

PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust

Statement of Additional Information

April 29, 2022

This Statement of Additional Information is not a prospectus, and should be read in conjunction with the prospectuses of PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust (the “Trust”), as described below and as supplemented from time to time.

The Trust is an open-end management investment company (“mutual fund”) currently consisting of eighteen (18) separate investment portfolios (the “Portfolios”): the **PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio**; the **PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio**; the **PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities Portfolio (Unhedged)**; the **PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio**; the **PIMCO High Yield Portfolio**; the **PIMCO Income Portfolio**; the **PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)**; the **PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)**; the **PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio**; the **PIMCO Low Duration Portfolio**; the **PIMCO Real Return Portfolio**; the **PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio**; the **PIMCO Total Return Portfolio (together, the “Fixed Income Portfolios”)**; the **PIMCO All Asset Portfolio**; the **PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio**; the **PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio**; the **PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio**; and the **PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio**. The Trust offers up to four classes of shares of the Portfolios: Administrative Class, Institutional Class, Advisor Class and Class M.

The Portfolios’ Administrative Class shares are generally offered through the Administrative Prospectus dated April 29, 2022; the Portfolios’ Institutional Class shares are generally offered through the Institutional Prospectus dated April 29, 2022; the Portfolios’ Advisor Class and Class M shares are generally offered through a combined Advisor/M Prospectus dated April 29, 2022; and the Portfolios’ Administrative, Institutional, Advisor and M Class shares are offered through separate prospectuses each dated April 29, 2022 (collectively, the “Prospectuses”). A copy of the Prospectuses may be obtained free of charge at the address and telephone number listed below.

Pacific Investment Management Company LLC (“PIMCO” or the “Adviser”), 650 Newport Center Drive, Newport Beach, California 92660, is the investment adviser to the Portfolios.

Shares of the Portfolios are currently sold to segregated asset accounts (“Separate Accounts”) of insurance companies to serve as an investment medium for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies (“Variable Contracts”) and other funds that serve as underlying investment options for Variable Contracts (*i.e.*, variable insurance funds). The Separate Accounts invest in shares of the Portfolios in accordance with allocation instructions received from owners of the Variable Contracts (“Variable Contract Owners”).

Copies of Prospectuses and [Annual](#) or [Semi-Annual](#) Reports (when available) may be obtained free of charge at the address and telephone number listed below or by visiting <https://www.pimco.com/en-us/pvit/>.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust established under a Trust Instrument dated October 3, 1997. The Trust is an open-end management investment company composed of separate portfolios, each of which is treated as a separate portfolio. As of April 29, 2022, each Portfolio (*except the PIMCO International Bond (Unhedged) and PIMCO International Bond (U.S. Dollar-Hedged) Portfolios*) is diversified, which means that, with respect to 75% of its total assets, the Portfolio will not: (i) invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any single issuer; or (ii) hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The investment objectives and general investment policies of each Portfolio are described in the Prospectuses. Consistent with each Portfolio's investment policies, each Portfolio may invest in "Fixed Income Instruments," which are defined in the Prospectuses. Additional information concerning the characteristics of certain of the Portfolios' investments, strategies and risks is set forth below.

The *PIMCO All Asset Portfolio* invests substantially all of its assets in certain series of PIMCO Funds, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO ETF Trust, each an affiliated investment company also managed by PIMCO. Each of the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* also may invest a portion of its assets in certain series of PIMCO Funds and certain series of PIMCO Equity Series. The series of PIMCO Funds, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO ETF Trust in which the *PIMCO All Asset*, *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios* may invest, as specified in the Prospectuses, are referred to in this Statement of Additional Information as "Underlying PIMCO Funds." By investing in Underlying PIMCO Funds, the *PIMCO All Asset*, *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios* ("PVIT Funds of Funds") may have indirect exposure to some or all of the securities and instruments described below depending upon how their assets are allocated among the Underlying PIMCO Funds. Since the PVIT Funds of Funds may invest substantially all or a significant portion of their assets in the Underlying PIMCO Funds, investment decisions made with respect to the PVIT Funds of Funds could under certain circumstances negatively impact the Underlying PIMCO Funds, including with respect to the expenses and investment performance of the Underlying PIMCO Funds. Similarly, certain funds managed by investment advisers affiliated with PIMCO ("Affiliated Funds of Funds") may invest some or all of their assets in the Underlying PIMCO Funds, and investment decisions made with respect to Affiliated Funds of Funds similarly could, under certain circumstances, negatively impact the Underlying PIMCO Funds, including with respect to the expenses and investment performance of the Underlying PIMCO Funds. Please see "Investments in Underlying PIMCO Funds" below for more information regarding potential risks related to the Underlying PIMCO Funds.

The *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio* may pursue its investment objective by investing in the PIMCO Cayman Commodity Portfolio I Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Portfolio organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the "CRRS Subsidiary"). The CRRS Subsidiary is advised by PIMCO, and has the same investment objective and will generally be subject to the same fundamental, non-fundamental and certain other investment restrictions as the Portfolio; however, the CRRS Subsidiary (unlike the Portfolio) may invest without limitation in commodity-linked swap agreements and other commodity-linked derivative instruments. The Portfolio and CRRS Subsidiary may test for compliance with certain investment restrictions on a consolidated basis, except that, in accordance with current federal securities and tax laws, rules and staff positions, with respect to its investments in certain securities that may involve leverage, the CRRS Subsidiary will comply with asset segregation or "earmarking" requirements to the same extent as the Portfolio. By investing in the CRRS Subsidiary, the Portfolio is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the CRRS Subsidiary's investments. The derivatives and other investments held by the CRRS Subsidiary are generally similar to those held by the Portfolio and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Portfolio. See below "Investment Objectives and Policies—Investments in the Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries" for a more detailed discussion of the Portfolio's CRRS Subsidiary.

The *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* may pursue its investment objective by investing in the PIMCO Cayman Commodity Portfolio II Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Portfolio organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the "GMAA Subsidiary"). The GMAA Subsidiary is advised by PIMCO, and has the same investment objective and will generally be subject to the same fundamental, non-fundamental and certain other investment restrictions as the Portfolio; however, the GMAA Subsidiary (unlike the Portfolio) may invest without limitation in commodity-linked swap agreements and other commodity-linked derivative instruments. The Portfolio

and GMAA Subsidiary may test for compliance with certain investment restrictions on a consolidated basis, except that, in accordance with current federal securities and tax laws, rules and staff positions, with respect to its investments in certain securities that may involve leverage, the GMAA Subsidiary will comply with asset segregation or “earmarking” requirements to the same extent as the Portfolio. By investing in the GMAA Subsidiary, the Portfolio is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the GMAA Subsidiary’s investments. The derivatives and other investments held by the GMAA Subsidiary are generally similar to those held by the Portfolio and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Portfolio. See below “Investment Objectives and Policies—Investments in the Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries” for a more detailed discussion of the Portfolio’s GMAA Subsidiary.

U.S. Government Securities

U.S. Government securities are obligations of and, in certain cases, guaranteed by, the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. The U.S. Government does not guarantee the net asset value of a Portfolio’s shares. Some U.S. Government securities, such as Treasury bills, notes and bonds, and securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”), are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; 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”); others, such as those of the Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”), are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency’s obligations; and still others, such as securities issued by members of the Farm Credit System, are supported only by the credit of the agency, instrumentality or corporation. U.S. Government securities may include zero coupon securities, which do not distribute interest on a current basis and tend to be subject to greater risk than interest-paying securities of similar maturities.

Securities issued by U.S. Government agencies or government-sponsored enterprises may not be guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. GNMA, a wholly owned U.S. Government corporation, is authorized to guarantee, with the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, the timely payment of principal and interest on securities issued by institutions approved by GNMA and backed by pools of mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Government-related guarantors (i.e., not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government) include the FNMA and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“FHLMC”). 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 guarantees the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal, but its participation certificates are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Instead, they are supported only by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency’s obligations. Under the direction of the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”), FNMA and FHLMC have entered into a joint initiative to develop a common securitization platform for the issuance of a uniform mortgage-backed security (“UMBS”) (the “Single Security Initiative”) that aligns the characteristics of FNMA and FHLMC certificates. The Single Security Initiative was implemented in June 2019, and the effects it may have on the market for mortgage-backed securities are uncertain.

Municipal Bonds

Each Portfolio, and certain Underlying PIMCO Funds, may invest in securities issued by states, territories, possessions, municipalities and other political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities of states, territories, possessions and multi-state agencies or authorities. It is a policy of each of the PIMCO California Intermediate Municipal Bond, PIMCO California Municipal Bond, PIMCO California Municipal Intermediate Value, PIMCO California Municipal Opportunistic Value, PIMCO California Short Duration Municipal Income, PIMCO High Yield Municipal Bond, PIMCO Municipal Bond, PIMCO National Intermediate Municipal Bond, PIMCO National Municipal Intermediate Value, PIMCO National Municipal Opportunistic Value, PIMCO New York Municipal Bond and PIMCO Short Duration Municipal Income Funds (each a “Municipal Fund,” and collectively, the “Municipal Funds”), Underlying PIMCO Funds, to have at least 80% of its net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes invested in investments, the income of which is exempt from federal income tax (“Municipal Bonds”). In the case of the PIMCO California Intermediate Municipal Bond, PIMCO California Municipal Bond, PIMCO California Short Duration Municipal Income, PIMCO California Municipal Intermediate Value and PIMCO California Municipal Opportunistic Value Funds, the Underlying PIMCO Funds will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of their net assets plus borrowing for investment purposes in investments, the income of which is exempt from federal income tax and California income tax (“California Municipal Bonds”). In the case of the PIMCO New York Municipal

Bond Fund, the Underlying PIMCO Fund will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets plus borrowing for investment purposes in investments, the income of which is exempt from federal income tax and New York income tax. The ability of a Municipal Fund to invest in securities other than Municipal Bonds is limited by a requirement of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"), that at least 50% of the applicable Municipal Fund's total assets be invested in Municipal Bonds at the end of each quarter of a Municipal Fund's tax year.

Certain Underlying PIMCO Funds, such as the PIMCO California Intermediate Municipal Bond, PIMCO California Municipal Bond and PIMCO California Short Duration Municipal Income Funds, may concentrate their investments in California Municipal Bonds and will therefore be exposed to California state-specific risks. Similarly, the PIMCO New York Municipal Bond Fund, an Underlying PIMCO Fund, may concentrate its investments in New York Municipal Bonds and will therefore be exposed to New York state-specific risks. State-specific risks are discussed in the "Description of Principal Risks" section of the applicable Underlying PIMCO Funds' prospectus and in the "Municipal Bonds" section of the Underlying PIMCO Funds' Statement of Additional Information. The PIMCO High Yield Municipal Bond, PIMCO Municipal Bond, PIMCO National Intermediate Municipal Bond and PIMCO Short Duration Municipal Income Funds, each an Underlying PIMCO Fund, may, from time to time, invest more than 25% of their total assets in Municipal Bonds of issuers in California and New York. Accordingly, such Underlying PIMCO Funds, to the extent they invest more than 25% in California or New York, will be subject to the applicable state-specific risks discussed in the "Description of Principal Risks" section of the applicable Underlying PIMCO Fund's prospectus and in the "Municipal Bonds" section of the Underlying PIMCO Funds' Statement of Additional Information, but none of these Underlying PIMCO Funds have any present intention to invest more than that amount in a particular state.

Municipal Bonds share the attributes of debt/fixed income securities in general, but are generally issued by states, municipalities and other political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities of states and multi-state agencies or authorities. Specifically, California and New York Municipal Bonds generally are issued by or on behalf of the State of California and New York, respectively, and their political subdivisions and financing authorities, and local governments. The Municipal Bonds which the Municipal Funds may purchase include general obligation bonds and limited obligation bonds (or revenue bonds), including industrial development bonds issued pursuant to former federal tax law. General obligation bonds are obligations involving the credit of an issuer possessing taxing power and are payable from such issuer's general revenues and not from any particular source. Limited obligation bonds are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source or annual revenues. Tax-exempt private activity bonds and industrial development bonds generally are also revenue bonds and thus are not payable from the issuer's general revenues. The credit and quality of private activity bonds and industrial development bonds are usually related to the credit of the corporate user of the facilities. Payment of interest on and repayment of principal of such bonds is the responsibility of the corporate user (and/or any guarantor).

