LP		
3.750% (LIBOR03M + 2.750%) due 08/01/2024 ~	10	10
Cornerstone Building Brands, Inc.		
3.750% (LIBOR03M + 3.250%) due 04/12/2028 ~	126	126
Diamond Resorts Corp.		
4.750% (LIBOR03M + 3.750%) due 09/02/2023 ~	291	291
Emerald TopCo, Inc.		
3.604% - 3.686% (LIBOR03M + 3.500%) due 07/24/2026 ~	16	16
Envision Healthcare Corp.		
3.854% (LIBOR03M + 3.750%) due 10/10/2025 ~	1,150	987
Forest City Enterprises LP		
3.604% (LIBOR03M + 3.500%) due 12/08/2025 ~	70	69
Hilton Worldwide Finance LLC		
1.842% (LIBOR03M + 1.750%) due 06/22/2026 ~	1,104	1,096
Intelsat Jackson Holdings S.A.		
3.600% - 5.618% (LIBOR03M + 5.500%) due 07/13/2022 ~	205	207
8.000% (PRIME + 4.750%) due 11/27/2023 ~	750	762
8.625% due 01/02/2024 ~	57	58
Lealand Finance Company B.V.		
3.096% (LIBOR03M + 3.000%) due 06/30/2024 «~	6	4
Lealand Finance Company B.V. (1.093% Cash and 3.000% PIK)		
4.093% (LIBOR03M + 1.000%) due 06/30/2025 ~(b)	14	6
MH Sub LLC		
3.604% (LIBOR03M + 3.500%) due 09/13/2024 ~	$ 39	$ 38
Nascar Holdings, Inc.		
2.854% (LIBOR03M + 2.750%) due 10/19/2026 ~	12	12
Petco Health & Wellness Co.		
4.000% due 03/03/2028	1,995	1,994
PUG LLC		
3.604% (LIBOR03M + 3.500%) due 02/12/2027 ~	20	19
Sequa Mezzanine Holdings LLC		
7.750% (LIBOR03M + 6.750%) due 11/28/2023 ~	1,243	1,254
11.750% (LIBOR03M + 10.750%) due 04/28/2024 ~	42	41
SkyMiles IP Ltd.		
4.750% (LIBOR03M + 3.750%) due 10/20/2027 ~	2,064	2,182
Sotera Health Holdings LLC		
3.250% (LIBOR03M + 2.750%) due 12/11/2026 ~	76	76
SS&C Technologies Holdings Europe S.a.r.l.		
1.854% (LIBOR03M + 1.750%) due 04/16/2025 ~	64	64
SS&C Technologies, Inc.		
1.854% (LIBOR03M + 1.750%) due 04/16/2025 ~	90	89
Sunshine Luxembourg S.a.r.l.		
4.500% (LIBOR03M + 3.750%) due 10/01/2026 ~	123	124
Syniverse Holdings, Inc.		
6.000% (LIBOR03M + 5.000%) due 03/09/2023 ~	63	63
TransDigm, Inc.		
2.354% (LIBOR03M + 2.250%) due 08/22/2024 ~	758	750
2.354% (LIBOR03M + 2.250%) due 05/30/2025 ~	2,853	2,814
2.354% (LIBOR03M + 2.250%) due 12/09/2025 ~	758	748
U.S. Renal Care, Inc.		
5.125% (LIBOR03M + 5.000%) due 06/26/2026 ~	57	57
Uber Technologies, Inc.		
3.604% (LIBOR03M + 3.500%) due 02/16/2027 ~	4,012	4,017
Univision Communications, Inc.		
2.854% (LIBOR03M + 2.750%) due 03/15/2024 ~	161	161
Westmoreland Coal Company (15.000% PIK)		
15.000% due 03/15/2029 «~(b)	20	4
Westmoreland Mining Holdings LLC		
9.250% (LIBOR03M + 8.250%) due 03/15/2022 «~	2	2
Whatabrands LLC		
2.832% (LIBOR03M + 2.750%) due 07/31/2026 ~	11	11
Windstream Services LLC		
7.250% (LIBOR03M + 6.250%) due 09/21/2027 ~	14	14
Zayo Group Holdings, Inc.		
3.104% (LIBOR03M + 3.000%) due 03/09/2027 ~	178	176
Total Loan Participations and Assignments (Cost $28,033)		**28,101**
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 37.6%		
BANKING & FINANCE 13.2%		
Ally Financial, Inc.		
8.000% due 11/01/2031	3	4
Ambac LSNI LLC		
6.000% due 02/12/2023 •	305	305
Avolon Holdings Funding Ltd.		
3.250% due 02/15/2027	$ 23	$ 24
5.125% due 10/01/2023	636	688
5.500% due 01/15/2023	62	66
Banca Carige SpA		
1.161% due 10/25/2021 •	EUR 600	714
Banco de Credito del Peru		
4.650% due 09/17/2024	PEN 400	108
Barclays PLC		
6.125% due 12/15/2025 •(h)(i)	$ 1,000	1,109
6.375% due 12/15/2025 •(h)(i)	GBP 800	1,241
7.125% due 06/15/2025 •(h)(i)	200	317
7.250% due 03/15/2023 •(h)(i)	400	598
7.750% due 09/15/2023 •(h)(i)	$ 1,600	1,762
7.875% due 09/15/2022 •(h)(i)	GBP 300	446
BGC Partners, Inc.		
3.750% due 10/01/2024	$ 38	40
5.375% due 07/24/2023	2,218	2,402
Brixmor Operating Partnership LP		
1.226% (US0003M + 1.050%) due 02/01/2022 ~	64	64
CBL & Associates LP		
5.950% due 12/15/2026 ^(c)	14	8
CIT Group, Inc.		
5.000% due 08/15/2022	160	167
Credit Suisse Group AG		
7.500% due 07/17/2023 •(h)(i)	1,500	1,635
7.500% due 12/11/2023 •(h)(i)	1,345	1,495
CTR Partnership LP		
5.250% due 06/01/2025	28	29
Deutsche Bank AG		
3.961% due 11/26/2025 •	1,050	1,136
4.250% due 10/14/2021	1,370	1,385
EPR Properties		
4.750% due 12/15/2026	5	5
4.950% due 04/15/2028	10	11
Fairfax Financial Holdings Ltd.		
4.625% due 04/29/2030	34	39
4.850% due 04/17/2028	9	10
Ford Motor Credit Co. LLC		
1.744% due 07/19/2024	EUR 100	121
3.087% due 01/09/2023	$ 200	204
3.340% (US0003M + 3.140%) due 01/07/2022 ~	200	202
3.350% due 11/01/2022	2,759	2,831
3.550% due 10/07/2022	200	206
5.584% due 03/18/2024	1,600	1,754
Fortress Transportation & Infrastructure Investors LLC		
6.500% due 10/01/2025	184	191
GLP Capital LP		
4.000% due 01/15/2031	1,685	1,818
5.250% due 06/01/2025	15	17
5.300% due 01/15/2029	66	77
Goodman U.S. Finance Three LLC		
3.700% due 03/15/2028	66	72
Hazine Mustesarligi Varlik Kiralama A/S		
5.800% due 02/21/2022	200	204
HSBC Holdings PLC		
2.848% due 06/04/2031 •	1,640	1,704
3.973% due 05/22/2030 •	200	224
5.875% due 09/28/2026 •(h)(i)	GBP 200	311
6.500% due 03/23/2028 •(h)(i)	$ 200	230
ING Groep NV		
4.875% due 05/16/2029 •(h)(i)	3,750	3,926
5.750% due 11/16/2026 •(h)(i)	200	222
Kilroy Realty LP		
3.050% due 02/15/2030	6	6
Lloyds Banking Group PLC		
4.947% due 06/27/2025 •(h)(i)	EUR 849	1,113
7.500% due 06/27/2024 •(h)(i)	$ 200	228
7.500% due 09/27/2025 •(h)(i)	400	469
7.625% due 06/27/2023 •(h)(i)	GBP 600	910
7.875% due 06/27/2029 •(h)(i)	750	1,326
Morgan Stanley		
7.500% due 04/02/2032 þ(j)	$ 300	243