A Municipal Fund may invest 25% or more of its total assets in Municipal Bonds that finance similar projects, such as those relating to education, health care, housing, transportation, and utilities, and 25% or more of its total assets in industrial development bonds. A Municipal Fund, and to the extent a Portfolio invests in a Municipal Fund, a Portfolio, may be more sensitive to adverse economic, business or political developments if it invests a substantial portion of its assets in the bonds of similar projects or industrial development bonds.

Each Portfolio or Underlying PIMCO Fund, and in particular the Municipal Funds, that may invest in Municipal Bonds may invest in pre-refunded Municipal Bonds. Pre-refunded Municipal Bonds are tax-exempt bonds that have been refunded to a call date prior to the final maturity of principal, or, in the case of pre-refunded Municipal Bonds commonly referred to as "escrowed-to-maturity bonds," to the final maturity of principal, and remain outstanding in the municipal market. The payment of principal and interest of the pre-refunded Municipal Bonds held by a Municipal Fund is funded from securities in a designated escrow account that holds U.S. Treasury securities or other obligations of the U.S. Government (including its agencies and instrumentalities ("Agency Securities")). As the payment of principal and interest is generated from securities held in an escrow account established by the municipality and an independent escrow agent, the pledge of the municipality has been fulfilled and the original pledge of revenue by the municipality is no longer in place. The escrow account securities pledged to pay the principal and interest of the pre-refunded Municipal Bond do not guarantee the price movement of the bond before maturity. Issuers of Municipal Bonds refund in advance of maturity the outstanding higher cost debt and issue new, lower cost debt, placing the proceeds of the lower cost issuance into an escrow account to pre-refund the older, higher cost debt. Investments in

pre-refunded Municipal Bonds held by a Municipal Fund may subject the Municipal Fund to interest rate risk, market risk and credit risk. In addition, while a secondary market exists for pre-refunded Municipal Bonds, if a Municipal Fund sells pre-refunded Municipal Bonds prior to maturity, the price received may be more or less than the original cost, depending on market conditions at the time of sale. To the extent permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”), a Municipal Fund’s investment in pre-refunded Municipal Bonds backed by U.S. Treasury and Agency securities in the manner described above, will, for purposes of diversification tests applicable to certain Municipal Funds, be considered an investment in the respective U.S. Treasury and Agency securities. Tax legislation in 2017 eliminated the tax exemption for advance refunding of municipal bonds on a go-forward basis. Under the Internal Revenue Code, certain limited obligation bonds are considered “private activity bonds” and interest paid on such bonds is treated as an item of tax preference for purposes of calculating federal alternative minimum tax liability. The PIMCO California Short Duration Municipal Income and PIMCO Short Duration Municipal Income Funds, each an Underlying PIMCO Fund, do not intend to invest in securities whose interest is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.

Each Portfolio or Underlying PIMCO Fund, and in particular the Municipal Funds, that may invest in Municipal Bonds may invest in Build America Bonds. Build America Bonds are tax credit bonds created by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which authorizes state and local governments to issue Build America Bonds as taxable bonds in 2009 and 2010, without volume limitations, to finance any capital expenditures for which such issuers could otherwise issue traditional tax-exempt bonds. State and local governments may receive a direct federal subsidy payment for a portion of their borrowing costs on Build America Bonds equal to 35% of the total coupon interest paid to investors. The state or local government issuer can elect to either take the federal subsidy or pass the 35% tax credit along to bondholders. A Municipal Fund’s investments in Build America Bonds will result in taxable income to the Municipal Fund’s shareholders and the Municipal Fund may elect to pass through to shareholders the corresponding tax credits. The tax credits can generally be used to offset federal income taxes and the alternative minimum tax, but such credits are generally not refundable. Build America Bonds involve similar risks as Municipal Bonds, including credit and market risk. They are intended to assist state and local governments in financing capital projects at lower borrowing costs and are likely to attract a broader group of investors than tax-exempt Municipal Bonds. For example, taxable funds, including Underlying PIMCO Funds other than the Municipal Funds, may choose to invest in Build America Bonds. Although Build America Bonds were only authorized for issuance during 2009 and 2010, the program may have resulted in reduced issuance of tax-exempt Municipal Bonds during the same period. As a result, Underlying PIMCO Funds that invest in tax-exempt Municipal Bonds, such as the Municipal Funds, may have increased their holdings of Build America Bonds and other investments permitted by the Funds’ respective investment objectives and policies during 2009 and 2010. The Build America Bond program expired on December 31, 2010, at which point no further issuance of new Build America Bonds was permitted. As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, there is no indication that Congress will renew the program to permit issuance of new Build America Bonds.

The Portfolios may invest in municipal lease obligations. Municipal leases are instruments, or participations in instruments, issued in connection with lease obligations or installment purchase contract obligations of municipalities (“municipal lease obligations”). Although municipal lease obligations do not constitute general obligations of the issuing municipality, a lease obligation may be backed by the municipality’s covenant to budget for, appropriate funds for and make the payments due under the lease obligation. However, certain municipal lease obligations contain “non-appropriation” clauses, which provide that the municipality has no obligation to make lease or installment purchase payments in future years unless money is appropriated for such purpose in the relevant years. In deciding whether to purchase a lease obligation, the Portfolios will assess the financial condition of the borrower or obligor, the merits of the project, the level of public support for the project, other credit characteristics of the obligor, and the legislative history of lease financing in the state. Municipal lease obligations may be less readily marketable than other municipal securities.

Projects financed with certificates of participation generally are not subject to state constitutional debt limitations or other statutory requirements that may apply to other municipal securities. Payments by the public entity on the obligation underlying the certificates are derived from available revenue sources. That revenue might be diverted to the funding of other municipal service projects. Payments of interest and/or principal with respect to the certificates are not guaranteed and do not constitute an obligation of a state or any of its political subdivisions. Municipal leases may also be subject to “abatement risk.” The leases underlying certain municipal lease obligations may state that lease payments are subject to partial or full abatement. That abatement might occur, for example, if material damage to or destruction of the leased property interferes with the lessee’s use of the property. However, in some cases that risk

might be reduced by insurance covering the leased property, or by the use of credit enhancements such as letters of credit to back lease payments, or perhaps by the lessee's maintenance of reserve monies for lease payments. While the obligation might be secured by the lease, it might be difficult to dispose of that property in case of a default.

The Portfolios may purchase unrated municipal lease obligations if determined by PIMCO to be of comparable quality to rated securities in which the Portfolio is permitted to invest. A Portfolio may also acquire illiquid municipal lease obligations, subject to regulatory limitations on investments in illiquid investments generally. Please refer to "Illiquid Investments" below for further discussion of regulatory considerations and constraints relating to investment liquidity.

The Portfolios may seek to enhance their yield through the purchase of private placements. These securities are sold through private negotiations, usually to institutions or mutual funds, and may have resale restrictions. Their yields are usually higher than comparable public securities to compensate the investor for their limited marketability. Please refer to "Illiquid Investments" below for further discussion of regulatory considerations and constraints relating to investment liquidity.

Some longer-term Municipal Bonds give the investor the right to "put" or sell the security at par (face value) within a specified number of days following the investor's request – usually one to seven days. This demand feature enhances a security's liquidity by shortening its effective maturity and enables it to trade at a price equal to or very close to par. If a demand feature terminates prior to being exercised, a Portfolio would hold the longer-term security, which could experience substantially more volatility.

The Portfolios that may invest in Municipal Bonds may invest in municipal warrants, which are essentially call options on Municipal Bonds. In exchange for a premium, municipal warrants give the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, to purchase a Municipal Bond in the future. A Portfolio may purchase a warrant to lock in forward supply in an environment where the current issuance of bonds is sharply reduced. Like options, warrants may expire worthless and they may have reduced liquidity. A Portfolio will not invest more than 5% of its net assets in municipal warrants.

The Portfolios may invest in Municipal Bonds with credit enhancements such as letters of credit, municipal bond insurance and Standby Bond Purchase Agreements ("SBPAs"). Letters of credit are issued by a third party, usually a bank, to enhance liquidity and ensure repayment of principal and any accrued interest if the underlying Municipal Bond should default. Municipal bond insurance, which is usually purchased by the bond issuer from a private, nongovernmental insurance company, provides an unconditional and irrevocable guarantee that the insured bond's principal and interest will be paid when due. Insurance does not guarantee the price of the bond or the share price of any portfolio. The credit rating of an insured bond reflects the credit rating of the insurer, based on its claims-paying ability. The obligation of a municipal bond insurance company to pay a claim extends over the life of each insured bond. Although defaults on insured Municipal Bonds have been low to date and municipal bond insurers have met their claims, there is no assurance this will continue. A higher-than-expected default rate could strain the insurer's loss reserves and adversely affect its ability to pay claims to bondholders. A significant portion of insured Municipal Bonds that have been issued and are outstanding are insured by a small number of insurance companies, an event involving one or more of these insurance companies, such as a credit rating downgrade, could have a significant adverse effect on the value of the Municipal Bonds insured by that insurance company and on the Municipal Bond markets as a whole. Downgrades of certain insurance companies have negatively impacted the price of certain insured Municipal Bonds. Given the large number of potential claims against the insurers of Municipal Bonds, there is a risk that they will not be able to meet all future claims. An SBPA is a liquidity facility provided to pay the purchase price of bonds that cannot be re-marketed. The obligation of the liquidity provider (usually a bank) is only to advance funds to purchase tendered bonds that cannot be remarketed and does not cover principal or interest under any other circumstances. The liquidity provider's obligations under the SBPA are usually subject to numerous conditions, including the continued creditworthiness of the underlying borrower.

The Portfolios may invest in trust certificates issued in tender option bond programs. In a tender option bond transaction ("TOB"), a tender option bond trust ("TOB Trust") issues floating rate certificates ("TOB Floater") and residual interest certificates ("TOB Residual") and utilizes the proceeds of such issuance to purchase a fixed-rate municipal bond ("Fixed Rate Bond") that either is owned or identified by a Portfolio. The TOB Floater is generally issued to third party investors (typically a money market fund) and the TOB Residual is generally issued to the Portfolio that sold or identified the Fixed Rate Bond. The TOB Trust divides the income stream provided by the Fixed Rate Bond to create two securities, the TOB Floater, which is a short-term security, and the TOB Residual, which is a

longer-term security. The interest rates payable on the TOB Residual issued to a Portfolio bear an inverse relationship to the interest rate on the TOB Floater. The interest rate on the TOB Floater is reset by a remarketing process typically every 7 to 35 days. After income is paid on the TOB Floater at current rates, the residual income from the Fixed Rate Bond goes to the TOB Residual. Therefore, rising short-term rates result in lower income for the TOB Residual, and vice versa. In the case of a TOB Trust that utilizes the cash received (less transaction expenses) from the issuance of the TOB Floater and TOB Residual to purchase the Fixed Rate Bond from a Portfolio, the Portfolio may then invest the cash received in additional securities, generating leverage for the Portfolio. Other PIMCO-managed accounts may also contribute municipal bonds to a TOB Trust into which a Portfolio has contributed Fixed Rate Bonds. If multiple PIMCO-managed accounts participate in the same TOB Trust, the economic rights and obligations under the TOB Residual will be shared among the funds ratably in proportion to their participation in the TOB Trust.

The TOB Residual may be more volatile and less liquid than other municipal bonds of comparable maturity. In most circumstances the TOB Residual holder bears substantially all of the underlying Fixed Rate Bond's downside investment risk and also benefits from any appreciation in the value of the underlying Fixed Rate Bond. Investments in a TOB Residual typically will involve greater risk than investments in Fixed Rate Bonds.