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Natwest Group PLC		
4.445% due 05/08/2030 •	$ 400	$ 459
4.892% due 05/18/2029 •	200	235
5.076% due 01/27/2030 •	200	237
8.000% due 08/10/2025 •(h)(i)	1,800	2,135
8.625% due 08/15/2021 •(h)(i)	400	404
Navient Corp.		
5.500% due 01/25/2023	800	845
6.500% due 06/15/2022	680	710
Newmark Group, Inc.		
6.125% due 11/15/2023	44	48
Nissan Motor Acceptance Corp.		
1.078% (US0003M + 0.890%) due 01/13/2022 ~	5	5
1.900% due 09/14/2021	9	9
2.000% due 03/09/2026	2,100	2,115
Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc.		
3.625% due 10/01/2029	42	45
OneMain Finance Corp.		
5.625% due 03/15/2023	1,994	2,132
6.125% due 05/15/2022	234	244
6.125% due 03/15/2024	66	71
Park Aerospace Holdings Ltd.		
4.500% due 03/15/2023	83	87
5.250% due 08/15/2022	1,470	1,539
5.500% due 02/15/2024	19	21
Physicians Realty LP		
3.950% due 01/15/2028	12	13
QNB Finance Ltd.		
1.610% (US0003M + 1.450%) due 08/11/2021 ~	1,400	1,403
1.760% (US0003M + 1.570%) due 07/19/2021 ~	200	200
Sabra Health Care LP		
4.800% due 06/01/2024	15	16
Santander Holdings USA, Inc.		
4.400% due 07/13/2027	21	24
Santander UK Group Holdings PLC		
7.375% due 06/24/2022 •(h)(i)	GBP 2,250	3,291
Sitka Holdings LLC		
4.643% due 07/06/2026 •(a)	$ 305	305
SL Green Operating Partnership LP		
3.250% due 10/15/2022	8	8
Societe Generale S.A.		
7.375% due 10/04/2023 •(h)(i)	300	328
State Bank of India		
4.000% due 01/24/2022	400	407
Swedbank AB		
6.000% due 03/17/2022 •(h)(i)	2,000	2,062
UBS Group AG		
5.750% due 02/19/2022 •(h)(i)	EUR 850	1,041
7.125% due 08/10/2021 •(h)(i)	$ 1,300	1,308
UniCredit SpA		
7.830% due 12/04/2023	1,490	1,727
9.250% due 06/03/2022 •(h)(i)	EUR 1,100	1,399
		59,290
INDUSTRIALS 17.6%		
Altice Financing S.A.		
3.000% due 01/15/2028	1,700	1,922
Altice France S.A.		
7.375% due 05/01/2026	$ 747	778
8.125% due 02/01/2027	9	10
American Airlines Pass-Through Trust		
3.350% due 04/15/2031	17	17
4.000% due 01/15/2027	526	513
American Airlines, Inc.		
5.500% due 04/20/2026	1,987	2,106
Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide, Inc.		
4.500% due 06/01/2050	175	213
4.600% due 06/01/2060	61	75
B.C. Unlimited Liability Co.		
4.250% due 05/15/2024	41	41
4.375% due 01/15/2028	12	12
Boeing Co.		
5.040% due 05/01/2027	$ 238	$ 275
5.150% due 05/01/2030	312	370
5.705% due 05/01/2040	537	693
5.805% due 05/01/2050	440	594
5.930% due 05/01/2060	573	793
6.125% due 02/15/2033	800	1,014
Bombardier, Inc.		
6.000% due 10/15/2022	60	60
6.125% due 01/15/2023	1,552	1,638
7.500% due 03/15/2025	6	6
7.875% due 04/15/2027	177	184
British Airways Pass-Through Trust		
4.625% due 12/20/2025	169	178
Broadcom Corp.		
3.875% due 01/15/2027	52	58
Broadcom, Inc.		
3.419% due 04/15/2033	1,500	1,577
3.469% due 04/15/2034	1,947	2,061
3.500% due 02/15/2041	1,913	1,959
4.110% due 09/15/2028	16	18
4.150% due 11/15/2030	132	148
4.300% due 11/15/2032	202	230
5.000% due 04/15/2030	5	6
Carnival Corp.		
11.500% due 04/01/2023	383	432
CCO Holdings LLC		
4.500% due 08/15/2030	89	93
4.500% due 06/01/2033	2,065	2,116
4.750% due 03/01/2030	98	104
Cellnex Finance Co. S.A.		
3.875% due 07/07/2041 (a)	2,230	2,226
Centene Corp.		
4.250% due 12/15/2027	35	37
Charter Communications Operating LLC		
3.900% due 06/01/2052	1,100	1,123
4.800% due 03/01/2050	90	104
Citrix Systems, Inc.		
3.300% due 03/01/2030	16	17
Community Health Systems, Inc.		
5.625% due 03/15/2027	1,420	1,518
6.625% due 02/15/2025	3,508	3,714
8.000% due 03/15/2026	246	265
Connect Finco SARL		
6.750% due 10/01/2026	32	34
Continental Airlines Pass-Through Trust		
4.150% due 10/11/2025	4	4
Corning, Inc.		
5.450% due 11/15/2079	30	42
Coty, Inc.		
3.875% due 04/15/2026	EUR 2,094	2,498
CVS Pass-Through Trust		
5.789% due 01/10/2026	$ 184	201
DAE Funding LLC		
4.500% due 08/01/2022	24	24
5.000% due 08/01/2024	47	48
5.250% due 11/15/2021	209	211
Dell International LLC		
6.200% due 07/15/2030	1,368	1,761
Delta Air Lines, Inc.		
7.000% due 05/01/2025	381	445
Diamond Resorts International, Inc.		
7.750% due 09/01/2023	303	313
Dufry One BV		
2.000% due 02/15/2027	EUR 855	958
Empresa de Transporte de Pasajeros Metro S.A.		
4.700% due 05/07/2050	$ 200	226
Exela Intermediate LLC		
10.000% due 07/15/2023	43	28
Expedia Group, Inc.		
6.250% due 05/01/2025	8	9
Gap, Inc.		
8.625% due 05/15/2025	296	325
8.875% due 05/15/2027	152	176
Gazprom OAO Via Gaz Capital S.A.		
2.949% due 01/24/2024	EUR 640	$ 799
4.950% due 07/19/2022	$ 800	834
6.510% due 03/07/2022	500	521
General Electric Co.		
6.875% due 01/10/2039	3	5
Hilton Domestic Operating Co., Inc.		
3.750% due 05/01/2029	2,500	2,528
iHeartCommunications, Inc.		
6.375% due 05/01/2026	284	303
Intelsat Connect Finance S.A.		
9.500% due 02/15/2023 ^(c)	60	20
Intelsat Jackson Holdings S.A.		
5.500% due 08/01/2023 ^(c)	1,427	819
8.000% due 02/15/2024	129	133
8.500% due 10/15/2024 ^(c)	878	521
9.750% due 07/15/2025 ^(c)	688	402
Kraft Heinz Foods Co.		
3.750% due 04/01/2030	128	141
4.250% due 03/01/2031	138	157
5.500% due 06/01/2050	3,286	4,274
Leidos, Inc.		
4.375% due 05/15/2030	12	14
Level 3 Financing, Inc.		
3.400% due 03/01/2027	1,557	1,655
3.875% due 11/15/2029	52	56
Marriott International, Inc.		
4.625% due 06/15/2030	12	14
Marriott Ownership Resorts, Inc.		
6.125% due 09/15/2025	32	34
MGM Resorts International		
7.750% due 03/15/2022	2,000	2,093
Micron Technology, Inc.		
5.327% due 02/06/2029	34	41
Mitchells & Butlers Finance PLC		
6.013% due 12/15/2030	GBP 11	17
Netflix, Inc.		
3.625% due 06/15/2030	EUR 100	141
3.875% due 11/15/2029	192	275
4.625% due 05/15/2029	100	148
4.875% due 06/15/2030	$ 100	119
5.375% due 11/15/2029	28	34
Noble Corp. PLC (11.000% Cash or 15.000% PIK)		
11.000% due 02/15/2028 (b)	29	32
NXP BV		
4.300% due 06/18/2029	105	121
Occidental Petroleum Corp.		
1.606% (US0003M + 1.450%) due 08/15/2022 ~	30	30
Oracle Corp.		
3.850% due 04/01/2060	26	28
3.950% due 03/25/2051 (j)	4,028	4,402
4.000% due 07/15/2046	27	29
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics, Inc.		
7.375% due 06/01/2025	450	485
Petroleos de Venezuela S.A.		
5.375% due 04/12/2027 ^(c)	385	17
5.500% due 04/12/2037 ^(c)	382	17
6.000% due 05/16/2024 ^(c)	141	6
6.000% due 11/15/2026 ^(c)	63	3
9.750% due 05/17/2035 ^(c)	100	5
Petroleos Mexicanos		
5.950% due 01/28/2031	430	418
6.490% due 01/23/2027	40	42
6.500% due 03/13/2027	120	127
6.500% due 01/23/2029	954	983
6.750% due 09/21/2047	10	9
6.840% due 01/23/2030	736	759
6.950% due 01/28/2060	337	299
7.690% due 01/23/2050	60	58
PTC, Inc.		
3.625% due 02/15/2025	18	19
Qatar Petroleum		
2.250% due 07/12/2031 (a)	2,257	2,233

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Rolls-Royce PLC		
3.375% due 06/18/2026	GBP 1,000	$ 1,384
Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd.		
10.875% due 06/01/2023	$ 189	215
11.500% due 06/01/2025	291	336
Sands China Ltd.		
5.125% due 08/08/2025	1,412	1,581
5.400% due 08/08/2028	200	232
Seagate HDD Cayman		
4.125% due 01/15/2031	27	28
Six Flags Theme Parks, Inc.		
7.000% due 07/01/2025	21	23
Southwest Airlines Co.		
5.125% due 06/15/2027	82	97
Tenet Healthcare Corp.		
4.625% due 07/15/2024	8	8
Teva Pharmaceutical Finance BV		
3.650% due 11/10/2021	8	8
Teva Pharmaceutical Finance Netherlands BV		
2.200% due 07/21/2021	463	463
2.800% due 07/21/2023	100	100
3.250% due 04/15/2022	EUR 100	120
6.000% due 01/31/2025	100	128
Topaz Solar Farms LLC		
4.875% due 09/30/2039	$ 31	34
5.750% due 09/30/2039	222	258
TransDigm, Inc.		
5.500% due 11/15/2027	22	23
Transocean, Inc.		
7.250% due 11/01/2025	92	80
7.500% due 01/15/2026	40	34
8.000% due 02/01/2027	65	55
Travel + Leisure Co.		
4.250% due 03/01/2022	2	2
Triumph Group, Inc.		
6.250% due 09/15/2024	15	15
U.S. Renal Care, Inc.		
10.625% due 07/15/2027	38	40
United Airlines Pass-Through Trust		
3.100% due 01/07/2030	897	948
5.875% due 04/15/2029	3,300	3,669
Univision Communications, Inc.		
5.125% due 02/15/2025	555	568
9.500% due 05/01/2025	36	40
Vail Resorts, Inc.		
6.250% due 05/15/2025	19	20
Valaris Ltd. (8.250% Cash or 12.000% PIK)		
8.250% due 04/30/2028 (b)	8	8
Vale Overseas Ltd.		
6.250% due 08/10/2026	95	114
6.875% due 11/21/2036	55	75
6.875% due 11/10/2039	22	31
VMware, Inc.		
4.700% due 05/15/2030	2,000	2,369
Western Midstream Operating LP		
2.288% (US0003M + 1.850%) due 01/13/2023 ~	24	24
Windstream Escrow LLC		
7.750% due 08/15/2028	42	43
Wynn Macau Ltd.		
5.125% due 12/15/2029	760	785
5.500% due 01/15/2026	2,000	2,099
		78,878

UTILITIES 6.8%

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
AT&T, Inc.		
3.500% due 06/01/2041	305	317
3.650% due 06/01/2051	332	346
3.850% due 06/01/2060	239	253
Edison International		
5.750% due 06/15/2027	39	44
Enable Midstream Partners LP		
4.950% due 05/15/2028	9	10
FirstEnergy Corp.		
3.350% due 07/15/2022	$ 1,400	$ 1,424
Gazprom PJSC via Gaz Finance PLC		
2.950% due 01/27/2029	1,500	1,474
Jersey Central Power & Light Co.		
4.700% due 04/01/2024	3,640	3,964
Lumen Technologies, Inc.		
4.000% due 02/15/2027	34	35
Odebrecht Offshore Drilling Finance Ltd.		
6.720% due 12/01/2022 ^	5	5
ONEOK, Inc.		
4.250% due 02/01/2022	1,200	1,216
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.		
2.950% due 03/01/2026	221	226
3.000% due 06/15/2028	1,000	1,006
3.150% due 01/01/2026	2,072	2,139
3.250% due 06/15/2023	829	857
3.250% due 06/01/2031	1,295	1,275
3.300% due 03/15/2027	90	93
3.400% due 08/15/2024	159	167
3.750% due 07/01/2028	415	435
3.750% due 08/15/2042	8	7
4.000% due 12/01/2046	3	3
4.250% due 03/15/2046	8	8
4.300% due 03/15/2045	2,026	1,952
4.450% due 04/15/2042	5	5
4.500% due 07/01/2040	575	576
4.500% due 12/15/2041	11	11
4.550% due 07/01/2030	1,452	1,554
4.950% due 07/01/2050	656	676
Petrobras Global Finance BV		
6.250% due 12/14/2026	GBP 700	1,113
San Diego Gas & Electric Co.		
3.750% due 06/01/2047	$ 2	2
Southern California Edison Co.		
4.875% due 03/01/2049	5	6
6.650% due 04/01/2029	15	19
Southern California Gas Co.		
5.125% due 11/15/2040	2	3
Sprint Corp.		
7.250% due 09/15/2021	1,148	1,167
7.625% due 02/15/2025	1,000	1,189
7.625% due 03/01/2026	18	22
7.875% due 09/15/2023	4,319	4,912
Transocean Phoenix Ltd.		
7.750% due 10/15/2024	7	7
Transocean Proteus Ltd.		
6.250% due 12/01/2024	2	2
Verizon Communications, Inc.		
3.400% due 03/22/2041	1,990	2,108
		30,628
Total Corporate Bonds & Notes (Cost $161,772)		**168,796**

MUNICIPAL BONDS & NOTES 0.1%

ILLINOIS 0.1%

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Illinois State General Obligation Bonds, (BABs), Series 2010		
6.630% due 02/01/2035	40	50
6.725% due 04/01/2035	10	12
7.350% due 07/01/2035	10	13
Illinois State General Obligation Bonds, Series 2003		
5.100% due 06/01/2033	140	165
		240

PUERTO RICO 0.0%

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico General Obligation Bonds, Series 2007		
5.250% due 07/01/2037 ^(c)	15	14
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico General Obligation Bonds, Series 2008		
5.125% due 07/01/2028 ^(c)	5	5
5.700% due 07/01/2023 ^(c)	25	22
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico General Obligation Bonds, Series 2009		
5.750% due 07/01/2038 ^(c)	$ 10	$ 9
6.000% due 07/01/2039 ^(c)	5	5
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico General Obligation Bonds, Series 2011		
5.375% due 07/01/2030 ^(c)	25	22
6.500% due 07/01/2040 ^(c)	5	5
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico General Obligation Bonds, Series 2012		
5.000% due 07/01/2041 ^(c)	55	46
5.500% due 07/01/2039 ^(c)	75	66
		194
Total Municipal Bonds & Notes (Cost $270)		**434**