The TOB Residual held by a Portfolio provides the Portfolio with the right to: (1) cause the holders of the TOB Floater to tender their notes at par, and (2) cause the sale of the Fixed-Rate Bond held by the TOB Trust, thereby collapsing the TOB Trust. TOB Trusts are generally supported by a liquidity facility provided by a third party bank or other financial institution (the "Liquidity Provider") that provides for the purchase of TOB Floaters that cannot be remarketed. The holders of the TOB Floaters have the right to tender their certificates in exchange for payment of par plus accrued interest on a periodic basis (typically weekly) or on the occurrence of certain mandatory tender events. The tendered TOB Floaters are remarketed by a remarketing agent, which is typically an affiliated entity of the Liquidity Provider. If the TOB Floaters cannot be remarketed, the TOB Floaters are purchased by the TOB Trust either from the proceeds of a loan from the Liquidity Provider or from a liquidation of the Fixed Rate Bond.

The TOB Trust may also be collapsed without the consent of a Portfolio, as the TOB Residual holder, upon the occurrence of certain "tender option termination events" (or "TOTEs") as defined in the TOB Trust agreements. Such termination events typically include the bankruptcy or default of the municipal bond, a substantial downgrade in credit quality of the municipal bond, or a judgment or ruling that interest on the Fixed Rate Bond is subject to federal income taxation. Upon the occurrence of a termination event, the TOB Trust would generally be liquidated in full with the proceeds typically applied first to any accrued fees owed to the trustee, remarketing agent and liquidity provider, and then to the holders of the TOB Floater up to par plus accrued interest owed on the TOB Floater and a portion of gain share, if any, with the balance paid out to the TOB Residual holder. In the case of a mandatory termination event ("MTE"), after the payment of fees, the TOB Floater holders would be paid before the TOB Residual holders (i.e., the Portfolios). In contrast, in the case of a TOTE, after payment of fees, the TOB Floater holders and the TOB Residual holders would be paid pro rata in proportion to the respective face values of their certificates.

If there are insufficient proceeds from the liquidation of the TOB Trust, the party that would bear the losses would depend upon whether a Portfolio holds a non-recourse TOBs Residual or a recourse TOBs Residual. If a Portfolio holds a non-recourse TOBs Residual, the Liquidity Provider or holders of the TOBs Floaters would bear the losses on those securities and there would be no recourse to the Portfolio's assets. If a Portfolio holds a recourse TOBs Residual, the Portfolio (and, indirectly, holders of the Portfolio's shares) would typically bear the losses. In particular, if the Portfolio holds a recourse TOBs Residual, it will typically have entered into an agreement pursuant to which the Portfolio would be required to pay to the Liquidity Provider the difference between the purchase price of any TOBs Floaters put to the Liquidity Provider by holders of the TOBs Floaters and the proceeds realized from the remarketing of those TOBs Floaters or the sale of the assets in the TOBs Issuer. A Portfolio may invest in both non-recourse and recourse TOBs Residuals to leverage its portfolio.

In December 2013, regulators finalized rules implementing Section 619 (the "Volcker Rule") and Section 941 (the "Risk Retention Rules") of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"). Both the Volcker Rule and the Risk Retention Rules apply to tender option bond programs and place restrictions on the way certain sponsors may participate in tender option bond programs. Specifically, the Volcker Rule generally prohibits banking entities from engaging in proprietary trading or from acquiring or retaining an ownership interest in, or sponsoring, a hedge fund or private equity fund ("covered fund"), subject to certain exemptions and limitations. Tender option bond programs generally are considered to be covered funds under the Volcker Rule, and, thus, may not be sponsored by a banking entity absent an applicable exemption. The Volcker Rule does not provide for any

exemption that would allow banking entities to sponsor tender option bonds in the same manner as they did prior to the Volcker Rule's compliance date, which was July 21, 2017.

The Risk Retention Rules took effect in December 2016 and require the sponsor to a TOB Trust to retain at least five percent of the credit risk of the underlying assets supporting the TOB Trust's Municipal Bonds. The Risk Retention Rules may adversely affect the Portfolios' ability to engage in TOB Trust transactions or increase the costs of such transactions in certain circumstances.

The Portfolios have restructured their TOB Trusts in conformity with regulatory guidelines. Under the new TOB Trust structure, the Liquidity Provider or remarketing agent will no longer purchase the tendered TOB Floaters, even in the event of failed remarketing. This may increase the likelihood that a TOB Trust will need to be collapsed and liquidated in order to purchase the tendered TOB Floaters. The TOB Trust may draw upon a loan from the Liquidity Provider to purchase the tendered TOB Floaters. Any loans made by the Liquidity Provider will be secured by the purchased TOB Floaters held by the TOB Trust and will be subject to an increased interest rate based on the number of days the loan is outstanding.

The Portfolios also may invest in participation interests. Participation interests are various types of securities created by converting fixed rate bonds into short-term, variable rate certificates. These securities have been developed in the secondary market to meet the demand for short-term, tax-exempt securities. The Portfolios will invest only in such securities deemed tax-exempt by a nationally recognized bond counsel, but there is no guarantee the interest will be exempt because the IRS has not issued a definitive ruling on the matter.

Municipal Bonds are subject to credit and market risk. Generally, prices of higher quality issues tend to fluctuate less with changes in market interest rates than prices of lower quality issues and prices of longer maturity issues tend to fluctuate more than prices of shorter maturity issues.

The recent economic downturn and budgetary constraints have made Municipal Bonds more susceptible to downgrade, default and bankruptcy. In addition, difficulties in the Municipal Bond markets could result in increased illiquidity, volatility and credit risk, and a decrease in the number of Municipal Bond investment opportunities. The value of Municipal Bonds may also be affected by uncertainties involving the taxation of Municipal Bonds or the rights of Municipal Bond holders in the event of a bankruptcy. Proposals to restrict or eliminate the federal income tax exemption for interest on Municipal Bonds are introduced before Congress from time to time. These legal uncertainties could affect the Municipal Bond market generally, certain specific segments of the market, or the relative credit quality of particular securities. The Portfolios may purchase and sell portfolio investments to take advantage of changes or anticipated changes in yield relationships, markets or economic conditions. The Portfolios also may sell Municipal Bonds due to changes in PIMCO's evaluation of the issuer or cash needs resulting from redemption requests for Portfolio shares. The secondary market for Municipal Bonds typically has been less liquid than that for taxable debt/fixed income securities, and this may affect a Portfolio's ability to sell particular Municipal Bonds at then-current market prices, especially in periods when other investors are attempting to sell the same securities. Additionally, Municipal Bonds rated below investment grade (i.e., high yield Municipal Bonds) may not be as liquid as higher-rated Municipal Bonds. Reduced liquidity in the secondary market may have an adverse impact on the market price of a Municipal Bond and on a Portfolio's ability to sell a Municipal Bond in response to changes or anticipated changes in economic conditions or to meet the Portfolio's cash needs. Reduced liquidity may also make it more difficult to obtain market quotations based on actual trades for purposes of valuing a Portfolio's portfolio. For more information on high yield securities please see "High Yield Securities ("Junk Bonds") and Securities of Distressed Companies" below.

Prices and yields on Municipal Bonds are dependent on a variety of factors, including general money-market conditions, the financial condition of the issuer, general conditions of the Municipal Bond market, the size of a particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and the rating of the issue. A number of these factors, including the ratings of particular issues, are subject to change from time to time. Information about the financial condition of an issuer of Municipal Bonds may not be as extensive as that which is made available by corporations whose securities are publicly traded.

Each Portfolio or Underlying PIMCO Fund that may invest in Municipal Bonds may purchase custodial receipts representing the right to receive either the principal amount or the periodic interest payments or both with respect to specific underlying Municipal Bonds. In a typical custodial receipt arrangement, an issuer or third party owner of Municipal Bonds deposits the bonds with a custodian in exchange for two classes of custodial receipts. The two

classes have different characteristics, but, in each case, payments on the two classes are based on payments received on the underlying Municipal Bonds. In no event will the aggregate interest paid with respect to the two classes exceed the interest paid by the underlying Municipal Bond. Custodial receipts are sold in private placements. The value of a custodial receipt may fluctuate more than the value of a Municipal Bond of comparable quality and maturity.

The perceived increased likelihood of default among issuers of Municipal Bonds has resulted in constrained illiquidity, increased price volatility and credit downgrades of issuers of Municipal Bonds. Local and national market forces—such as declines in real estate prices and general business activity—may result in decreasing tax bases, fluctuations in interest rates, and increasing construction costs, all of which could reduce the ability of certain issuers of Municipal Bonds to repay their obligations. Certain issuers of Municipal Bonds have also been unable to obtain additional financing through, or must pay higher interest rates on, new issues, which may reduce revenues available for issuers of Municipal Bonds to pay existing obligations. In addition, events have demonstrated that the lack of disclosure rules in this area can make it difficult for investors to obtain reliable information on the obligations underlying Municipal Bonds. Adverse developments in the Municipal Bond market may negatively affect the value of all or a substantial portion of a fund's holdings in Municipal Bonds.

Obligations of issuers of Municipal Bonds are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws, affecting the rights and remedies of creditors. Congress or state legislatures may seek to extend the time for payment of principal or interest, or both, or to impose other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations. There is also the possibility that as a result of litigation or other conditions, the power or ability of issuers to meet their obligations for the payment of interest and principal on their Municipal Bonds may be materially affected or their obligations may be found to be invalid or unenforceable. Such litigation or conditions may from time to time have the effect of introducing uncertainties in the market for Municipal Bonds or certain segments thereof, or of materially affecting the credit risk with respect to particular bonds. Adverse economic, business, legal or political developments might affect all or a substantial portion of a Portfolio's Municipal Bonds in the same manner. In particular, the PIMCO California Intermediate Municipal Bond, PIMCO California Municipal Bond, PIMCO California Short Duration Municipal Income and PIMCO New York Municipal Bond Funds, each Underlying PIMCO Funds, are subject to the risks inherent in concentrating investment in a particular state or region.

From time to time, proposals have been introduced before Congress for the purpose of restricting or eliminating the federal income tax exemption for interest on certain types of Municipal Bonds. Additionally, certain other proposals have been introduced that would have the effect of taxing a portion of exempt interest and/or reducing the tax benefits of receiving exempt interest. It can be expected that similar proposals may be introduced in the future. As a result of any such future legislation, the availability of such Municipal Bonds for investment by the Portfolios and the value of such Municipal Bonds held by the Portfolios may be affected. In addition, it is possible that events occurring after the date of a Municipal Bond's issuance, or after a Portfolio's acquisition of such obligation, may result in a determination that the interest paid on that obligation is taxable, in certain cases retroactively.

The following summarizes information drawn from official statements, and other public documents available relating to issues potentially affecting securities offerings of issuers domiciled in the states of California and New York. Neither the Funds nor PIMCO have independently verified the information but have no reason to believe that it is substantially different.

California. To the extent a Portfolio invests in municipal bonds issued by California issuers, it may be particularly affected by political, economic, regulatory, social, environmental, or public health developments affecting the ability of California tax exempt issuers to pay interest or repay principal.

Provisions of the California Constitution and State statutes that limit the taxing and spending authority of California governmental entities may impair the ability of California governmental issuers to maintain debt service on their obligations. Future California political and economic developments, constitutional amendments, legislative measures, executive orders, administrative regulations, litigation and voter initiatives as well as environmental events, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, or social unrest could have an adverse effect on the debt obligations of California issuers. The information set forth below constitutes only a brief summary of a number of complex factors that may impact issuers of California municipal bonds. The information is derived from sources that are generally available to investors, including information promulgated by the State's Department of Finance, the State's Treasurer's Office, and the Legislative Analyst's Office. The information is intended to give a recent historical description and is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in the financial or other positions of California. Such information

has not been independently verified by a Portfolio, and a Portfolio assumes no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy of such information. In addition, as a result of the economic and operational challenges stemming from the COVID-19 crisis, California may be less able to maintain up-to-date information for the public. It should be noted that the financial strength of local California issuers and the creditworthiness of obligations issued by local California issuers are not directly related to the financial strength of the State or the creditworthiness of obligations issued by the State, and there is no obligation on the part of the State to make payment on such local obligations in the event of default.