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES 24.0%

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Freddie Mac		
3.000% due 06/01/2046 - 01/01/2049	3,812	3,988
Ginnie Mae		
0.707% due 04/20/2066 •	8	8
3.032% due 09/20/2066 ~	282	300
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security		
3.000% due 08/01/2027 - 04/01/2035	1,010	1,065
4.000% due 07/01/2048 - 07/01/2050	4,047	4,314
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA		
2.000% due 08/01/2036 - 07/01/2051	2,000	2,030
2.500% due 07/01/2051	17,400	17,998
3.000% due 08/01/2051	6,500	6,772
3.500% due 08/01/2051	24,900	26,227
4.000% due 08/01/2051	38,900	41,459
4.500% due 08/01/2051	3,000	3,231
Total U.S. Government Agencies (Cost $107,307)		**107,392**

U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS 19.6%

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
U.S. Treasury Bonds		
2.875% due 11/15/2046	1,400	1,625
3.000% due 08/15/2048	10	12
3.000% due 02/15/2049	500	599
U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (g)		
0.125% due 10/15/2024	1,145	1,234
0.125% due 07/15/2030	1,770	1,954
0.125% due 02/15/2051	1,641	1,802
0.250% due 07/15/2029	4,171	4,643
0.250% due 02/15/2050	623	707
0.375% due 01/15/2027	187	207
0.375% due 07/15/2027	55	61
0.750% due 07/15/2028	2,386	2,739
0.750% due 02/15/2042	118	144
0.750% due 02/15/2045	794	981
0.875% due 01/15/2029	1,995	2,310
0.875% due 02/15/2047	774	998
1.000% due 02/15/2046	225	295
1.000% due 02/15/2048	758	1,013
1.000% due 02/15/2049	1,804	2,433
1.375% due 02/15/2044	115	158
U.S. Treasury Notes		
1.750% due 03/31/2022	700	709
1.750% due 05/15/2022	700	710
1.750% due 09/30/2022	1,400	1,428
1.750% due 05/15/2023	1,400	1,440
1.875% due 08/31/2022	1,400	1,429
1.875% due 08/31/2024	1,100	1,148
2.000% due 07/31/2022 (l)	900	919
2.000% due 06/30/2024	2,300	2,406
2.125% due 06/30/2022	2,400	2,449
2.125% due 02/29/2024 (l)	1,500	1,570
2.125% due 03/31/2024	84	88
2.125% due 07/31/2024	1,100	1,155
2.125% due 09/30/2024 (l)	3,200	3,366
2.125% due 11/30/2024	300	316

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
2.250% due 12/31/2023	$ 7,630	$ 7,991
2.250% due 01/31/2024	370	388
2.250% due 10/31/2024	6,600	6,975
2.250% due 11/15/2024	3,347	3,539
2.375% due 02/29/2024	100	105
2.375% due 08/15/2024	100	106
2.500% due 05/15/2024	4,000	4,238
2.500% due 01/31/2025	13,800	14,740
2.625% due 01/31/2026	5,600	6,059
2.625% due 02/15/2029	450	493
Total U.S. Treasury Obligations (Cost $82,558)		**87,682**
NON-AGENCY MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES 10.6%		
American Home Mortgage Investment Trust		
7.100% due 06/25/2036 þ	6,287	1,655
Chase Mortgage Finance Trust		
2.877% due 12/25/2035 ^~	719	696
Eurosail PLC		
1.034% due 06/13/2045 •	GBP 991	1,374
1.034% due 06/13/2045 •	411	570
Extended Stay America Trust		
1.155% due 07/15/2038 •(a)	$ 5,000	5,026
Finsbury Square PLC		
1.059% due 12/16/2069 •	GBP 3,646	5,077
GCAT LLC		
2.611% due 12/25/2025 þ	$ 6,694	6,735
Grifonas Finance PLC		
0.000% due 08/28/2039 •	EUR 971	1,132
HarborView Mortgage Loan Trust		
0.573% due 03/19/2036 ^•	$ 55	55
Hawksmoor Mortgages		
1.099% due 05/25/2053 •	GBP 1,572	2,186
Hilton Orlando Trust		
1.523% due 12/15/2034 •	$ 1,400	1,403
MASTR Adjustable Rate Mortgages Trust		
1.192% due 09/25/2037 •	11,500	5,624
Mulcair Securities DAC		
0.461% due 04/24/2071 •	EUR 5,503	6,549
OBX Trust		
0.942% due 04/25/2048 •	$ 557	561
Precise Mortgage Funding PLC		
0.764% due 03/12/2055 •	GBP 2,123	2,941
RBSSP Resecuritization Trust		
3.050% due 12/26/2036 ~	$ 523	530
Ripon Mortgages PLC		
0.881% due 08/20/2056 •	GBP 915	1,268
Stratton Mortgage Funding PLC		
2.549% due 03/12/2052 •	1,200	1,713
WaMu Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates Trust		
2.344% due 03/25/2033 ~	$ 50	50
Washington Mutual Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates Trust		
0.966% due 10/25/2046 •	2,704	2,251
Total Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities (Cost $46,812)		**47,396**
ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES 18.2%		
Aegis Asset-Backed Securities Trust		
0.262% due 01/25/2037 •	4,506	3,933
ALESCO Preferred Funding Ltd.		
0.618% due 12/23/2034 •	203	198
Ameriquest Mortgage Securities Trust		
0.432% due 04/25/2036 •	1,324	1,316
Aspen Funding Ltd.		
1.788% due 07/10/2037 •	9	9
Asset-Backed Funding Certificates Trust		
0.372% due 11/25/2036 •	4,483	3,111
Bear Stearns Asset-Backed Securities Trust		
1.967% due 12/25/2034 •	8,067	8,091
Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust		
0.252% due 12/25/2036 •	1,657	1,118
Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust, Inc.		
0.352% due 03/25/2037 •	$ 24	$ 23
Countrywide Asset-Backed Certificates		
0.232% due 05/25/2037 ^•	1,430	1,328
0.312% due 05/25/2037 •	2,367	2,294
0.312% due 06/25/2047 •	857	832
0.527% due 01/25/2045 ^•	1,023	951
Countrywide Asset-Backed Certificates Trust		
0.622% due 05/25/2036 •	9,800	9,490
EFS Volunteer LLC		
1.026% due 10/25/2035 •	716	719
First Franklin Mortgage Loan Trust		
0.212% due 12/25/2036 •	614	588
GSAMP Trust		
0.992% due 11/25/2035 •	1,827	1,796
Harley Marine Financing LLC		
5.682% due 05/15/2043 «	90	83
Home Equity Mortgage Loan Asset-Backed Trust		
0.692% due 03/25/2036 •	5,000	4,693
HSI Asset Securitization Corp. Trust		
0.232% due 01/25/2037 •	3,167	2,841
0.312% due 12/25/2036 •	1,079	417
IXIS Real Estate Capital Trust		
0.242% due 01/25/2037 •	3,834	1,880
JP Morgan Mortgage Acquisition Trust		
0.342% due 07/25/2036 •	782	782
Legacy Mortgage Asset Trust		
1.843% due 01/28/2070 •	1,801	1,820
LP Credit Card ABS Master Trust		
1.661% due 08/20/2024 •	852	853
Merrill Lynch Mortgage Investors Trust		
0.162% due 04/25/2047 •	5,680	3,220
Morgan Stanley ABS Capital, Inc. Trust		
0.162% due 10/25/2036 •	2,344	1,523
0.172% due 11/25/2036 •	4,958	3,621
0.632% due 03/25/2036 •	1,303	1,285
NovaStar Mortgage Funding Trust		
0.632% due 05/25/2036 •	4,200	4,021
Option One Mortgage Loan Trust		
0.632% due 01/25/2036 •	5,000	4,880
RAAC Trust		
0.782% due 11/25/2036 •	250	250
Residential Asset Securities Corp. Trust		
0.797% due 10/25/2035 •	1,000	912
Saxon Asset Securities Trust		
1.842% due 12/25/2037 •	1,381	1,389
Soundview Home Loan Trust		
1.067% due 11/25/2035 •	1,988	1,956
Structured Asset Securities Corp.		
0.797% due 02/25/2035 •	1,672	1,659
Structured Asset Securities Corp. Mortgage Loan Trust		
0.617% due 07/25/2036 •	1,334	1,297
Symphony CLO Ltd.		
1.136% due 07/14/2026 •	864	865
Towd Point Mortgage Trust		
2.900% due 10/25/2059 ~	4,780	4,955
Trapeza CDO Ltd.		
0.586% due 01/25/2035 •	682	653
Total Asset-Backed Securities (Cost $74,822)		**81,652**
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 5.5%		
Argentina Government International Bond		
0.125% due 07/09/2030 þ	1,437	495
0.125% due 07/09/2035 þ	1,606	500
0.125% due 01/09/2038 þ	82	31
0.125% due 07/09/2041 þ	5,071	1,815
1.000% due 08/05/2021 (g)	ARS 3,792	22
1.000% due 07/09/2029	$ 125	47
15.500% due 10/17/2026	ARS 9,026	22
34.069% (BADLARPP) due 10/04/2022 ~	26	0
36.104% (BADLARPP + 2.000%) due 04/03/2022 ~	25,379	147
Autonomous City of Buenos Aires		
37.374% (BADLARPP + 3.250%) due 03/29/2024 ~	ARS 12,737	$ 67
37.875% (BADLARPP + 3.750%) due 02/22/2028 ~	6,357	32
39.117% (BADLARPP + 5.000%) due 01/23/2022 ~	5,800	34
China Development Bank		
2.890% due 06/22/2025	CNY 4,900	750
3.300% due 02/01/2024	900	140
3.430% due 01/14/2027	900	140
3.680% due 02/26/2026	6,300	992
3.740% due 09/10/2025	6,100	962
4.150% due 10/26/2025	4,700	754
Emirate of Abu Dhabi Government International Bond		
3.875% due 04/16/2050	$ 200	231
Israel Government International Bond		
3.800% due 05/13/2060	511	583
Peru Government International Bond		
5.350% due 08/12/2040	PEN 286	66
5.400% due 08/12/2034	640	158
5.940% due 02/12/2029	2,125	605
6.150% due 08/12/2032	1,227	330
6.350% due 08/12/2028	2,026	589
6.950% due 08/12/2031	1,106	323
8.200% due 08/12/2026	1,340	433
Provincia de Buenos Aires		
37.854% due 04/12/2025	ARS 1,788	9
37.954% due 05/31/2022	3,032	17
Qatar Government International Bond		
4.400% due 04/16/2050	$ 200	244
5.103% due 04/23/2048	200	266
Russia Government International Bond		
0.000% (RUONIA) due 04/24/2024 ~	RUB 80,100	1,089
7.150% due 11/12/2025	88,624	1,226
7.950% due 10/07/2026	34,532	494
Serbia Government International Bond		
3.125% due 05/15/2027	EUR 109	144
South Africa Government International Bond		
4.850% due 09/30/2029	$ 200	213
5.750% due 09/30/2049	200	205
8.000% due 01/31/2030	ZAR 2,100	139
8.250% due 03/31/2032	2,400	153
8.750% due 02/28/2048	1,200	71
8.875% due 02/28/2035	1,700	108
10.500% due 12/21/2026	75,100	5,977
Turkey Government International Bond		
4.250% due 03/13/2025	$ 800	786
4.625% due 03/31/2025	EUR 300	371
5.250% due 03/13/2030	$ 600	571
5.600% due 11/14/2024	500	515
5.750% due 03/22/2024	200	208
6.350% due 08/10/2024	400	421
7.250% due 12/23/2023	400	432
7.625% due 04/26/2029	700	768
Venezuela Government International Bond		
7.000% due 03/31/2038 ^(c)	43	5
7.650% due 04/21/2025 ^(c)	105	11
8.250% due 10/13/2024 ^(c)	157	17
9.000% due 05/07/2023 ^(c)	46	5
9.250% due 09/15/2027 ^(c)	143	15
9.250% due 05/07/2028 ^(c)	83	9
11.750% due 10/21/2026 ^(c)	10	1
11.950% due 08/05/2031 ^(c)	300	32
Total Sovereign Issues (Cost $27,486)		**24,790**
	SHARES	
COMMON STOCKS 0.6%		
COMMUNICATION SERVICES 0.4%		
Clear Channel Outdoor Holdings, Inc. (d)	133,771	353
iHeartMedia, Inc. 'A' (d)	31,404	846
iHeartMedia, Inc. 'B' «(d)	24,427	592
		1,791