Certain debt obligations held by a Portfolio may be obligations of issuers that rely in whole or in substantial part on California state government revenues for the continuance of their operations and payment of their obligations. Whether and to what extent the California Legislature will continue to appropriate a portion of the State's General Fund to counties, cities and their various entities, which depend upon State government appropriations, is not entirely certain. To the extent local entities do not receive money from the State government to pay for their operations and services, their ability to pay debt service on obligations held by a Portfolio may be impaired.

Certain tax exempt securities in which a Portfolio may invest may be obligations payable solely from the revenues of specific institutions, or may be secured by specific properties, which are subject to provisions of California law that could adversely affect the holders of such obligations. For example, the revenues of California health care institutions may be subject to state laws, and California law limits the remedies of a creditor secured by a mortgage or deed of trust on real property.

California's economy, the largest state economy in the United States and one of the largest and most diverse in the world, has major components in high technology, trade, entertainment, manufacturing, government, tourism, construction and services, and may be sensitive to economic factors affecting those industries. The relative proportion of the various components of the California economy closely resembles the make-up of the national economy.

California's fiscal health has improved since the severe recession ended in 2009, which caused large budget deficits. California's General Fund budget has achieved structural balance for the last several fiscal years. In recent years, the State has paid off billions of dollars of budgetary borrowings, debts and deferrals that were accumulated to balance budgets during the most recent recession and years prior. However, California's General Fund was adversely impacted by the health-related and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Efforts to respond to and mitigate the spread of COVID-19 have had a negative impact on the California and national economies.

California incurred substantial direct costs in responding to COVID-19. To help address the public health and economic impact of COVID-19, the federal government passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act"), which provided for approximately \$2.2 trillion in disaster relief. Among other things, the CARES Act established the Coronavirus Relief Fund ("CRF"), of which California has received approximately \$9.5 billion. In March 2021, the American Rescue Plan was signed into law, which provides an additional \$350 billion in emergency funding for state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments. California was allocated approximately \$27 billion in American Rescue Plan funding. In addition, the Governor signed into law in February 2021 an economic relief package totaling \$7.6 billion, which was funded primarily by the State's General Fund. While these measures have generally helped improve the economic outlook in California, it is not presently possible to predict whether these measures will be sufficient to address the long-term economic impacts of COVID-19. The rate and level at which the federal government has taken on new debt could have a negative impact on its fiscal health, which could lead to prolonged challenges for its economy as well as inflationary pressures. A failure by California to meet its debt obligations could lead to a significant decline in the value, liquidity, and marketability of Portfolio investments.

California's real gross domestic product ("GDP") contracted by 2.8% in 2020, and totaled approximately \$3.0 trillion at current prices, making California the fifth largest economy in the world. The unemployment rate in California grew to a peak of 16.0% in April 2020, but fell to 5.7% as of January 2021.

The budget for fiscal year 2021-2022 ("2021-22 Enacted Budget") was signed into law on June 28, 2021. The 2021-22 Enacted Budget projects General Fund revenues and transfers to be approximately \$175.3 billion (a decrease of 7.1% from the prior year). Against these revenues and transfers, the 2021-22 Enacted Budget provides for General Fund expenditures of approximately \$196.4 billion, which represents an 18.3% increase from the prior year. The 2021-22 Enacted Budget projects that the State will begin fiscal year 2022-23 with a surplus of \$7.2 billion.

The Governor released his proposed budget for fiscal year 2022-23 on January 10, 2022 (“2022-23 Governor’s Budget”). The 2022-23 Governor’s Budget focuses on addressing two persistent problems facing California: (i) risks caused by climate change and (ii) the economic and public health challenges posed by COVID-19. The 2022-23 Governor’s Budget projects that General Fund revenues and transfers will be \$195.7 billion (a decrease of 0.5% from the prior year) and expenditures will be \$213.1 billion (an increase of 1.5% from the prior year). The 2022-23 Governor’s Budget projects that the State will begin fiscal year 2023-24 with a surplus of \$6.2 billion.

According to the Legislative Analyst’s Office (“LAO”), California’s nonpartisan fiscal and policy advisor, the 2022-23 Governor’s Budget contemplates substantial allocations to support public health infrastructure to help fight COVID-19. In addition, the proposals largely do not extend economic programs and temporary support provided in the prior budget. The LAO cautioned that the 2022-23 Governor’s Budget should contemplate extending these economic programs and temporary support, and the Legislature should closely consider the extent to which the 2022-23 Governor’s Budget properly prepares California for the likelihood that COVID-19 will continue to present public health and economic challenges in future years.

Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services (“S&P”) and Fitch Ratings, Inc. (“Fitch”) assign ratings to California’s long-term general obligation bonds, which represent their opinions as to the quality of the municipal bonds they rate. As of March 30, 2022, California’s general obligation bonds were assigned ratings of Aa2, AA- and AA by Moody’s, S&P and Fitch, respectively. The ratings agencies continue to monitor the State’s budget deliberations closely to determine whether to alter the ratings. It should be recognized that these ratings are not an absolute standard of quality, but rather general indicators. Such ratings reflect only the view of the originating rating agencies, from which an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. There is no assurance that a particular rating will continue for any given period of time or that any such rating will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely if, in the judgment of the agency establishing the rating, circumstances so warrant. A downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings, or either of them, may affect the market price of the State municipal obligations in which a Portfolio invests.

The State is a party to numerous legal proceedings, many of which normally occur in governmental operations and which, if decided against the State, might require the State to make significant future expenditures or impair future revenue sources. Constitutional and statutory amendments as well as budget developments may affect the ability of California issuers to pay interest and principal on their obligations. The overall effect may depend upon whether a particular California tax exempt security is a general or limited obligation bond and on the type of security provided for the bond. It is possible that measures affecting the taxing or spending authority of California or its political subdivisions may be approved or enacted in the future.

Additionally, California lies within an active geologic region that is subject to major seismic activity, which could result in increased frequency and severity of natural disasters, most notably, earthquakes, wildfires, mudslides, and droughts. Such events have, in the past, resulted in significant disruptions to the California economy and required substantial expenditures from the state government. Over the past several years, California has experienced unprecedented draught and wildfire activity with increases in the number and severity of wildfires. Four of the 20 most destructive fires occurred in 2021. The draught and wildfires have significantly impacted California’s economy, and there can be no guarantee that future wildfires would not have an equally detrimental effect on California’s economy or environment.

New York. To the extent a Portfolio invests in municipal bonds issued by New York issuers, it may be particularly affected by political, economic or regulatory developments affecting the ability of New York tax exempt issuers to pay interest or repay principal. Investors should be aware that certain issuers of New York tax exempt securities have at times experienced serious financial difficulties. A reoccurrence of these difficulties may impair the ability of certain New York issuers to maintain debt service on their obligations. The following information provides only a brief summary of the complex factors affecting the financial situation in New York (as used in this section, the “State” or “New York”) and is derived from sources that are generally available to investors, including the New York State Division of the Budget and the New York City Office of Management and Budget. The information is intended to give a recent historical description and is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in the financial or other positions of New York. Such information has not been independently verified by a Portfolio, and a Portfolio assumes no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy of such information. In addition, as a result of the economic and operational challenges stemming from the COVID-19 crisis, New York may be less able to maintain up-to-date information for the public. It should be noted that the creditworthiness of obligations issued by local New York issuers

may be unrelated to the creditworthiness of obligations issued by New York City (as used in this section, the “City” or “New York City”) and State agencies, and that there is no obligation on the part of New York State to make payment on such local obligations in the event of default.

Relative to other states, New York has for many years imposed a very high state and local tax burden on residents. The burden of state and local taxation, in combination with the many other causes of regional economic dislocation, has contributed to the decisions of some businesses and individuals to relocate outside of, or not locate within, New York. The economic and financial condition of the State also may be affected by various financial, social, economic, environmental, political, and geopolitical factors as well as natural disasters, epidemics, pandemics, and social unrest. For example, the securities industry is more central to New York’s economy than to the national economy, therefore any significant decline in stock market performance could adversely affect the State’s income and employment levels. Furthermore, such financial, social, economic, environmental, political, and geopolitical factors can be very complex, may vary from year to year and can be the result of actions taken not only by the State and its agencies and instrumentalities, but also by entities, such as the Federal government, that are not under the control of the State.

The fiscal stability of New York is related to the fiscal stability of the State’s municipalities, its agencies and authorities (which generally finance, construct and operate revenue-producing public benefit facilities). This is due in part to the fact that agencies, authorities and local governments in financial trouble often seek State financial assistance. In the event that New York City or any of its agencies or authorities suffers serious financial difficulty, then the ability of the State, New York City, and the State’s political subdivisions, agencies and authorities to obtain financing in the public credit markets, and the market price of outstanding New York tax exempt securities, may be adversely affected.

State actions affecting the level of receipts and disbursements, the relative strength of the State and regional economies and actions of the Federal government may create budget gaps for the State. Moreover, even an ostensibly balanced budget may still contain several financial risks. These risks include the impact of broad economic factors, additional spending needs, revenues that may not materialize and proposals to reduce spending or raise revenues that have been previously rejected by the Legislature. To address a potential imbalance in any given fiscal year, the State would be required to take actions to increase receipts and/or reduce disbursements as it enacts the budget for that year. Under the State Constitution, the Governor is required to propose a balanced budget each year. There can be no assurance, however, that the Legislature will enact such proposals or that the State’s actions will be sufficient to preserve budgetary balance in a given fiscal year or to align recurring receipts and disbursements in future fiscal years. The fiscal stability of the State is related to the fiscal stability of its public authorities. Authorities have various responsibilities, including those that finance, construct and/or operate revenue-producing public facilities. Authorities may issue bonds and notes within the amounts and restrictions set forth in their respective legislative authorization.

Authorities are generally supported by revenues generated by the projects financed or operated, such as tolls charged for use of highways, bridges or tunnels; charges for electric power, electric and gas utility services; rentals charged for housing units and charges for occupancy at medical care facilities. Since the State has no actual or contingent liability for the payment of this type of public authority indebtedness, it is not classified as either State-supported debt or State-related debt. Some authorities, however, receive monies from State appropriations to pay for the operating costs of certain programs. In addition, State legislation authorizes several financing techniques for authorities. Also, there are statutory arrangements providing for State local assistance payments otherwise payable to localities, to be made under certain circumstances directly to the authorities in order to secure the payment of debt service on their revenue bonds and notes. Although the State has no obligation to provide additional assistance to localities whose local assistance payments have been paid to authorities under these arrangements, if local assistance payments are diverted the affected localities could seek additional State assistance.

Over the near and long term, New York and New York City may face economic problems. New York City accounts for a large portion of the State’s population and personal income, and New York City’s financial health affects the State in numerous ways. New York City continues to require significant financial assistance from the State and depends on State aid to both enable it to balance its budget and to meet its cash requirements. The State could also be affected by the ability of the City to market its securities successfully in the public credit markets.