	SHARES	MARKET VALUE (000S)
ENERGY 0.1%		
Noble Corp. (d)(j)	11,227	$ 278
Valaris Ltd. (d)	665	19
		297
INDUSTRIALS 0.1%		
Neiman Marcus Group Ltd. LLC «(d)(j)	5,701	630
Noble Corp. (d)	909	22
Westmoreland Mining Holdings LLC «(d)(j)	239	0
		652
Total Common Stocks (Cost $1,984)		**2,740**
WARRANTS 0.0%		
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY 0.0%		
Windstream Holdings LLC - Exp. 09/21/2055 «	1,684	38
Total Warrants (Cost $13)		**38**
PREFERRED SECURITIES 1.1%		
BANKING & FINANCE 1.0%		
Banco Santander S.A. 6.250% due 09/11/2021 •(h)(i)	100,000	120
Charles Schwab Corp. 5.375% due 06/01/2025 •(h)	58,000	64
Nationwide Building Society 10.250% ~	250	65
Stichting AK Rabobank Certificaten 2.188% due 12/29/2049 þ(h)	200,650	$ 321
Wells Fargo & Co. 3.900% due 03/15/2026 •(h)	3,870,000	4,009
		4,579
INDUSTRIALS 0.1%		
General Electric Co. 3.449% due 09/15/2021 ~(h)	494,000	485
Total Preferred Securities (Cost $4,846)		**5,064**
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS 0.0%		
REAL ESTATE 0.0%		
Uniti Group, Inc.	1,326	14
Total Real Estate Investment Trusts (Cost $8)		**14**

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	
SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 0.1%		
ARGENTINA TREASURY BILLS 0.1%		
32.971% due 07/30/2021 - 03/31/2022 (e)(f)(g)	ARS 109,353	622
Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost $682)		**622**
Total Investments in Securities (Cost $536,593)		**554,721**

	SHARES	MARKET VALUE (000S)
INVESTMENTS IN AFFILIATES 3.1%		
SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 3.1%		
CENTRAL FUNDS USED FOR CASH MANAGEMENT PURPOSES 3.1%		
PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III	1,414,484	$ 13,948
Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost $13,947)		**13,948**
Total Investments in Affiliates (Cost $13,947)		**13,948**
Total Investments 126.8% (Cost $550,540)		**$ 568,669**
Financial Derivative Instruments (k)(m) 0.4% (Cost or Premiums, net $(5,290))		**1,900**
Other Assets and Liabilities, net (27.2)%		**(122,222)**
Net Assets 100.0%		**$ 448,347**

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) When-issued security.

(b) Payment in-kind security.

(c) Security is not accruing income as of the date of this report.

(d) Security did not produce income within the last twelve months.

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

(f) Zero coupon security.

(g) Principal amount of security is adjusted for inflation.

(h) Perpetual maturity; date shown, if applicable, represents next contractual call date.

(i) Contingent convertible security.

(j) RESTRICTED SECURITIES:

Issuer Description	Acquisition Date	Cost	Market Value	Market Value as Percentage of Net Assets
Morgan Stanley 7.500% due 04/02/2032	02/11/2020	$ 258	$ 243	0.06%
Neiman Marcus Group Ltd. LLC	09/25/2020	183	630	0.14
Noble Corp.	02/05/2021 - 02/25/2021	149	278	0.06
Oracle Corp. 3.950% due 03/25/2051	03/22/2021	4,021	4,402	0.98
Westmoreland Mining Holdings LLC	03/26/2019	1	0	0.00
		$ 4,612	$ 5,553	1.24%

BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

The average amount of borrowings outstanding during the period ended June 30, 2021 was $(20,688) at a weighted average interest rate of 0.106%. Average borrowings may include reverse repurchase agreements and sale-buyback transactions, if held during the period.

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

FUTURES CONTRACTS:

LONG FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin	
					Asset	Liability
Euro-BTP Italy Government Bond September Futures	09/2021	47	$ 8,438	$ 92	$ 41	$ 0
U.S. Treasury 10-Year Note September Futures	09/2021	74	9,805	70	18	0
				$ 162	$ 59	$ 0

SHORT FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin	
					Asset	Liability
Australia Government 10-Year Bond September Futures	09/2021	34	$ (3,600)	$ (15)	$ 0	$ (16)
Japan Government 10-Year Bond September Futures	09/2021	1	(1,365)	0	0	0
U.S. Treasury 2-Year Note September Futures	09/2021	13	(2,864)	5	0	0
U.S. Treasury 30-Year Bond September Futures	09/2021	45	(7,234)	(219)	0	(30)
U.S. Treasury Ultra Long-Term Bond September Futures	09/2021	52	(10,020)	(488)	0	(59)
United Kingdom Long Gilt September Futures	09/2021	2	(354)	(4)	0	0
				$ (721)	$ 0	$ (105)
Total Futures Contracts				**$ (559)**	**$ 59**	**$ (105)**

SWAP AGREEMENTS:

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

Reference Entity	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at June 30, 2021(2)	Notional Amount(3)	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value(4)	Variation Margin	
									Asset	Liability
AT&T, Inc.	1.000%	Quarterly	12/20/2025	0.560%	$ 900	$ 11	$ 7	$ 18	$ 0	$ 0
AT&T, Inc.	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2026	0.625	1,800	27	6	33	1	0
General Electric Co.	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2026	0.718	2,600	11	25	36	0	0
Rolls-Royce PLC	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2025	2.198	EUR 500	(54)	24	(30)	0	(1)
						$ (5)	$62	$ 57	$ 1	$ (1)

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CREDIT INDICES - SELL PROTECTION(1)

Index/Tranches	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount(3)	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value(4)	Variation Margin	
								Asset	Liability
CDX.EM-28 5-Year Index	1.000%	Quarterly	12/20/2022	$ 752	$ (9)	$ 11	$ 2	$ 0	$ (1)
CDX.EM-30 5-Year Index	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2023	1,598	(38)	40	2	0	0
CDX.EM-31 5-Year Index	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2024	470	(12)	13	1	0	0
CDX.EM-32 5-Year Index	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2024	465	(14)	14	0	0	0
CDX.EM-34 5-Year Index	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2025	1,400	(50)	1	(49)	0	(1)
CDX.EM-35 5-Year Index	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2026	1,100	(40)	11	(29)	0	(1)
CDX.HY-34 5-Year Index	5.000	Quarterly	06/20/2025	276	12	16	28	0	0
CDX.HY-35 5-Year Index	5.000	Quarterly	12/20/2025	3,700	249	132	381	1	0
CDX.HY-36 5-Year Index	5.000	Quarterly	06/20/2026	20,400	1,858	259	2,117	11	0
CDX.IG-35 5-Year Index	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2025	700	14	4	18	0	0
CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2026	3,600	83	10	93	1	0
iTraxx Europe Main 34 5-Year Index	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2025	EUR 10,100	260	71	331	0	(2)
iTraxx Europe Main 35 5-Year Index	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2026	12,500	381	18	399	0	(2)
					$ 2,694	$ 600	$ 3,294	$ 13	$ (7)

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	Liability
Receive[5]	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.750%	Annual	09/15/2031	GBP	4,200	$ 27	$ (40)	$ (13)	$ 0	$ (9)
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.840	Maturity	01/03/2022	BRL	1,000	0	2	2	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.848	Maturity	01/03/2022		800	0	2	2	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.859	Maturity	01/03/2022		4,200	0	10	10	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.860	Maturity	01/03/2022		4,200	0	10	10	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.865	Maturity	01/03/2022		1,500	0	4	4	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.870	Maturity	01/03/2022		600	0	1	1	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.880	Maturity	01/03/2022		2,700	0	7	7	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.883	Maturity	01/03/2022		2,400	0	6	6	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.884	Maturity	01/03/2022		500	0	1	1	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	2.886	Maturity	01/03/2022		800	0	2	2	0	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	3.060	Maturity	01/03/2022		24,800	0	(49)	(49)	0	(1)
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	3.360	Maturity	01/03/2022		6,100	(9)	14	5	0	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	3.700	Maturity	01/03/2022		176,700	(52)	(195)	(247)	0	(9)
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	3.978	Maturity	01/03/2022		6,100	0	(7)	(7)	0	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	4.040	Maturity	01/03/2022		6,300	0	(6)	(6)	0	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	5.830	Maturity	01/02/2023		3,800	37	(18)	19	0	(1)
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	5.836	Maturity	01/02/2023		3,400	33	(16)	17	0	(1)
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	5.855	Maturity	01/02/2023		1,100	11	(5)	6	0	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	6.170	Maturity	01/02/2023		43,200	(8)	(25)	(33)	0	(11)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.500	Semi-Annual	12/18/2021	$	400	(7)	4	(3)	0	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.000	Semi-Annual	06/17/2022		2,400	(33)	13	(20)	0	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	3.000	Semi-Annual	06/19/2024		17,500	(1,817)	540	(1,277)	0	(3)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.500	Semi-Annual	12/18/2024		2,400	(227)	74	(153)	0	(1)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.300	Semi-Annual	03/16/2025		1,700	(75)	33	(42)	0	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.300	Semi-Annual	03/18/2025		1,700	(75)	33	(42)	0	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.940	Semi-Annual	06/08/2026		1,100	0	0	0	0	(1)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.500	Semi-Annual	06/16/2026		8,200	126	52	178	0	(5)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	3.000	Semi-Annual	06/19/2026		11,200	(1,680)	550	(1,130)	0	(7)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.740	Semi-Annual	12/16/2026		400	(32)	16	(16)	0	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.235	Semi-Annual	05/12/2028		400	(1)	0	(1)	0	(1)
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.500	Semi-Annual	06/16/2028		3,213	(177)	21	(156)	4	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.250	Semi-Annual	06/20/2028		1,300	(170)	76	(94)	0	(2)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.000	Semi-Annual	12/10/2029		800	(98)	55	(43)	0	(2)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.500	Semi-Annual	12/18/2029		800	(62)	52	(10)	0	(2)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.750	Semi-Annual	01/15/2030		2,800	(282)	170	(112)	0	(6)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.000	Semi-Annual	02/12/2030		1,600	(199)	102	(97)	0	(4)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.000	Semi-Annual	03/10/2030		800	(100)	53	(47)	0	(2)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.430	Semi-Annual	03/17/2030		800	(57)	48	(9)	0	(2)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.250	Semi-Annual	06/17/2030		24,800	(1,343)	1,624	281	0	(60)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.000	Semi-Annual	12/16/2030		719	5	22	27	0	(2)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.750	Semi-Annual	06/16/2031		4,400	334	(53)	281	0	(12)
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.750	Semi-Annual	06/16/2031		6,495	(603)	172	(431)	17	0
Receive[5]	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.750	Semi-Annual	12/15/2031		7,000	(163)	8	(155)	8	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.910	Semi-Annual	10/17/2049		300	(70)	61	(9)	0	(2)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.895	Semi-Annual	10/18/2049		300	(69)	61	(8)	0	(2)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.250	Semi-Annual	12/11/2049		2,200	(715)	475	(240)	0	(16)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.625	Semi-Annual	02/03/2050		3,000	(480)	578	98	0	(18)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.875	Semi-Annual	02/07/2050		1,200	(272)	240	(32)	0	(8)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.250	Semi-Annual	03/12/2050		900	(295)	191	(104)	0	(6)
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.491	Semi-Annual	01/21/2051		400	(5)	(21)	(26)	3	0
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.438	Semi-Annual	01/22/2051		7,200	(83)	(488)	(571)	41	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.250	Semi-Annual	06/16/2051		2,000	392	(144)	248	0	(14)
Receive	3-Month ZAR-JIBAR	7.250	Quarterly	09/19/2023	ZAR	22,200	(117)	36	(81)	3	0
Receive	3-Month ZAR-JIBAR	8.000	Quarterly	03/15/2024		1,300	(9)	2	(7)	0	0
Receive	3-Month ZAR-JIBAR	8.250	Quarterly	03/15/2024		4,800	(36)	8	(28)	1	0
Pay	3-Month ZAR-JIBAR	4.850	Quarterly	01/07/2026		1,700	0	(4)	(4)	0	0
Pay	3-Month ZAR-JIBAR	4.848	Quarterly	01/11/2026		5,100	(1)	(12)	(13)	0	(1)
Pay	3-Month ZAR-JIBAR	4.915	Quarterly	02/01/2026		4,000	(1)	(9)	(10)	0	(1)
Receive	3-Month ZAR-JIBAR	5.970	Quarterly	03/10/2026		200	0	0	0	0	0
Pay	3-Month ZAR-JIBAR	7.750	Quarterly	09/19/2028		21,600	111	(18)	93	0	(4)
Pay	6-Month AUD-BBR-BBSW	2.750	Semi-Annual	06/17/2026	AUD	13,870	1,320	(368)	952	9	0
Pay	6-Month AUD-BBR-BBSW	3.000	Semi-Annual	03/21/2027		1,090	126	(29)	97	1	0
Receive	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	(0.453)	Annual	03/09/2023	EUR	100	0	0	0	0	0
Receive	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	(0.395)	Annual	03/09/2024		100	0	0	0	0	0
Receive	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	(0.425)	Annual	03/09/2024		100	0	0	0	0	0
Receive	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	(0.329)	Annual	03/09/2025		100	0	0	0	0	0
Receive	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	(0.363)	Annual	03/09/2025		100	0	0	0	0	0
Receive	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	(0.150)	Annual	03/18/2030		1,800	(4)	32	28	0	(3)

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
Receive	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.150%	Annual	06/17/2030	EUR 700	$ (25)	$ 15	$ (10)	$ 0	$ (1)
Receive[5]	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.000	Annual	09/15/2031	4,300	60	3	63	0	(8)
Receive	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.250	Annual	03/18/2050	200	(13)	27	14	0	(1)
Receive	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.500	Annual	06/17/2050	400	(63)	59	(4)	0	(2)
Receive	6-Month JPY-LIBOR	(0.020)	Semi-Annual	03/20/2028	JPY 430,000	9	4	13	0	0
Receive	6-Month JPY-LIBOR	0.000	Semi-Annual	03/15/2029	3,081,000	32	45	77	1	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	5.610	Lunar	07/16/2021	MXN 2,000	1	(1)	0	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	5.900	Lunar	07/26/2021	19,600	12	(11)	1	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	5.798	Lunar	09/12/2021	10,200	6	(4)	2	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	6.750	Lunar	09/13/2021	4,300	5	(4)	1	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.350	Lunar	11/23/2021	1,200	2	(1)	1	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.388	Lunar	11/23/2021	900	1	(1)	0	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.199	Lunar	12/09/2021	1,200	2	(1)	1	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.865	Lunar	01/02/2022	3,400	11	(6)	5	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.880	Lunar	01/02/2022	42,200	146	(80)	66	2	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.538	Lunar	03/01/2022	4,400	9	(5)	4	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	5.850	Lunar	05/11/2022	1,900	2	(2)	0	0	0
Receive	28-Day MXN-TIIE	4.650	Lunar	05/12/2022	54,800	(8)	25	17	0	(1)
Receive	28-Day MXN-TIIE	4.825	Lunar	05/29/2022	5,600	(2)	4	2	0	0
Receive	28-Day MXN-TIIE	4.740	Lunar	06/05/2022	13,800	(3)	7	4	0	0
Receive	28-Day MXN-TIIE	4.580	Lunar	06/12/2022	14,200	(1)	7	6	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.875	Lunar	12/22/2022	1,800	6	(3)	3	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.640	Lunar	01/09/2023	1,000	3	(2)	1	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.745	Lunar	01/11/2023	1,700	6	(4)	2	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.610	Lunar	01/29/2023	9,500	31	(18)	13	1	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.805	Lunar	02/12/2023	3,800	13	(7)	6	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.820	Lunar	02/12/2023	3,900	14	(8)	6	1	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	4.470	Lunar	03/01/2023	9,100	0	(10)	(10)	1	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	4.520	Lunar	03/01/2023	18,300	0	(21)	(21)	1	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	4.550	Lunar	03/01/2023	86,100	2	(98)	(96)	4	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	4.560	Lunar	03/01/2023	9,000	0	(10)	(10)	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	4.565	Lunar	03/01/2023	9,100	0	(10)	(10)	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	4.500	Lunar	03/05/2023	55,900	0	(65)	(65)	3	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.700	Lunar	05/08/2023	2,500	9	(5)	4	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	5.795	Lunar	06/10/2023	2,900	4	(4)	0	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	6.350	Lunar	09/13/2023	900	2	(2)	0	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	5.120	Lunar	05/12/2025	7,100	3	(19)	(16)	1	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	5.280	Lunar	05/29/2025	2,400	2	(7)	(5)	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	5.280	Lunar	06/05/2025	5,900	4	(16)	(12)	1	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	5.160	Lunar	06/12/2025	6,100	3	(17)	(14)	1	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	5.950	Lunar	02/12/2026	3,000	6	(10)	(4)	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	6.080	Lunar	03/22/2026	12,400	28	(40)	(12)	1	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	6.490	Lunar	09/20/2026	3,800	12	(13)	(1)	1	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.380	Lunar	11/16/2026	200	1	(1)	0	0	0
Receive	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.990	Lunar	01/02/2027	100	(1)	0	(1)	0	0
Receive	28-Day MXN-TIIE	8.005	Lunar	01/02/2027	18,900	(142)	77	(65)	0	(2)
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.865	Lunar	02/14/2027	9,000	61	(35)	26	1	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	8.010	Lunar	02/16/2027	2,900	21	(11)	10	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.818	Lunar	03/01/2027	5,200	35	(20)	15	1	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	5.535	Lunar	05/12/2027	12,100	9	(43)	(34)	1	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.150	Lunar	06/23/2027	26,500	134	(103)	31	3	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.200	Lunar	06/23/2027	2,900	15	(11)	4	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.370	Lunar	10/23/2027	7,300	41	(29)	12	1	0
Receive	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.984	Lunar	12/22/2027	3,300	(25)	14	(11)	0	0
Receive	28-Day MXN-TIIE	8.030	Lunar	02/12/2028	300	(2)	1	(1)	0	0
Receive	28-Day MXN-TIIE	8.050	Lunar	02/12/2028	2,100	(16)	8	(8)	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.480	Lunar	07/13/2037	1,500	10	(9)	1	0	0
Receive	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.380	Lunar	09/08/2037	400	(2)	2	0	0	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	7.360	Lunar	09/15/2037	1,500	9	(9)	0	0	0
Receive	28-Day MXN-TIIE	8.103	Lunar	01/29/2038	3,100	(31)	20	(11)	0	0
						$ (6,457)	$ 3,496	$ (2,961)	$ 113	$ (234)
Total Swap Agreements						**$ (3,768)**	**$ 4,158**	**$ 390**	**$ 127**	**$ (242)**

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: EXCHANGE-TRADED OR CENTRALLY CLEARED SUMMARY

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

	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities			
	Market Value	Variation Margin Asset			Market Value	Variation Margin Liability		
	Purchased Options	Futures	Swap Agreements	Total	Written Options	Futures	Swap Agreements	Total
Total Exchange-Traded or Centrally Cleared	**$ 0**	**$ 59**	**$ 127**	**$ 186**	**$ 0**	**$ (105)**	**$ (242)**	**$ (347)**

(l) Securities with an aggregate market value of $5,525 and cash of $3,556 have been pledged as collateral for exchange-traded and centrally cleared financial derivative instruments as of June 30, 2021. See Note 8, Master Netting Arrangements, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information.

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

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(m) 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	07/2021	BRL	22,864	$	4,571	$ 0	$ (26)
	07/2021	MXN	3,191		162	2	0
	07/2021	PEN	34		8	0	0
	07/2021	TRY	502		58	1	0
	07/2021	$	4,307	BRL	22,864	290	0
	07/2021		306	EUR	256	0	(2)
	07/2021		18	PEN	69	0	0
	07/2021		28	TRY	232	0	(1)
	08/2021		1,993	NOK	16,765	0	(45)
	08/2021		8	PEN	34	0	0
	08/2021		225	RUB	16,948	5	0
	09/2021		3,803	IDR	54,809,220	0	(73)
	09/2021		547	RUB	39,942	0	(8)
	02/2022	ZAR	3,580	$	246	3	0
BPS	07/2021	AUD	108		81	0	0
	07/2021	EUR	299		363	8	0
	07/2021	JPY	36,900		337	5	0
	07/2021	TRY	1,475		172	3	0
	07/2021	$	1,461	EUR	1,224	0	(10)
	07/2021		782	GBP	563	0	(3)
	07/2021		519	TRY	4,371	0	(19)
	08/2021	JPY	36,900	$	333	0	0
	08/2021	PEN	812		220	8	0
	09/2021	ZAR	8,176		578	11	0
	11/2021	$	3,217	MXN	64,940	0	(13)
BRC	07/2021	TRY	655	$	76	1	0
	07/2021	$	4	TRY	38	0	0
	08/2021	EUR	2,863	$	3,407	10	0
BSH	07/2021	$	34	PEN	131	0	(1)
CBK	07/2021	AUD	124	$	96	3	0
	07/2021	CLP	335,098		448	0	(8)
	07/2021	MXN	5,205		256	0	(4)
	07/2021	PEN	4,982		1,280	2	(18)
	07/2021	TRY	608		71	2	0
	07/2021	$	468	CLP	335,098	0	(12)
	07/2021		2,509	PEN	9,783	36	0
	07/2021		233	RUB	17,974	12	0
	08/2021	PEN	3,141	$	836	18	0
	08/2021	$	350	PEN	1,391	13	0
	08/2021		279	RUB	20,953	6	0
	09/2021	PEN	2,263	$	604	14	0
	09/2021	$	1,053	CLP	770,608	8	(14)
	09/2021		259	PEN	1,008	4	0
	09/2021	ZAR	3,812	$	278	14	0
	10/2021	PEN	393		106	4	0
	10/2021	$	248	PEN	955	0	0
	12/2021	PEN	2,227	$	606	26	0