New York has been adversely impacted by the health-related and economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Efforts to respond to and mitigate the spread of COVID-19 have had a negative impact on the national and New York

economies and triggered volatility in the markets. These efforts resulted in declines in state revenues in 2020, as well as increased expenditures required to manage and mitigate COVID-19's impact. The State incurred substantial direct costs in responding to COVID-19. To help address the public health and economic impact of COVID-19, the federal government passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act"), which provided for approximately \$2.2 trillion in disaster relief. Among other things, the CARES Act established the Coronavirus Relief Fund (the "CRF"), of which New York has received approximately \$5.1 billion. In March 2021, the American Rescue Plan was signed into law, which provides an additional \$350 billion in emergency funding for state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments. New York was allocated approximately \$12.7 billion in American Rescue Plan funds. While these measures have generally helped improve the economic outlook in New York, it is not presently possible to predict whether the CRF and American Rescue Plan funds allocated to New York will be sufficient to address long-term economic challenges. The rate and level at which the federal government has taken on new debt could have a negative impact on its fiscal health, which could lead to prolonged challenges for the respective economies as well as inflationary pressures. A failure by New York to meet its debt obligations could lead to a significant decline in the value, liquidity, and marketability of Portfolio investments.

The budget for fiscal year 2021-22 ("2021-22 Enacted Budget") was adopted on April 7, 2021. The 2021-22 Enacted Budget forecasted total revenues of approximately \$87.2 billion, which represents an increase of \$12.9 billion or 17.3% from fiscal year 2021 results. The 2021-22 Enacted Budget projected personal income tax revenues of approximately \$53.3 billion (an increase of \$4.7 billion from the prior year), consumption and use tax revenues of approximately \$15.4 billion (an increase of \$3.6 billion or 30.8% from the prior year), and business tax receipts of approximately \$7.0 billion (an increase of \$566 million or 8.8% from the prior year). Against these revenues, the 2021-22 Enacted Budget provides for approximately \$89.0 billion in expenditures, which represents an increase of \$14.9 billion (or 20.1%) from the prior year. The 2021-22 Enacted Budget includes over \$3 billion for time limited recovery initiatives, a substantial school aid increase, and Medicaid growth of approximately 6%. State agency operations expenditures are also expected to total \$20.8 billion, an annual increase of \$3.7 billion. The 2021-22 Enacted Budget projects that the closing balance of the General Fund at the end of fiscal year 2022 will be approximately \$7.3 billion, a decrease of \$1.8 billion from the prior fiscal year.

On February 17, 2022, the Governor submitted her amended proposed budget to the state legislature ("2022-23 Governor's Budget"). The 2022-23 Governor's Budget projects \$92.7 billion in revenue, an annual increase of \$19.3 billion, or 17.3%, from fiscal year 2022 projections. These receipts are expected to consist of \$67.5 billion in personal income tax revenues (an increase of \$9.8 billion from fiscal year 2022 projections), \$16.3 billion in consumption/use tax receipts (a decrease of \$115 million, or 0.7%, from fiscal year 2022 projections), and \$9.6 billion in business tax revenue (an increase of \$1.4 billion, or 17.3%, from fiscal year 2022 projections). Against these revenues, the 2022-23 Governor's Budget calls for \$95.6 billion in expenditures, an annual increase of \$4.9 billion, or 5.4%.

The State has experienced a number of natural disasters in recent years, for which the State has received, and anticipates further receipt of, Federal disaster aid. However, there can be no assurance that anticipated Federal disaster aid will be provided to the State, or that such Federal disaster aid, if provided, will be for the full amount estimated or on the timeline expected.

The State's economy continues to face significant risks, including, but not limited to, the effects of: national and international events; climate change, extreme weather events and other natural disasters; pandemics; ongoing financial instability in the Euro Zone and eastern Europe; major terrorist events; hostilities or war; social unrest; changes in international trade policies, consumer confidence, oil supplies and oil prices; cyber security attacks; Federal statutory and regulatory changes concerning financial sector activities; changes concerning financial sector bonus payouts; and shifts in monetary policy affecting interest rates and the financial markets.

Following a substantial increase in unemployment throughout New York in 2020, the State projects total nonfarm employment growth of 7.2% for 2022. The State projects that wages will increase by 12.1% in 2022, resulting in total personal income growth of 1.5% for the year. The State's unemployment rate reached its peak of 16.2% in April 2020 but had fallen to 5.3% as of January 2022. The State's unemployment rate was above the national average of 4.0% in January 2022.

New York City is the largest city in the U.S., and has a complex, varied and aging infrastructure. The City has more school buildings, firehouses, health facilities, community colleges, roads and bridges, libraries, and police

precincts than any other city in the country. Notably, New York City was the center of New York's initial COVID-19 outbreak in 2020, which had an adverse impact on the City's financial health. Since the outbreak of COVID-19, the unemployment rate in the City has increased from 4.1% in March 2020 to 20.3% in June 2020, and ended 2020 at 12.3%.

New York City's general debt limit, as provided in the New York State Constitution, is 10 percent of the five-year rolling average of the full value of taxable City real property. As of June 30, 2021, the City's total debt-incurring power under the general debt limit was approximately \$123.02 billion, and the net debt-incurring power was approximately \$47.7 billion. The City's general obligation debt outstanding was approximately \$38.6 billion as of June 30, 2021. After including contract and other liability and adjusting for appropriations, the City's indebtedness that is counted toward the debt limit totaled approximately \$81.8 billion as of June 30, 2021.

In addition to general obligation bonds, the City maintains several additional credits, including bonds issued by the New York City Transitional Finance Authority ("NYCTFA") and Tobacco Settlement Asset Securitization Corporation ("TSASC"). At the end of fiscal year 2021, NYCTFA debt backed by personal income tax revenues accounted for approximately \$49.0 billion of debt. In July 2009, the State Legislature granted NYCTFA the authority to issue additional debt up to \$13.5 for general capital purposes. The City exhausted the \$13.5 billion bonding limit in fiscal year 2007. In July 2009, the State Legislature authorized TFA to issue debt beyond the \$13.5 billion limit. However, this additional borrowing is subject to the City's general debt limit. Thus, additional borrowing above the \$13.5 billion limit is secured by personal income tax revenues and counted under the City's general debt limit. In addition to this capacity, the NYCTFA is authorized to issue up to \$9.4 billion of Building Aid Revenue Bonds (BARBs) for education purposes. As of June 30, 2021, excluding amortization, approximately \$8.4 billion of these bonds have been issued. Debt service for these bonds is supported by building aid payments the City receives from the State. At the end of fiscal year 2021, TSASC debt totaled approximately \$1.0 billion.

As of March 30, 2022 New York State's general obligation bonds are rated AA+, Aa2, and AA+ by S&P, Moody's and Fitch, respectively. As of March 30, 2022, New York City's general obligation debt was rated AA, Aa2, and AA- by S&P, Moody's, and Fitch, respectively. Such ratings reflect only the view of the originating rating agencies, from which an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. There is no assurance that a particular rating will continue for any given period of time or that any such rating will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely if, in the judgment of the agency originally establishing the rating, circumstances so warrant. A downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings, or either of them, may have an effect on the market price of the State municipal obligations in which a Portfolio invests.

Puerto Rico. Each Portfolio investing in municipal securities issued by Puerto Rico may be particularly affected by political, economic, environmental, social, regulatory or restructuring developments affecting the ability of Puerto Rican municipal issuers to pay interest or repay principal. In addition, as a result of the ongoing financial challenges faced by Puerto Rico, including those following the outbreak of COVID-19, the Commonwealth's economic circumstances may change negatively and more rapidly than usual, and the Commonwealth may be less able to maintain up-to-date information for the public.

During the last recession, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ("Commonwealth" or "Puerto Rico") experienced a significant economic downturn. Few signs of improvement have appeared, and any recovery may be slow as the Commonwealth continues to face significant fiscal challenges, including substantial underfunding of the Commonwealth's retirement systems, sizeable debt service obligations, and a high level of unemployment. Moreover, the high level of public debt in the Commonwealth affects long-term growth prospects and could cause the Commonwealth to experience additional financial hardship. The amount of its outstanding public debt will make it difficult for Puerto Rico to make full repayment. Certain issuers of Puerto Rico municipal securities have failed to make payments on obligations that have come due, and additional missed payments and defaults may occur in the future. These financial challenges have been compounded by two hurricanes that impacted the Commonwealth in 2017 and a series of earthquakes in December 2019 and January 2020, which caused more than \$80 billion and \$200 million in damage, respectively, as well as increased costs and declining revenues following the outbreak of COVID-19 in 2020. As a result of these and other factors, the Commonwealth is facing significant budget shortfalls and the most severe fiscal crisis that it has endured in decades.

On June 30, 2016, the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act ("PROMESA") was signed into law by President Obama. PROMESA established a federally-appointed oversight board (the "Oversight

Board”) to oversee the Commonwealth’s financial operations and allows the Commonwealth and its instrumentalities, with approval of the Oversight Board, to file cases to restructure debt and other obligations in a “Title III” proceeding. Title III incorporates many provisions of the federal Bankruptcy Code and incorporates legal mechanisms for a litigation stay and restructuring of pension and debt obligations, among other provisions. Title III petitions were filed for, among others, the Commonwealth, the Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation, and the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority, three of the largest issuers of Commonwealth debt. It is possible that petitions under Title III or other provisions of PROMESA, including Title VI, for additional Commonwealth instrumentalities will be filed in the future. These restructuring proceedings create uncertainty as to the treatment of claims of varying degrees of seniority in the levels and priorities of payment from the affected entities. As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, negotiations between Puerto Rico and its instrumentalities and their respective creditors to restructure outstanding debt obligations remain ongoing, and it is not possible to predict whether Puerto Rico and its instrumentalities will be able to come to similar agreements with other creditors.

There can be no assurances that the Commonwealth will not continue to face severe fiscal stress or that such circumstances will not become even more difficult in the future. Furthermore, there can be no guarantee that future developments will not have a materially adverse impact on the Commonwealth’s finances. Any further deterioration in the Commonwealth’s financial condition may have a negative effect on the payment of principal and interest, the marketability, liquidity or value of the securities issued by the Commonwealth, which could reduce the performance of a Portfolio.

The Commonwealth has faced a number of significant fiscal challenges, including a structural imbalance between its General Fund revenues and expenditures. Such challenges contributed to the passage of PROMESA, which established the Oversight Board and empowered it to approve Puerto Rico’s fiscal plans and budgets. The Oversight Board is comprised of seven members appointed by the President who are nominated through a bipartisan selection process. The budget process requires the Oversight Board, the Governor, and the Commonwealth’s Legislative Assembly to develop a budget that complies with the fiscal plan developed by the Oversight Board and Governor.

Investors should be aware that Puerto Rico relies heavily on transfers from the federal government related to specific programs and activities in the Commonwealth. These transfers include, among others, entitlements for previously performed services, or those resulting from contributions to programs such as Social Security, Veterans’ Benefits, Medicare and U.S. Civil Service retirement pensions, as well as grants such as Nutritional Assistance Program grants and Pell Grant scholarships for higher education. There is considerable uncertainty about which federal policy changes may be enacted in the coming years and the economic impact of those changes. Due to the Commonwealth’s dependence on federal transfers, any actions that reduce or alter these transfers may cause increased fiscal stress in Puerto Rico, which may have a negative impact on the value of the Commonwealth’s municipal securities.

The Commonwealth’s retirement systems, which include the Employees Retirement System, the Teachers Retirement System, and the Judiciary Retirement System, are severely underfunded and are projected to deplete their assets in the near future. As of the end of fiscal year 2016, the pension systems reported a net pension liability of approximately \$44.9 billion. In 2017, the Legislative Assembly enacted laws to reform the operation and funding of the Pension Systems, which eliminated employer contributions. The Commonwealth’s pension systems operate on a “pay-as-you-go” basis, and the General Fund has assumed any payments that the pension systems could not make. As a result, the Commonwealth may have fewer resources funding for other priorities, including payments on its outstanding debt obligations. Alternatively, the Commonwealth may be forced to raise revenue or issue additional debt. Either outcome could increase the pressure on the Commonwealth’s budget, which could have an adverse impact on a Portfolio’s investments in Puerto Rico.