Counterparty	Settlement Month	Currency to be Delivered		Currency to be Received		Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) Asset	Liability
	12/2021	$	772	INR	59,223	$ 8	$ 0
	02/2022	ZAR	982	$	64	0	(3)
	04/2022	$	3	INR	220	0	0
GLM	07/2021	BRL	22,864	$	4,540	0	(57)
	07/2021	GBP	19,558		27,650	595	0
	07/2021	PEN	1,348		339	0	(12)
	07/2021	TRY	715		84	2	0
	07/2021	$	4,571	BRL	22,864	26	0
	07/2021		1,010	RUB	77,837	51	0
	07/2021		35	TRY	297	0	(2)
	08/2021		4,525	BRL	22,864	56	0
	08/2021		339	PEN	1,348	12	0
	08/2021		391	RUB	29,270	7	0
	09/2021		645		47,248	0	(6)
	09/2021		83	ZAR	1,197	0	(1)
	09/2021	ZAR	2,314	$	168	8	0
	11/2021	PEN	710		189	5	0
	02/2022	CAD	498		412	11	0
	04/2022	$	251	INR	19,763	5	0
HUS	07/2021	TRY	140	$	16	0	0
	07/2021	$	26,291	GBP	18,995	0	(15)
	07/2021		194	PEN	752	2	0
	08/2021	GBP	18,995	$	26,293	14	0
	08/2021	$	2,067	CAD	2,507	0	(45)
	08/2021		545	RUB	41,052	12	0
	09/2021		1,251	CNH	8,041	0	(14)
	09/2021		63	PEN	248	2	0
	09/2021		287	RUB	21,030	0	(3)
	10/2021		5,027	MXN	105,824	219	0
	12/2021	PEN	121	$	33	1	0
	12/2021	$	335	INR	25,782	5	0
	02/2022	ZAR	2,521	$	174	3	0
MYI	07/2021	$	4	PEN	16	0	0
	07/2021		162	RUB	12,410	7	0
	09/2021		30	PEN	119	1	0
	09/2021		191	ZAR	2,736	0	(1)
	04/2022	INR	16,666	$	212	0	(4)
SCX	07/2021	EUR	16,978		20,770	638	0
	07/2021	PEN	1,276		332	5	(4)
	07/2021	$	1,668	EUR	1,371	0	(42)
	07/2021		100	MXN	1,992	0	0
	07/2021		32	PEN	124	0	0
	08/2021	EUR	14,426	$	17,119	2	0
	09/2021	$	123	PEN	488	4	0
	12/2021	PEN	74	$	20	1	0
	12/2021	$	1,753	INR	131,629	0	(18)
TOR	02/2022	ZAR	745	$	49	0	(2)
Total Forward Foreign Currency Contracts						**$ 2,211**	**$ (486)**

PURCHASED OPTIONS:

OPTIONS ON SECURITIES

Counterparty	Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	Notional Amount(1)	Cost	Market Value
SAL	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.000% due 07/01/2051	$ 99.641	07/07/2021	8,000	$ 44	$ 1
Total Purchased Options					**$ 44**	**$ 1**

WRITTEN OPTIONS:

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPTIONS ON CREDIT INDICES

Counterparty	Description	Buy/Sell Protection	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount(1)	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
BOA	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.750%	07/21/2021	500	$ (1)	$ 0
BPS	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.825	08/18/2021	1,000	(1)	0
BRC	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.850	08/18/2021	500	(1)	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800	09/15/2021	600	(1)	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 35 5-Year Index	Sell	0.850	10/20/2021	7,200	(7)	(5)

See Accompanying Notes

Counterparty	Description	Buy/Sell Protection	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[1]	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
CBK	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.800%	08/18/2021	600	$ (1)	$ 0
FBF	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.700	10/20/2021	5,200	(4)	(5)
GST	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.750	07/21/2021	600	(1)	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-36 5-Year Index	Sell	0.700	10/20/2021	17,200	(17)	(18)
						$ (34)	$ (28)

FOREIGN CURRENCY OPTIONS

Counterparty	Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[1]	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
BOA	Call - OTC USD versus INR	INR 81.000	04/27/2022	321	$ (6)	$ (3)
GLM	Call - OTC USD versus CAD	CAD 1.265	02/11/2022	2,122	(21)	(27)
MYI	Call - OTC USD versus INR	INR 81.500	04/22/2022	846	(15)	(7)
					$ (42)	$ (37)

INTEREST RATE SWAPTIONS

Counterparty	Description	Floating Rate Index	Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[1]	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
BOA	Call - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.450%	07/14/2021	800	$ (3)	$ (4)
	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	1.850	07/14/2021	800	(3)	0
	Call - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.298	08/11/2021	400	(2)	(1)
	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	1.698	08/11/2021	400	(2)	(1)
FAR	Call - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.405	09/02/2021	900	(4)	(7)
	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	1.905	09/02/2021	900	(4)	(2)
GLM	Call - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.686	08/11/2021	100	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.086	08/11/2021	100	(1)	(1)
MYC	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	1.776	07/07/2021	5,900	(44)	0
	Call - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	1.785	08/10/2021	500	(7)	(11)
	Put - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.295	08/10/2021	500	(7)	0
							$ (78)	$ (28)

OPTIONS ON SECURITIES

Counterparty	Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[1]	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
SAL	Call - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.000% due 07/01/2051	$ 101.422	07/07/2021	8,000	$ (34)	$ (7)
Total Written Options					**$ (188)**	**$ (100)**

SWAP AGREEMENTS:

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

Counterparty	Reference Entity	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at June 30, 2021[3]	Notional Amount[4]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value[5] Asset	Liability
BOA	Mexico Government International Bond	1.000%	Quarterly	06/20/2022	0.248%	$ 100	$ (2)	$ 3	$ 1	$ 0
	South Africa Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2023	0.815	600	(36)	38	2	0
BPS	Brazil Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2022	0.550	100	(6)	7	1	0
	Brazil Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2022	0.685	900	(40)	45	5	0
	Petrobras Global Finance BV	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2021	0.406	100	(15)	15	0	0
BRC	Qatar Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2022	0.101	200	1	2	3	0
	Russia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2021	0.216	550	(15)	17	2	0
CBK	Brazil Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2022	0.685	3,000	(116)	131	15	0
	Brazil Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2024	1.200	600	(10)	6	0	(4)
	Colombia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2024	1.011	100	0	0	0	0
	Mexico Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2026	0.938	100	(1)	1	0	0
GST	Brazil Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2024	1.200	400	(6)	3	0	(3)
	Mexico Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2023	0.433	400	(7)	13	6	0
	Petrobras Global Finance BV	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2021	0.406	600	(94)	96	2	0
	Russia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2022	0.326	4,660	(102)	150	48	0

Counterparty	Reference Entity	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at June 30, 2021[3]	Notional Amount[4]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value[5] Asset	Liability
MYC	Mexico Government International Bond	1.000%	Quarterly	06/20/2026	0.938%	$ 100	$ (1)	$ 1	$ 0	$ 0
	South Africa Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2022	0.681	1,200	(25)	31	6	0
NGF	South Africa Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2023	1.049	300	(15)	15	0	0
							$ (490)	$ 574	$ 91	$ (7)

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

Counterparty	Index/Tranches	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount[4]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value[5] Asset	Liability
FBF	CMBX.NA.AAA.12 Index	0.500%	Monthly	08/17/2061	$ 155	$ (1)	$ 2	$ 1	$ 0
GST	CMBX.NA.AAA.10 Index	0.500	Monthly	11/17/2059	11,700	(255)	377	122	0
	CMBX.NA.AAA.9 Index	0.500	Monthly	09/17/2058	11,498	(594)	719	125	0
SAL	CMBX.NA.AAA.10 Index	0.500	Monthly	11/17/2059	1,625	1	16	17	0
	CMBX.NA.AAA.11 Index	0.500	Monthly	11/18/2054	200	1	1	2	0
	CMBX.NA.AAA.12 Index	0.500	Monthly	08/17/2061	9,620	(40)	128	88	0
						$ (888)	$ 1,243	$ 355	$ 0

INTEREST RATE SWAPS

Counterparty	Pay/ Receive Floating Rate	Floating Rate Index	Fixed Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value Asset	Liability
AZD	Pay	3-Month CNY-CNREPOFIX	2.445%	Quarterly	06/17/2025	CNY 7,100	$ 0	$ (11)	$ 0	$ (11)
CBK	Pay	3-Month CNY-CNREPOFIX	2.845	Quarterly	01/23/2025	2,000	0	2	2	0
	Pay	3-Month CNY-CNREPOFIX	2.850	Quarterly	01/23/2025	1,300	0	1	1	0
							$ 0	$ (8)	$ 3	$ (11)

TOTAL RETURN SWAPS ON INTEREST RATE INDICES

Counterparty	Pay/Receive[6]	Underlying Reference	# of Units	Financing Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value Asset	Liability
BRC	Receive	iBoxx USD Liquid High Yield Index	N/A	0.135% (3-Month USD-LIBOR plus a specified spread)	Maturity	09/20/2021	$ 200	$ 0	$ 4	$ 4	$ 0
Total Swap Agreements								**$ (1,378)**	**$ 1,813**	**$ 453**	**$ (18)**

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: OVER THE COUNTER SUMMARY

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

	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities						
Counterparty	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Purchased Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Written Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Net Market Value of OTC Derivatives	Collateral Pledged/ (Received)	Net Exposure[7]
AZD	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (11)	$ (11)	$ (11)	$ 0	$ (11)
BOA	301	0	3	304	(155)	(9)	0	(164)	140	(280)	(140)
BPS	35	0	6	41	(45)	0	0	(45)	(4)	0	(4)
BRC	11	0	9	20	0	(5)	0	(5)	15	0	15
BSH	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	(1)
CBK	170	0	18	188	(59)	0	(4)	(63)	125	(300)	(175)
FAR	0	0	0	0	0	(9)	0	(9)	(9)	0	(9)
FBF	0	0	1	1	0	(5)	0	(5)	(4)	0	(4)
GLM	778	0	0	778	(78)	(29)	0	(107)	671	(420)	251
GST	0	0	303	303	0	(18)	(3)	(21)	282	(270)	12
HUS	258	0	0	258	(77)	0	0	(77)	181	(13)	168
MYC	0	0	6	6	0	(11)	0	(11)	(5)	0	(5)
MYI	8	0	0	8	(5)	(7)	0	(12)	(4)	0	(4)

	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities						
Counterparty	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Purchased Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Written Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Net Market Value of OTC Derivatives	Collateral Pledged/ (Received)	Net Exposure[7]
SAL	$ 0	$ 1	$ 107	$ 108	$ 0	$ (7)	$ 0	$ (7)	$ 101	$ 0	$ 101
SCX	650	0	0	650	(64)	0	0	(64)	586	(601)	(15)
TOR	0	0	0	0	(2)	0	0	(2)	(2)	0	(2)
Total Over the Counter	**$ 2,211**	**$ 1**	**$ 453**	**$ 2,665**	**$ (486)**	**$ (100)**	**$ (18)**	**$ (604)**			

(1) Notional Amount represents the number of contracts.

(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) 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.