As of May 30, 2018, the Commonwealth’s consolidated outstanding debt and pension liabilities have grown to over \$120 billion, with more than \$70 billion in financial debt and more than \$50 billion in pension liabilities. In 2017, the Oversight Board filed petitions pursuant to Title III of PROMESA in federal court on behalf the Commonwealth and certain of its instrumentalities, including the Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation (“COFINA”), the Employee Retirement System, the Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority, and the Puerto Rico Electric Power Utility (“PREPA”), to begin proceedings to restructure their outstanding debt. As a result of these petitions, the ability of the creditors of the Commonwealth and its instrumentalities that have filed for Title III to take action with respect to outstanding obligations has been temporarily stayed. The judge assigned to oversee the Title III proceedings initiated a confidential mediation process administered by five federal judges. In addition, the judge has concurrently

overseen legal proceedings related to the Title III petitions and mediation, including litigation related to a proposed loan from the Commonwealth to PREPA and whether COFINA bonds were validly issued under the Commonwealth's constitution.

With respect to the outstanding COFINA bonds, a Plan of Adjustment relating to the COFINA bonds was approved by the judge overseeing the Title III proceedings on February 4, 2019, which restructures approximately \$17.0 billion of COFINA debt and provides the Commonwealth with an average annual savings of \$456 million through 2057, an overall savings of approximately 32%. With respect to the litigation regarding Puerto Rico's outstanding debt, creditors and Puerto Rico had agreed on a Plan of Adjustment, which was approved by the judge overseeing the Title III proceedings on January 18, 2022, that would restructure approximately \$35 billion of its outstanding debt and other claims against Puerto Rico, the Public Buildings Authority, the Employee Retirement System, and certain other outstanding pension obligations. Under the Plan of Adjustment, Puerto Rico's outstanding debt would be reduced by approximately 80% to just over \$7.0 billion and annual debt service payments would be limited to a percentage of revenues. Although these settlement Plans of Adjustment have substantially reduced the outstanding debt obligations of Puerto Rico and certain of its instrumentalities, there can be no assurances that Puerto Rico will be able to negotiate settlements with respect to the balance of its outstanding debt. In addition, the composition of the Oversight Board has changed significantly in recent years, and there is no assurance that the board members will approve future restructuring agreements with other creditors.

With respect to PREPA's Title III proceeding, a preliminary agreement has been reached between the PREPA bondholders, on one side and PREPA, the Oversight Board, and Fiscal Agency and Financial Advisory Authority, on the other side, to restructure the outstanding PREPA bonds. Under the preliminary agreement, PREPA's obligations with respect to outstanding bonds would be reduced by up to 32.5%. The preliminary agreement is subject to review by the judge overseeing PREPA's Title III proceedings, and it is not presently possible to predict whether the agreement will be finalized.

In addition to the litigation described above, the Commonwealth, its officials and employees are named as defendants in legal proceedings that occur in the normal course of governmental operations. Some of these proceedings involve claims for substantial amounts, which if decided against the Commonwealth might require the Commonwealth to make significant future expenditures or substantially impair future revenue sources. Because of the prospective nature of these proceedings, it is not presently possible to predict the ultimate outcome of such proceedings, estimate the potential impact on the ability of the Commonwealth to pay debt service costs on its obligations, or determine what impact, if any, such proceedings may have on a Portfolio's investments.

The 2022 fiscal plan was certified by the Oversight Board on January 27, 2022 ("2022 Fiscal Plan"). The 2022 Fiscal Plan forecasts that the Commonwealth's economy would grow by 2.6% during 2022, due in part to budgetary reforms and economic relief provided in response to COVID-19. The 2022 Fiscal Plan contemplates approximately \$84 billion in federal disaster relief to address damage caused by recent natural disasters and COVID-19. Apart from federal aid, the 2022 Fiscal Plan projects general fund revenues of approximately \$12.7 billion.

On June 30, 2021 the budget for fiscal year 2022 was certified. The fiscal year 2022 budget provides for \$10.2 billion in revenues. Against these revenues, the budget provides General Fund expenditures of approximately \$10.1 billion. Allocations in the fiscal year 2021 budget to education, health care, and economic development were approximately \$2.3 billion, \$2.1 billion, and \$309 million, respectively.

In September 2017, two successive hurricanes — Irma and Maria — caused severe damage to Puerto Rico. Hurricane Irma passed to the north of the Commonwealth, but Hurricane Maria made direct landfall, and the damage caused by both storms was extensive. The Commonwealth's infrastructure was severely damaged by high winds and substantial flooding, including damage to the Commonwealth's water, power, and telecommunications infrastructure, and resulted in more than 1 million people losing power. Current estimates suggest that Hurricane Maria caused approximately \$80 billion in damage and has caused a real decline in gross national product in the year following the storms. In February 2018, Congress appropriated approximately \$90 billion for disaster recovery efforts for areas affected by the hurricanes, including approximately \$11 billion to Puerto Rico. In addition, while the Commonwealth's population has declined every year since 2013, the trend was accelerated after the damage caused by Hurricanes Irma and Maria displaced residents.

In late December 2019 and January 2020, a series of earthquakes, including a magnitude 6.4 earthquake—the strongest to hit the island in more than a century—caused an estimated \$200 million in damage. The aftershocks from these earthquakes may continue for years, and it is not currently possible to predict the extent of the damage that could arise from any aftershocks. The length of time needed to rebuild Puerto Rico’s infrastructure is unclear, but could amount to years, during which the Commonwealth is likely to be in an uncertain economic state. The full extent of the natural disaster’s impact on Puerto Rico’s economy and foreign investment in Puerto Rico is difficult to estimate, but is expected to have substantially adverse effects on Puerto Rico’s economy. In addition to diverting funds to relief and recovery efforts, Puerto Rico is expected to lose substantial revenue as a result of decreased tourism and general business operations. There can be no assurances that Puerto Rico will receive the necessary aid to rebuild from the damage caused by the hurricanes or earthquakes or that future catastrophic weather events or natural disasters will not cause similar damage.

The damage caused by Hurricanes Irma and Maria, the earthquakes and aftershocks, and the pandemic is expected to have substantially adverse effects on the Commonwealth’s economy. In addition to diverting funds to relief and recovery efforts, the Commonwealth is expected to lose revenue as a result of decreased tourism and general business operations. There can be no assurances that the Commonwealth will receive the necessary aid to rebuild from the damage caused by Hurricanes Irma and Maria, the earthquakes and aftershocks, and the pandemic, and it is not currently possible to predict the long-term impact that these and other natural disasters or public health emergencies will have on the Commonwealth’s economy. All these developments have a material adverse effect on the Commonwealth’s finances and negatively impact the payment of principal and interest, the marketability, liquidity and value of securities issued by the Commonwealth that are held by a Portfolio. Moreover, future weather events, natural disasters, or public health emergencies could negatively impact Puerto Rico’s ability to resolve ongoing debt negotiations.

In addition, in early 2020, Commonwealth was significantly impacted by a pandemic, which had a substantially adverse effect on the health of the population and economic activity. In March 2020, the Oversight Board authorized the Commonwealth to implement a \$787 million relief package to fight the pandemic and its economic impacts, of which \$500 million was incremental new spending made available through a special appropriation. Any reduction in the Commonwealth’s revenues as a result of the pandemic could have a negative ability on the Commonwealth to meet its debt service obligations, including with respect to debt held by a Portfolio. Further, Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”) in March 2020, which provided for approximately \$2.2 trillion in disaster relief. Among other things, the CARES Act established the Coronavirus Relief Fund (“CRF”), from which Puerto Rico has received \$2.2 billion. In March 2021, the American Rescue Plan was signed into law, which provides an additional \$350 billion in emergency funding for state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments, including \$4.5 billion specifically for relief to U.S. territories. It is not presently possible to predict whether the CRF and American Rescue Plan funds allocated to the Commonwealth will be sufficient to address its long-term economic challenges. The rate and level at which the federal government and the Commonwealth have taken on new debt could have a negative impact on their fiscal health, which could lead to prolonged challenges for their respective economies. A failure by Puerto Rico to meet its debt obligations could lead to a significant decline in the value, liquidity, and marketability of Portfolio investments.

As of March 30, 2022, Puerto Rico’s general obligation debt was assigned a credit rating of D by Fitch. S&P and Moody’s discontinued their unenhanced ratings of Puerto Rico’s general obligation debt in 2018 and 2021, respectively. As a result, general obligation bonds issued by Puerto Rico are currently considered below-investment-grade securities. These ratings reflect only the views of the respective rating agency, an explanation of which may be obtained from each such rating agency. There is no assurance that these ratings will continue for any given period of time or that they will not be revised or withdrawn entirely by the rating agency if, in the judgment of such rating agency, circumstances so warrant. A downward revision or withdrawal of any such rating may have an adverse effect on the market prices of the securities issued by the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions, instrumentalities, and authorities.

Mortgage-Related Securities and Asset-Backed Securities

Mortgage-related securities are interests in pools of residential or commercial mortgage loans, including mortgage loans made by savings and loan institutions, mortgage bankers, commercial banks and others. Such mortgage loans may include non-performing loans, which are loans considered in default or close to default, and reperforming loans (“RPLs”), which are loans that have previously been delinquent but are current at the time securitized. Pools of

mortgage loans are assembled as securities for sale to investors by various governmental, government-related and private organizations. See “Mortgage Pass-Through Securities.” Certain Portfolios also may invest in debt securities which are secured with collateral consisting of mortgage-related securities (see “Collateralized Mortgage Obligations”).

The financial downturn of the late 2000s adversely affected the market for mortgage-related securities. The downturn saw dramatic declines in the housing market, with falling home prices and increasing foreclosures and unemployment, and significant asset write-downs by financial institutions. Between 2008 and 2009, the market for mortgage-related securities (and other asset-backed securities) was particularly adversely impacted by, among other factors, the failure of certain large financial institutions and the events leading to the conservatorship and the control by the U.S. Government of FNMA and FHLMC, as described below. These events, coupled with the general economic downturn, resulted in a substantial level of uncertainty in the financial markets, particularly with respect to mortgage-related investments. There is no assurance that the U.S. Government would take similar or further action to support the mortgage-related securities industry, as it has in the past, should the economy experience another downturn. Further, any future government actions may significantly alter the manner in which the mortgage-related securities market functions. Each of these factors could ultimately increase the risk that a Portfolio could realize losses on mortgage-related securities.

Mortgage Pass-Through Securities. Interests in pools of mortgage-related securities differ from other forms of debt securities, which normally provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts with principal payments at maturity or specified call dates. Instead, these securities provide a monthly payment which consists of both interest and principal payments. In effect, these payments are a “pass-through” of the monthly payments made by the individual borrowers on their residential or commercial mortgage loans, net of any fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of such securities. Additional payments are caused by repayments of principal resulting from the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, net of fees or costs which may be incurred. Some mortgage-related securities (such as securities issued by GNMA) are described as “modified pass-through.” These securities entitle the holder to receive all interest and principal payments owed on the mortgage pool, net of certain fees, at the scheduled payment dates regardless of whether or not the mortgagor actually makes the payment.

The rate of pre-payments 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. To the extent that unanticipated rates of pre-payment on underlying mortgages increase the effective duration of a mortgage-related security, the volatility of such security can be expected to increase. The residential mortgage market in the United States has experienced in the past, and could experience in the future, difficulties that may adversely affect the performance and market value of certain of the Portfolios’ mortgage-related investments. Delinquencies, defaults and losses on residential mortgage loans may increase substantially over certain periods. A decline in or flattening of housing values may exacerbate such delinquencies and losses on residential mortgages. Borrowers with adjustable rate mortgage loans are more sensitive to changes in interest rates, which affect their monthly mortgage payments, and may be unable to secure replacement mortgages at comparably low interest rates. As a result of the 2008 financial crisis, a number of residential mortgage loan originators experienced serious financial difficulties or bankruptcy. Owing largely to the foregoing, reduced investor demand for mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities and increased investor yield requirements caused limited liquidity in the secondary market for certain mortgage-related securities, which adversely affected the market value of mortgage-related securities. It is possible that such limited liquidity in such secondary markets could recur or worsen in the future.