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

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

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

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

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

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

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

	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments					
	Commodity Contracts	Credit Contracts	Equity Contracts	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	Total
Financial Derivative Instruments - Assets						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Futures	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 59	$ 59
Swap Agreements	0	14	0	0	113	127
	$ 0	$ 14	$ 0	$ 0	$ 172	$ 186
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2,211	$ 0	$ 2,211
Purchased Options	0	0	0	0	1	1
Swap Agreements	0	446	0	0	7	453
	$ 0	$ 446	$ 0	$ 2,211	$ 8	$ 2,665
	$ 0	$ 460	$ 0	$ 2,211	$ 180	$ 2,851
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Futures	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 105	$ 105
Swap Agreements	0	8	0	0	234	242
	$ 0	$ 8	$ 0	$ 0	$ 339	$ 347
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 486	$ 0	$ 486
Written Options	0	28	0	37	35	100
Swap Agreements	0	7	0	0	11	18
	$ 0	$ 35	$ 0	$ 523	$ 46	$ 604
	$ 0	$ 43	$ 0	$ 523	$ 385	$ 951

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

	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments					
	Commodity Contracts	Credit Contracts	Equity Contracts	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	Total
Net Realized Gain (Loss) on Financial Derivative Instruments						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Written Options	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2	$ 2
Futures	0	0	0	0	692	692
Swap Agreements	0	856	0	0	(175)	681
	$ 0	$ 856	$ 0	$ 0	$ 519	$ 1,375
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (467)	$ 0	$ (467)
Written Options	0	135	0	31	262	428
Swap Agreements	0	250	0	0	14	264
	$ 0	$ 385	$ 0	$ (436)	$ 276	$ 225
	$ 0	$ 1,241	$ 0	$ (436)	$ 795	$ 1,600
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Financial Derivative Instruments						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Written Options	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (2)	$ (2)
Futures	0	0	0	0	(746)	(746)
Swap Agreements	0	194	0	0	1,647	1,841
	$ 0	$ 194	$ 0	$ 0	$ 899	$ 1,093
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,095	$ 0	$ 1,095
Purchased Options	0	0	0	0	(43)	(43)
Written Options	0	1	0	0	8	9
Swap Agreements	0	(170)	0	0	0	(170)
	$ 0	$ (169)	$ 0	$ 1,095	$ (35)	$ 891
	$ 0	$ 25	$ 0	$ 1,095	$ 864	$ 1,984

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

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

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2021
Investments in Securities, at Value				
Loan Participations and Assignments	$ 0	$ 28,091	$ 10	$ 28,101
Corporate Bonds & Notes				
Banking & Finance	0	59,290	0	59,290
Industrials	2,233	76,645	0	78,878
Utilities	0	30,628	0	30,628
Municipal Bonds & Notes				
Illinois	0	240	0	240
Puerto Rico	0	194	0	194
U.S. Government Agencies	0	107,392	0	107,392
U.S. Treasury Obligations	0	87,682	0	87,682
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	0	47,396	0	47,396
Asset-Backed Securities	0	81,569	83	81,652
Sovereign Issues	0	24,790	0	24,790
Common Stocks				
Communication Services	1,199	0	592	1,791
Energy	297	0	0	297
Industrials	0	22	630	652
Warrants				
Information Technology	0	0	38	38
Preferred Securities				
Banking & Finance	0	4,579	0	4,579
Industrials	0	485	0	485
Real Estate Investment Trusts				
Real Estate	14	0	0	14

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2021
Short-Term Instruments				
Argentina Treasury Bills	$ 0	$ 622	$ 0	$ 622
	$ 3,743	$ 549,625	$ 1,353	$ 554,721
Investments in Affiliates, at Value				
Short-Term Instruments				
Central Funds Used for Cash Management Purposes	$ 13,948	$ 0	$ 0	$ 13,948
Total Investments	$ 17,691	$ 549,625	$ 1,353	$ 568,669
Financial Derivative Instruments - Assets				
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	41	145	0	186
Over the counter	0	2,665	0	2,665
	$ 41	$ 2,810	$ 0	$ 2,851
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities				
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	(16)	(331)	0	(347)
Over the counter	(23)	(581)	0	(604)
	$ (39)	$ (912)	$ 0	$ (951)
Total Financial Derivative Instruments	$ 2	$ 1,898	$ 0	$ 1,900
Totals	$ 17,693	$ 551,523	$ 1,353	$ 570,569

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

1. ORGANIZATION

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. INVESTMENT VALUATION AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When the Portfolio uses fair valuation to determine the value of a portfolio security or other asset for purposes of calculating its NAV, such investments will not be priced on the basis of quotes from the primary market in which they are traded, but rather may be priced by another method that the Board or persons acting at their direction believe reflects fair value. Fair valuation may require subjective determinations about the value of a security. While the Trust's policy is intended to result in a calculation of the Portfolio's NAV that fairly reflects security values as of the time of pricing, the Trust cannot ensure that fair values determined by the Board or persons acting at their direction would accurately reflect the price that the Portfolio could obtain for a security if it were to dispose of that security as of the time of pricing (for instance, in a forced or distressed sale). The prices used by the Portfolio may differ from the value that would be realized if the securities were sold. The Portfolio's use of fair valuation may also help to deter "stale price arbitrage" as discussed under the "Frequent or Excessive Purchases, Exchanges and Redemptions" section in the Portfolio's prospectus.

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

- Level 1 — Quoted prices in active markets or exchanges for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 — Significant other observable inputs, which may include, but are not limited to, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in markets that are active, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities (such as interest rates, yield curves, volatilities, prepayment speeds, loss severities, credit risks and default rates) or other market corroborated inputs.

- Level 3 — Significant unobservable inputs based on the best information available in the circumstances, to the extent observable inputs are not available, which may include assumptions made by the Board or persons acting at their direction that are used in determining the fair value of investments.

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

For fair valuations using significant unobservable inputs, U.S. GAAP requires a reconciliation of the beginning to ending balances for reported fair values that presents changes attributable to realized gain (loss), unrealized appreciation (depreciation), purchases and sales, accrued discounts (premiums), and transfers into and out of the Level 3 category during the period. The end of period value is used for the transfers between Levels of the Portfolio's assets and liabilities. Additionally, U.S. GAAP requires quantitative information regarding the significant unobservable inputs used in the determination of fair value of assets or liabilities categorized as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. In accordance with the requirements of U.S. GAAP, a fair value hierarchy, and if material, a Level 3 reconciliation and details of significant unobservable inputs, have been included in the Notes to Schedule of Investments for the Portfolio.

(c) Valuation Techniques and the Fair Value Hierarchy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investments in registered open-end investment companies (other than ETFs) will be valued based upon the NAVs of such investments and are categorized as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Investments in unregistered open-end investment companies will be calculated based upon the NAVs of such investments and are considered Level 1 provided that the NAVs are observable, calculated daily and are the value at which both purchases and sales will be conducted.

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

Centrally cleared swaps and over the counter swaps derive their value from underlying asset prices, indices, reference rates, and other inputs or a combination of these factors. They are valued using a broker-dealer bid quotation or on market-based prices provided by Pricing Services (normally determined as of the NYSE Close). Centrally cleared swaps and over the counter swaps can be valued by Pricing Services using a series of techniques, including simulation pricing models. The pricing models may use inputs that are observed from actively quoted markets such as the overnight index swap rate, London Interbank Offered Rate forward rate, interest rates, yield curves and credit spreads. These securities are categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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

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

4. SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

(a) Investments in Affiliates

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

Investment in PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III

Market Value 12/31/2020	Purchases at Cost	Proceeds from Sales	Net Realized Gain (Loss)	Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Market Value 06/30/2021	Dividend Income(1)	Realized Net Capital Gain Distributions(1)
$ 7,742	$ 132,807	$ (126,601)	$ (1)	$ 1	$ 13,948	$ 7	$ 0

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

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

(b) Investments in Securities

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

Inflation-Indexed Bonds are fixed income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted by the rate of inflation. The interest rate on these bonds is generally fixed at issuance at a rate lower than typical bonds. Over the life of an inflation-indexed bond, however, interest will be paid based on a principal value which is adjusted for inflation. Any increase or decrease in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be included as interest income on the Statement of Operations, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities. For bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

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

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

Investments in loans may include unfunded loan commitments, which are contractual obligations for funding. Unfunded loan commitments may include revolving credit facilities, which may obligate the Portfolio to supply additional cash to the borrower on demand. Unfunded loan commitments represent a future obligation in full, even though a percentage of the committed amount may not be utilized by the borrower. When investing in a loan participation, the Portfolio has the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the agent selling the loan agreement and only upon receipt of payments by the agent from the borrower. The Portfolio may receive a commitment fee based on the undrawn portion of the underlying line of credit portion of a loan. In certain circumstances, the Portfolio may receive a penalty fee upon the prepayment of a loan by a borrower. Fees earned or paid are recorded as a component of interest income or interest expense, respectively, on the Statement of Operations. Unfunded loan commitments are reflected as a liability on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

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

Collateralized Debt Obligations ("CDOs") include Collateralized Bond Obligations ("CBOs"), Collateralized Loan Obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured securities. CBOs and CLOs are types of asset-backed securities. A CBO is a trust which is backed by a diversified pool of high risk, below investment grade fixed income securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. The risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the CDO in which the Portfolio invests. In addition to the normal risks associated with fixed income securities discussed elsewhere in this report and the Portfolio's prospectus and statement of additional information (e.g., prepayment risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, structural risk, legal risk and interest rate risk (which may be exacerbated if the interest rate payable on a structured financing changes based on multiples of changes in interest rates or inversely to changes in interest rates)), CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to,

(i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments, (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default, (iii) the risk that the Portfolio may invest in CBOs, CLOs, or other CDOs that are subordinate to other classes, and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

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

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.

Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") are pooled investment vehicles that own, and typically operate, income-producing real estate. If a REIT meets certain requirements, including distributing to shareholders substantially all of its taxable income (other than net capital gains), then it is not taxed on the income distributed to shareholders. Distributions received from REITs may be characterized as income, capital gain or a return of capital. A return of capital is recorded by the Portfolio as a reduction to the cost basis of its investment in the REIT. REITs are subject to management fees and other expenses, and so the Portfolio that invests in REITs will bear its proportionate share of the costs of the REITs' operations.

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

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

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

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

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

Warrants are securities that are usually issued together with a debt security or preferred security and that give the holder the right to buy a proportionate amount of common stock at a specified price. Warrants normally have a life that is measured in years and entitle the holder to buy common stock of a company at a price that is usually higher than the market price at the time the warrant is issued. Warrants may entail greater risks than certain other types of investments. Generally, warrants do not carry the right to receive dividends or exercise voting rights with respect to the underlying securities, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. In addition, their value does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities, and they cease to have value if they are not exercised on or before their expiration date. If the market price of the underlying stock does not exceed the exercise price during the life of the warrant, the warrant will expire worthless. Warrants may increase the potential profit or loss to be realized from the investment as compared with investing the same amount in the underlying securities. Similarly, the percentage increase or decrease in the value of an equity security warrant may be greater than the percentage increase or decrease in the value of the underlying common stock. Warrants may relate to the purchase of equity or debt securities. Debt obligations with warrants attached to purchase equity securities have many characteristics of convertible securities and their prices may, to some degree, reflect the performance of the underlying stock. Debt obligations also may be issued with warrants attached to purchase additional debt securities at the same coupon rate. A decline in interest rates would permit the Portfolio to sell such warrants at a profit. If interest rates rise, these warrants would generally expire with no value.

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

5. BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

The Portfolio may enter into the borrowings and other financing transactions described below to the extent permitted by the Portfolio's investment policies.

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

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

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

(c) Short Sales Short sales are transactions in which the Portfolio sells a security that it may not own. The Portfolio may make short sales of securities to (i) offset potential declines in long positions in similar securities, (ii) to increase the flexibility of the Portfolio, (iii) for investment return, (iv) as part of a risk arbitrage strategy, and (v) as part of its overall portfolio management strategies involving the use of derivative instruments. When the Portfolio engages in a short sale, it may borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the counterparty. The Portfolio will ordinarily have to pay a fee or premium to borrow a security and be obligated to repay the lender of the security any dividend or interest that accrues on the security during the period of the loan. Securities sold in short sale transactions and the dividend or interest payable on such securities, if any, are reflected as payable for short sales on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Short sales expose the Portfolio to the risk that it will be required to cover its short position at a time when the security or other asset has appreciated in value, thus resulting in losses to the Portfolio. A short sale is "against the box" if the Portfolio holds in its portfolio or has the right to acquire the security sold short, or securities identical to the security sold short, at no additional cost. The Portfolio will be subject to additional risks to the extent that it engages in short sales that are not "against the box." The Portfolio's loss on a short sale could theoretically be unlimited in cases where the Portfolio is unable, for whatever reason, to close out its short position.