Agency Mortgage-Related Securities. The principal governmental guarantor of mortgage-related securities is GNMA. GNMA is a wholly owned United States Government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. GNMA is authorized to guarantee, with the full faith and credit of the United States Government, the timely payment of principal and interest on securities issued by institutions approved by GNMA (such as savings and loan institutions, commercial banks and mortgage bankers) and backed by pools of mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration (the “FHA”), or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs (the “VA”).

Government-related guarantors (*i.e.*, not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government) include FNMA and FHLMC. 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 United States Government. FHLMC was created by Congress in 1970 for the purpose of increasing the availability of mortgage credit for residential housing. It is a government-sponsored corporation that 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 United States Government.

FNMA and FHLMC also securitize RPLs. For example, in FNMA’s case, the RPLs are single-family, fixed rate repurchasing loans that generally were previously placed in a mortgage backed securities trust guaranteed by FNMA, purchased from the trust by FNMA and held as a distressed asset after four or more months of delinquency, and subsequently became current (i.e., performing) again. Such RPLs may have exited delinquency through efforts at reducing defaults (e.g., loan modification). In selecting RPLs for securitization, FNMA follows certain criteria related to length of time the loan has been performing, the type of loan (single-family, fixed rate), and the status of the loan as first lien, among other things. FNMA may include different loan structures and modification programs in the future.

On September 6, 2008, the FHFA placed FNMA and FHLMC into conservatorship. As the conservator, FHFA succeeded to all rights, titles, powers and privileges of FNMA and FHLMC and of any stockholder, officer or director of FNMA and FHLMC with respect to FNMA and FHLMC and the assets of FNMA and FHLMC. FHFA selected a new chief executive officer and chairman of the board of directors for each of FNMA and FHLMC.

In connection with the conservatorship, the U.S. Treasury entered into a Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement with each of FNMA and FHLMC pursuant to which the U.S. Treasury will purchase up to an aggregate of \$100 billion of each of FNMA and FHLMC to maintain a positive net worth in each enterprise. This agreement contains various covenants that severely limit each enterprise’s operations. In exchange for entering into these agreements, the U.S. Treasury received \$1 billion of each enterprise’s senior preferred securities and warrants to purchase 79.9% of each enterprise’s common stock. In 2009, the U.S. Treasury announced that it was doubling the size of its commitment to each enterprise under the Senior Preferred Stock Program to \$200 billion. The U.S. Treasury’s obligations under the Senior Preferred Stock Program are for an indefinite period of time for a maximum amount of \$200 billion per enterprise. In 2009, the U.S. Treasury further amended the Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement to allow the cap on the U.S. Treasury’s funding commitment to increase as necessary to accommodate any cumulative reduction in FNMA’s and FHLMC’s net worth through the end of 2012. In August 2012, the Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement was further amended to, among other things, accelerate the wind down of the retained portfolio, terminate the requirement that FNMA and FHLMC each pay a 10% dividend annually on all amounts received under the funding commitment, and require the submission of an annual risk management plan to the U.S. Treasury.

FNMA and FHLMC are continuing to operate as going concerns while in conservatorship and each remain liable for all of its obligations, including its guaranty obligations, associated with its mortgage-backed securities. The Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement is intended to enhance each of FNMA’s and FHLMC’s ability to meet its obligations. The FHFA has indicated that the conservatorship of each enterprise will end when the director of FHFA determines that FHFA’s plan to restore the enterprise to a safe and solvent condition has been completed.

Under the Federal Housing Finance Regulatory Reform Act of 2008 (the “Reform Act”), which was included as part of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, FHFA, as conservator or receiver, has the power to repudiate any contract entered into by FNMA or FHLMC prior to FHFA’s appointment as conservator or receiver, as applicable, if FHFA determines, in its sole discretion, that performance of the contract is burdensome and that repudiation of the contract promotes the orderly administration of FNMA’s or FHLMC’s affairs. The Reform Act requires FHFA to exercise its right to repudiate any contract within a reasonable period of time after its appointment as conservator or receiver.

FHFA, in its capacity as conservator, has indicated that it has no intention to repudiate the guaranty obligations of FNMA or FHLMC because FHFA views repudiation as incompatible with the goals of the conservatorship. However, in the event that FHFA, as conservator or if it is later appointed as receiver for FNMA or FHLMC, were to repudiate any such guaranty obligation, the conservatorship or receivership estate, as applicable, would be liable for actual direct compensatory damages in accordance with the provisions of the Reform Act. Any such liability could be satisfied only to the extent of FNMA’s or FHLMC’s assets available therefor.

In the event of repudiation, the payments of interest to holders of FNMA or FHLMC mortgage-backed securities would be reduced if payments on the mortgage loans represented in the mortgage loan groups related to such mortgage-backed securities are not made by the borrowers or advanced by the servicer. Any actual direct compensatory damages for repudiating these guaranty obligations may not be sufficient to offset any shortfalls experienced by such mortgage-backed security holders.

Further, in its capacity as conservator or receiver, FHFA has the right to transfer or sell any asset or liability of FNMA or FHLMC without any approval, assignment or consent. Although FHFA has stated that it has no present intention to do so, if FHFA, as conservator or receiver, were to transfer any such guaranty obligation to another party, holders of FNMA or FHLMC mortgage-backed securities would have to rely on that party for satisfaction of the guaranty obligation and would be exposed to the credit risk of that party.

In addition, certain rights provided to holders of mortgage-backed securities issued by FNMA and FHLMC under the operative documents related to such securities may not be enforced against FHFA, or enforcement of such rights may be delayed, during the conservatorship or any future receivership. The operative documents for FNMA and FHLMC mortgage-backed securities may provide (or with respect to securities issued prior to the date of the appointment of the conservator may have provided) that upon the occurrence of an event of default on the part of FNMA or FHLMC, in its capacity as guarantor, which includes the appointment of a conservator or receiver, holders of such mortgage-backed securities have the right to replace FNMA or FHLMC as trustee if the requisite percentage of mortgage-backed securities holders consent. The Reform Act prevents mortgage-backed security holders from enforcing such rights if the event of default arises solely because a conservator or receiver has been appointed. The Reform Act also provides that no person may exercise any right or power to terminate, accelerate or declare an event of default under certain contracts to which FNMA or FHLMC is a party, or obtain possession of or exercise control over any property of FNMA or FHLMC, or affect any contractual rights of FNMA or FHLMC, without the approval of FHFA, as conservator or receiver, for a period of 45 or 90 days following the appointment of FHFA as conservator or receiver, respectively.

FHFA and the White House have made public statements regarding plans to consider ending the conservatorships of FNMA and FHLMC. In the event that FNMA and FHLMC are taken out of conservatorship, it is unclear how the capital structure of FNMA and FHLMC would be constructed and what effects, if any, there may be on FNMA's and FHLMC's creditworthiness and guarantees of certain mortgage-backed securities. It is also unclear whether the U.S. Treasury would continue to enforce its rights or perform its obligations under the Senior Preferred Stock Programs. Should FNMA's and FHLMC's conservatorship end, there could be an adverse impact on the value of their securities, which could cause losses to a Portfolio.

In June 2019, under the Single Security Initiative, FNMA and FHLMC started issuing UMBS in place of their current offerings of to-be-announced ("TBA")-eligible securities. 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.

Government-Sponsored Enterprise ("GSE") Credit Risk Transfer Securities and GSE Credit-Linked Notes. GSE credit risk transfer securities are notes issued directly by a GSE, such as FNMA or FHLMC, and GSE credit-linked notes are notes issued by a special purpose vehicle ("SPV") sponsored by a GSE. Investors in these notes provide credit protection for the applicable GSE's mortgage-related securities guarantee obligations. In this regard, a noteholder receives compensation for providing credit protection to the GSE and, when a specified level of losses on the relevant mortgage loans occurs, the principal balance and certain payments owed to the noteholder may be reduced. In addition, noteholders may receive a return of principal prior to the stated maturity date reflecting prepayment on the underlying mortgage loans and in any other circumstances that may be set forth in the applicable loan agreement. The notes may be issued in different tranches representing the issuance of different levels of credit risk protection to the GSE on the underlying mortgage loans and the notes are not secured by the reference mortgage loans.

GSE Credit Risk Transfer Securities Structure. In this structure, the GSE receives the note sale proceeds. The GSE pays noteholders monthly interest payments and a return of principal on the stated maturity date based on the initial investment amount, as reduced by any covered losses on the reference mortgage loans.

GSE Credit-Linked Notes Structure. In this structure, the SPV receives the note sale proceeds and the SPV's obligations to the noteholder are collateralized by the note sale proceeds. The SPV invests the proceeds in cash or other short-term assets. The SPV also enters into a credit protection agreement with the GSE pursuant to which the GSE pays the SPV monthly premium payments and the SPV compensates the GSE for covered losses on the reference mortgage loans. The SPV pays noteholders monthly interest payments based on the premium payments paid by the GSE and the performance on the invested note sale proceeds. The noteholders also receive a return of principal on a stated maturity date based on the initial investment amount, as reduced by any covered losses on the reference mortgage loans paid by the SPV or the GSE.

Risks Related to GSE Credit Risk Transfer Securities and GSE Credit-Linked Notes. GSE credit risk transfer securities are general obligations issued by a GSE and are unguaranteed and unsecured. GSE credit-linked notes are similar, except that the notes are issued by an SPV, rather than by a GSE, and the obligations of the SPV are collateralized by the note proceeds as invested by the SPV, which are invested in cash or short-term securities. Although both GSE credit risk transfer securities and GSE credit-linked notes are unguaranteed, obligations of an SPV are also not backstopped by the Department of Treasury or an obligation of a GSE.

The risks associated with these investments are different than the risks associated with an investment in mortgage-backed securities issued by GSEs or a private issuer. If a GSE fails to pay principal or interest on its credit risk transfers or goes through a bankruptcy, insolvency or similar proceeding, holders of such credit risk transfers will have no direct recourse to the underlying mortgage loans. In addition, some or all of the mortgage default risk associated with the underlying mortgage loans is transferred to noteholders. As a result, there can be no assurance that losses will not occur on an investment in GSE credit risk transfer securities or GSE credit-linked notes and Portfolios investing in these instruments may be exposed to the risk of loss on their investment. In addition, these investments are subject to prepayment risk.

In the case of GSE credit-linked notes, if a GSE fails to make a premium or other required payment to the SPV, the SPV may be unable to pay a noteholder the entire amount of interest or principal payable to the noteholder. In the event of a default on the obligations to noteholders, the SPV's principal and interest payment obligations to noteholders will be subordinated to the SPV's credit protection payment obligations to the GSE. Payment of such amounts to noteholders depends on the cash available in the trust from the loan proceeds and the GSE's premium payments.

Any income earned by the SPV on investments of loan proceeds is expected to be less than the interest payments amounts to be paid to noteholders of the GSE credit-linked notes and interest payments to noteholders will be reduced if the GSE fails to make premium payments to the SPV. An SPV's investment of loan proceeds may also be concentrated in the securities of a few number of issuers. A noteholder bears any investment losses on the allocable portion of the loan proceeds.

An SPV that issues GSE credit-linked notes may fall within the definition of a "commodity pool" under the Commodity Exchange Act. Certain GSEs are not registered as commodity pool operators in reliance on CFTC no-action relief, subject to certain conditions similar to those under CFTC Rule 4.13(a)(3), with respect to the operation of the SPV. If the GSE or SPV fails to comply with such conditions, noteholders that are investment vehicles, such as the Portfolios, may become ineligible to claim an exclusion from CFTC regulation, to the extent they are currently eligible to claim the exclusion. These Portfolios may consider steps in order to continue to qualify for exemption from CFTC regulation, or may determine to operate subject to CFTC regulation, which could cause such a Portfolio to incur increased costs.