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

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

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

6. FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

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

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

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

(b) Futures Contracts are agreements to buy or sell a security or other asset for a set price on a future date and are traded on an exchange. The Portfolio may use futures contracts to manage its exposure to the securities markets or to movements in interest rates and currency values. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts are the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the securities held by the Portfolio and the prices of futures contracts and the possibility of an illiquid market. Futures contracts are valued based upon their quoted daily settlement prices. Upon entering into a futures contract, the Portfolio is required to deposit with its futures broker an amount of cash, U.S. Government and Agency Obligations, or select sovereign debt, in accordance with the initial margin requirements of the broker or exchange. Futures contracts are marked to market daily and based on such movements in the price of the contracts, an appropriate payable or receivable for the change in value may be posted or collected by the Portfolio ("Futures Variation Margin"). Futures Variation Margins, if any, are disclosed within centrally cleared financial derivative instruments on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Gains (losses) are recognized but not considered realized until the contracts expire or close. Futures contracts involve, to varying degrees, risk of loss in excess of the Futures Variation Margin included within exchange traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Centrally Cleared Swaps are marked to market daily based upon valuations as determined from the underlying contract or in accordance with the requirements of the central counterparty or derivatives clearing organization. Changes in market value, if any, are reflected as a component of net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on the Statement of Operations. Daily changes in valuation of centrally cleared swaps ("Swap Variation Margin"), if any, are disclosed within centrally cleared financial derivative instruments on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Centrally Cleared and OTC swap payments received or paid at the beginning of the measurement period are included on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and represent premiums paid or received upon entering into the swap agreement to compensate for differences between the stated terms of the swap agreement and prevailing market conditions (credit spreads, currency exchange rates, interest rates, and other relevant factors). Upfront premiums received (paid) are initially recorded as liabilities (assets) and subsequently marked to market to reflect the current value of the swap. These upfront premiums are recorded as realized gain (loss) on the Statement of Operations upon termination or maturity of the swap. A liquidation payment received or made at the termination of the swap is recorded as realized gain (loss) on the Statement of Operations. Net periodic payments received or paid by the Portfolio are included as part of realized gain (loss) on the Statement of Operations.

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

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

The Portfolio's maximum risk of loss from counterparty credit risk is the discounted net value of the cash flows to be received from the counterparty over the contract's remaining life, to the extent that amount is positive. The risk may be mitigated by having a master netting arrangement between the Portfolio and the counterparty and by the posting of collateral to the Portfolio to cover the Portfolio's exposure to the counterparty.

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

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

If the Portfolio is a seller of protection and a credit event occurs, as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement, the Portfolio will either (i) pay to the buyer of protection an amount equal to the notional amount of the swap and take delivery of the referenced obligation, other deliverable obligations or underlying securities comprising the referenced index or (ii) pay a net settlement amount in the form of cash or securities equal to the notional amount of the swap less the recovery value of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index. If the Portfolio is a buyer of protection and a credit event occurs, as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement, the Portfolio will either (i) receive from the seller of protection an amount equal to the notional amount of the swap and deliver the referenced obligation, other deliverable obligations or underlying securities comprising the referenced index or (ii) receive a net settlement amount in the form of cash or securities equal to the notional amount of the swap less the recovery value of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index. Recovery values are estimated by market makers considering either industry standard recovery rates or entity specific factors and considerations until a credit event occurs. If a credit event has occurred, the recovery value is determined by a facilitated auction whereby a minimum number of allowable broker bids, together with a specified valuation method, are used to calculate the settlement value. The ability to deliver other obligations may result in a cheapest-to-deliver option (the buyer of protection's right to choose the deliverable obligation with the lowest value following a credit event).

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Distribution Rate Risk is the risk that the Portfolio's distribution rate may change unexpectedly as a result of numerous factors, including changes in realized and projected market returns, fluctuations in market interest rates, Portfolio performance and other factors.

Contingent Convertible Securities Risk is the risk of investing in contingent convertible securities, including the risk that interest payments will be cancelled by the issuer or a regulatory authority, the risk of ranking junior to other creditors in the event of a liquidation or other bankruptcy-related event as a result of holding subordinated debt, the risk of the Portfolio's investment becoming further subordinated as a result of conversion from debt to equity, the risk that principal amount due can be written down to a lesser amount, and the general risks applicable to fixed income investments, including interest rate risk, credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk, any of which could result in losses 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, which reflects changes in market value, is generally exchanged daily, but may not be netted between futures and cleared OTC derivatives unless the parties have agreed to a separate arrangement in respect of portfolio margining. The market value or accumulated unrealized appreciation (depreciation), initial margin posted, and any unsettled variation margin as of period end are disclosed in the Notes to Schedule of Investments.

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

9. FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

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

Investment Advisory Fee	Supervisory and Administrative Fee			
All Classes	Institutional Class	Class M	Administrative Class	Advisor Class
0.25%	0.40%	0.40%*	0.40%	0.40%

* 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 and Class M shares. The Distribution and Servicing Plan for Class M shares also permits the Portfolio to compensate the Distributor for providing or procuring administrative, recordkeeping, and other investor services at an annual rate of up to 0.20% of its average daily net assets attributable to its Class M shares.

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

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

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

(e) Expense Limitation Pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement, PIMCO has agreed, through May 1, 2022, to waive a portion of the Portfolio's Supervisory and Administrative Fee, or reimburse the Portfolio, to the extent that the Portfolio's organizational expenses, pro rata share of expenses related to obtaining or maintaining a Legal Entity Identifier and pro rata share of Trustee Fees exceed 0.0049%, the "Expense Limit" (calculated as a percentage of the Portfolio's average daily net assets attributable to each class). The Expense Limitation Agreement will automatically renew for one-year terms unless PIMCO provides written notice to the Trust at least 30 days prior to the end of the then current term. The waiver is reflected on the Statement of Operations as a component of Waiver and/or Reimbursement by PIMCO.

In any month in which the supervision and administration agreement is in effect, PIMCO is entitled to reimbursement by the Portfolio of any portion of the supervisory and administrative fee waived or reimbursed as set forth above (the "Reimbursement Amount") during the previous thirty-six months from the date of the waiver, provided that such amount paid to PIMCO will not: i) together with any organizational expenses, pro rata share of expenses related to obtaining or maintaining a Legal Entity Identifier and pro rata Trustee fees, exceed, for such month, the Expense Limit (or the amount of the expense limit in place at the time the amount being recouped was originally waived if lower than the Expense Limit); ii) exceed the total Reimbursement Amount; or iii) include any amounts previously reimbursed to PIMCO. The total recoverable amounts to PIMCO at June 30, 2021, were as follows (amounts in thousands†):

Expiring within			
12 months	13-24 months	25-36 months	Total
$ 0	$ 0	$ 8	$ 8

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

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

11. GUARANTEES AND INDEMNIFICATIONS

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

12. PURCHASES AND SALES OF SECURITIES

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

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

U.S. Government/Agency		All Other	
Purchases	Sales	Purchases	Sales
$ 887,052	$ 953,395	$ 124,604	$ 42,366

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

13. SHARES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST

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

	Six Months Ended 06/30/2021 (Unaudited)		Year Ended 12/31/2020	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Receipts for shares sold				
Institutional Class	304	$ 3,341	1,200	$ 12,744
Administrative Class	1,815	19,948	4,508	47,942
Advisor Class	5,279	57,988	4,580	48,709
Issued as reinvestment of distributions				
Institutional Class	7	79	14	148
Administrative Class	212	2,331	650	6,832
Advisor Class	302	3,319	884	9,287
Cost of shares redeemed				
Institutional Class	(122)	(1,333)	(947)	(10,032)
Administrative Class	(945)	(10,382)	(3,650)	(37,788)
Advisor Class	(791)	(8,686)	(4,797)	(49,379)
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions	6,061	$ 66,605	2,442	$ 28,463

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

As of June 30, 2021, three shareholders each owned 10% or more of the Portfolio's total outstanding shares comprising 59% of the Portfolio.

14. REGULATORY AND LITIGATION MATTERS

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

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

15. FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS

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

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

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

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

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

Under the Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010, a portfolio is permitted to carry forward any new capital losses for an unlimited period. Additionally, such capital losses that are carried forward will retain their character as either short-term or long-term capital losses rather than being considered all short-term under previous law.

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

Short-Term	Long-Term
$ 0	$ 1,993

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

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

Federal Tax Cost	Unrealized Appreciation	Unrealized (Depreciation)	Net Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)[1]
$ 545,283	$ 36,692	$ (11,414)	$ 25,278

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

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

Counterparty Abbreviations:

AZD	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	**FAR**	Wells Fargo Bank National Association	**MYI**	Morgan Stanley & Co. International PLC
BOA	Bank of America N.A.	**FBF**	Credit Suisse International	**NGF**	Nomura Global Financial Products, Inc.
BPS	BNP Paribas S.A.	**GLM**	Goldman Sachs Bank USA	**SAL**	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.
BRC	Barclays Bank PLC	**GST**	Goldman Sachs International	**SCX**	Standard Chartered Bank, London
BSH	Banco Santander S.A. - New York Branch	**HUS**	HSBC Bank USA N.A.	**TOR**	The Toronto-Dominion Bank
CBK	Citibank N.A.	**MYC**	Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC		

Currency Abbreviations:

ARS	Argentine Peso	**EUR**	Euro	**NOK**	Norwegian Krone
AUD	Australian Dollar	**GBP**	British Pound	**PEN**	Peruvian New Sol
BRL	Brazilian Real	**IDR**	Indonesian Rupiah	**RUB**	Russian Ruble
CAD	Canadian Dollar	**INR**	Indian Rupee	**TRY**	Turkish New Lira
CLP	Chilean Peso	**JPY**	Japanese Yen	**USD (or $)**	United States Dollar
CNH	Chinese Renminbi (Offshore)	**MXN**	Mexican Peso	**ZAR**	South African Rand
CNY	Chinese Renminbi (Mainland)				

Exchange Abbreviations:

OTC	Over the Counter

Index/Spread Abbreviations:

BADLARPP	Argentina Badlar Floating Rate Notes	**CMBX**	Commercial Mortgage-Backed Index	**PRIME**	Daily US Prime Rate
CDX.EM	Credit Derivatives Index - Emerging Markets	**CNREPOFIX**	China Fixing Repo Rates 7-Day	**RUONIA**	Ruble Overnight Index Average
CDX.HY	Credit Derivatives Index - High Yield	**EUR003M**	3 Month EUR Swap Rate	**SONIO**	Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate
CDX.IG	Credit Derivatives Index - Investment Grade	**LIBOR03M**	3 Month USD-LIBOR	**US0003M**	ICE 3-Month USD LIBOR

Other Abbreviations:

ABS	Asset-Backed Security	**CLO**	Collateralized Loan Obligation	**OIS**	Overnight Index Swap
BABs	Build America Bonds	**DAC**	Designated Activity Company	**PIK**	Payment-in-Kind
BBR	Bank Bill Rate	**EURIBOR**	Euro Interbank Offered Rate	**TBA**	To-Be-Announced
BBSW	Bank Bill Swap Reference Rate	**JIBAR**	Johannesburg Interbank Agreed Rate	**TBD**	To-Be-Determined
BTP	Buoni del Tesoro Poliennali "Long-term Treasury Bond"	**LIBOR**	London Interbank Offered Rate	**TBD%**	Interest rate to be determined when loan settles or at the time of funding
CDI	Brazil Interbank Deposit Rate	**Lunar**	Monthly payment based on 28-day periods. One year consists of 13 periods.	**TIIE**	Tasa de Interés Interbancaria de Equilibrio "Equilibrium Interbank Interest Rate"
CDO	Collateralized Debt Obligation				

Liquidity Risk Management Program

(Unaudited)

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

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

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

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General Information

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

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