Privately Issued Mortgage-Related Securities. Commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, private mortgage insurance companies, mortgage bankers and other secondary market issuers also create pass-through pools of conventional residential mortgage loans. Such issuers may be the originators and/or servicers of the underlying mortgage loans as well as the guarantors of the mortgage-related securities. Pools created by such non-governmental issuers generally offer a higher rate of interest than government and government-related pools because there are no direct or indirect government or agency guarantees of payments in the former pools. However, timely payment of interest and principal of these pools may be supported by various forms of insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance and letters of credit, which may be issued by governmental entities or private insurers. Such insurance and guarantees and the creditworthiness of the issuers thereof will be considered in determining whether a mortgage-related security meets the Trust's investment quality standards. There can be no

assurance that insurers or guarantors can meet their obligations under the insurance policies or guarantee arrangements. The Portfolios may buy mortgage-related securities without insurance or guarantees if, through an examination of the loan experience and practices of the originators/servicers and poolers, PIMCO determines that the securities meet a Portfolio's quality standards. Securities issued by certain private organizations may not be readily marketable. Please refer to "Illiquid Investments" below for further discussion of regulatory considerations and constraints relating to investment liquidity.

Privately issued mortgage-related securities are not subject to the same underwriting requirements for the underlying mortgages that are applicable to those mortgage-related securities that have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee. As a result, the mortgage loans underlying privately issued mortgage-related securities may, and frequently do, have less favorable collateral, credit risk or other underwriting characteristics than government or government-sponsored mortgage-related securities and have wider variances in a number of terms including interest rate, term, size, purpose and borrower characteristics. Mortgage pools underlying privately issued mortgage-related securities more frequently include second mortgages, high loan-to-value ratio mortgages and manufactured housing loans, in addition to commercial mortgages and other types of mortgages where a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee is not available. The coupon rates and maturities of the underlying mortgage loans in a privately-issued mortgage-related securities pool may vary to a greater extent than those included in a government guaranteed pool, and the pool may include subprime mortgage loans. Subprime loans are loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories or with a lower capacity to make timely payments on their loans. For these reasons, the loans underlying these securities have had in many cases higher default rates than those loans that meet government underwriting requirements.

The risk of non-payment is greater for mortgage-related securities that are backed by loans that were originated under weak underwriting standards, including loans made to borrowers with limited means to make repayment. A level of risk exists for all loans, although, historically, the poorest performing loans have been those classified as subprime. Other types of privately issued mortgage-related securities, such as those classified as pay-option adjustable rate or Alt-A have also performed poorly. Even loans classified as prime have experienced higher levels of delinquencies and defaults. The substantial decline in real property values across the U.S. has exacerbated the level of losses that investors in privately issued mortgage-related securities have experienced. It is not certain when these trends may reverse. Market factors that may adversely affect mortgage loan repayment include adverse economic conditions, unemployment, a decline in the value of real property, or an increase in interest rates.

Privately issued mortgage-related securities are not traded on an exchange and there may be a limited market for the securities, especially when there is a perceived weakness in the mortgage and real estate market sectors. Without an active trading market, mortgage-related securities held in a Portfolio's portfolio may be particularly difficult to value because of the complexities involved in assessing the value of the underlying mortgage loans.

The Portfolios may purchase privately issued mortgage-related securities that are originated, packaged and serviced by third party entities. It is possible these third parties could have interests that are in conflict with the holders of mortgage-related securities, and such holders (such as a Portfolio) could have rights against the third parties or their affiliates. For example, if a loan originator, servicer or its affiliates engaged in negligence or willful misconduct in carrying out its duties, then a holder of the mortgage-related security could seek recourse against the originator/servicer or its affiliates, as applicable. Also, as a loan originator/servicer, the originator/servicer or its affiliates may make certain representations and warranties regarding the quality of the mortgages and properties underlying a mortgage-related security. If one or more of those representations or warranties is false, then the holders of the mortgage-related securities (such as a Portfolio) could trigger an obligation of the originator/servicer or its affiliates, as applicable, to repurchase the mortgages from the issuing trust.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, many of the third parties that are legally bound by trust and other documents have failed to perform their respective duties, as stipulated in such trust and other documents, and investors have had limited success in enforcing terms. To the extent third party entities involved with privately issued mortgage-related securities are involved in litigation relating to the securities, actions may be taken that are adverse to the interests of holders of the mortgage-related securities, including the Portfolios. For example, third parties may seek to withhold proceeds due to holders of the mortgage-related securities, including the Portfolios, to cover legal or related costs. Any such action could result in losses to the Portfolios.

Mortgage-related securities that are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, are not subject to the Portfolios' industry concentration restrictions, set forth below under "Investment Restrictions," by virtue of the exclusion from that test available to all U.S. Government securities. The assets underlying privately issued mortgage-related securities may be represented by a portfolio of residential or commercial mortgages (including both whole mortgage loans and mortgage participation interests that may be senior or junior in terms of priority of repayment) or portfolios of mortgage pass-through securities issued or guaranteed by GNMA, FNMA or FHLMC. Mortgage loans underlying a mortgage-related security may in turn be insured or guaranteed by the FHA or the VA. In the case of privately issued mortgage-related securities whose underlying assets are neither U.S. Government securities nor U.S. Government-insured mortgages, to the extent that real properties securing such assets may be located in the same geographical region, the security may be subject to a greater risk of default than other comparable securities in the event of adverse economic, political or business developments that may affect such region and, ultimately, the ability of residential homeowners to make payments of principal and interest on the underlying mortgages.

PIMCO seeks to manage the portion of any Portfolio's assets committed to privately issued mortgage-related securities in a manner consistent with the Portfolio's investment objective, policies and overall portfolio risk profile. In determining whether and how much to invest in privately issued mortgage-related securities, and how to allocate those assets, PIMCO will consider a number of factors. These include, but are not limited to: (1) the nature of the borrowers (e.g., residential vs. commercial); (2) the collateral loan type (e.g., for residential: First Lien – Jumbo/Prime, First Lien – Alt-A, First Lien – Subprime, First Lien – Pay-Option or Second Lien; for commercial: Conduit, Large Loan or Single Asset / Single Borrower); and (3) in the case of residential loans, whether they are fixed rate or adjustable mortgages. Each of these criteria can cause privately issued mortgage-related securities to have differing primary economic characteristics and distinguishable risk factors and performance characteristics.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations ("CMOs"). A CMO is a debt obligation of a legal entity that is collateralized by mortgages and divided into classes. Similar to a bond, interest and prepaid principal is paid, in most cases, on a monthly basis. CMOs may be collateralized by whole mortgage loans or private mortgage bonds, but are more typically collateralized by portfolios of mortgage pass-through securities guaranteed by GNMA, FHLMC, or FNMA, and their income streams.

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 pre-payments. Actual maturity and average life will depend upon the pre-payment experience of the collateral. In the case of certain CMOs (known as "sequential pay" CMOs), payments of principal received from the pool of underlying mortgages, including pre-payments, are applied to the classes of CMOs in the order of their respective final distribution dates. Thus, no payment of principal will be made to any class of sequential pay CMOs until all other classes having an earlier final distribution date have been paid in full.

In a typical CMO transaction, a corporation ("issuer") issues multiple series (e.g., A, B, C, Z) of CMO bonds ("Bonds"). Proceeds of the Bond offering are used to purchase mortgages or mortgage pass-through certificates ("Collateral"). The Collateral is pledged to a third party trustee as security for the Bonds. Principal and interest payments from the Collateral are used to pay principal on the Bonds in the order A, B, C, Z. The Series A, B, and C Bonds all bear current interest. Interest on the Series Z Bond is accrued and added to principal and a like amount is paid as principal on the Series A, B, or C Bond currently being paid off. When the Series A, B, and C Bonds are paid in full, interest and principal on the Series Z Bond begins to be paid currently. CMOs may be less liquid and may exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage- or asset-backed securities.

As CMOs have evolved, some classes of CMO bonds have become more common. For example, the Portfolios may invest in parallel-pay and planned amortization class ("PAC") CMOs and multi-class pass through certificates. Parallel-pay CMOs and multi-class pass-through certificates are structured to provide payments of principal on each payment date to more than one class. These simultaneous payments are taken into account in calculating the stated maturity date or final distribution date of each class, which, as with other CMO and multi-class pass-through structures, must be retired by its stated maturity date or final distribution date but may be retired earlier. PACs generally require payments of a specified amount of principal on each payment date. PACs are parallel-pay CMOs with the required principal amount on such securities having the highest priority after interest has been paid to all classes. Any CMO or multi-class pass through structure that includes PAC securities must also have support tranches—known as support bonds, companion bonds or non-PAC bonds—which lend or absorb principal cash flows

to allow the PAC securities to maintain their stated maturities and final distribution dates within a range of actual prepayment experience. These support tranches are subject to a higher level of maturity risk compared to other mortgage-related securities, and usually provide a higher yield to compensate investors. If principal cash flows are received in amounts outside a pre-determined range such that the support bonds cannot lend or absorb sufficient cash flows to the PAC securities as intended, the PAC securities are subject to heightened maturity risk. Consistent with a Portfolio's investment objectives and policies, PIMCO may invest in various tranches of CMO bonds, including support bonds.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities. Commercial mortgage-backed securities include securities that reflect an interest in, and are secured by, mortgage loans on commercial real property. Many of the risks of investing in commercial mortgage-backed securities reflect the risks of investing in the real estate securing the underlying mortgage loans. These risks reflect the effects of local and other economic conditions on real estate markets, the ability of tenants to make loan payments, and the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants. Commercial mortgage-backed securities may be less liquid and exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage- or asset-backed securities.

Other Mortgage-Related Securities. Other mortgage-related securities include securities other than those described above that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property, including mortgage dollar rolls, CMO residuals or stripped mortgage-backed securities ("SMBS"). Other mortgage-related securities may be equity or debt securities issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, homebuilders, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks, partnerships, trusts and special purpose entities of the foregoing.

Mortgage-related securities include, among other things, securities that reflect an interest in reverse mortgages. In a reverse mortgage, a lender makes a loan to a homeowner based on the homeowner's equity in his or her home. While a homeowner must be age 62 or older to qualify for a reverse mortgage, reverse mortgages may have no income restrictions. Repayment of the interest or principal for the loan is generally not required until the homeowner dies, sells the home, or ceases to use the home as his or her primary residence.

There are three general types of reverse mortgages: (1) single-purpose reverse mortgages, which are offered by certain state and local government agencies and nonprofit organizations; (2) federally-insured reverse mortgages, which are backed by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; and (3) proprietary reverse mortgages, which are privately offered loans. A mortgage-related security may be backed by a single type of reverse mortgage. Reverse mortgage-related securities include agency and privately issued mortgage-related securities. The principal government guarantor of reverse mortgage-related securities is GNMA.

Reverse mortgage-related securities may be subject to risks different than other types of mortgage-related securities due to the unique nature of the underlying loans. The date of repayment for such loans is uncertain and may occur sooner or later than anticipated. The timing of payments for the corresponding mortgage-related security may be uncertain. Because reverse mortgages are offered only to persons 62 and older and there may be no income restrictions, the loans may react differently than traditional home loans to market events. Additionally, there can be no assurance that service providers to reverse mortgage trusts ("RMTs") will diligently and appropriately execute their duties with respect to servicing such trusts. As a result, investors (which may include the Portfolios) in notes issued by RMTs may be deprived of payments to which they are entitled. This could result in losses to the Portfolios. Investors, including the Portfolios, may determine to pursue negotiations or legal claims or otherwise seek compensation from RMT service providers in certain instances. This may involve the Portfolios incurring costs and expenses associated with such actions.

CMO Residuals. CMO residuals are mortgage securities issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, homebuilders, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks and special purpose entities of the foregoing.

The cash flow generated by the mortgage assets underlying a series of CMOs is applied first to make required payments of principal and interest on the CMOs and second to pay the related administrative expenses and any management fee of the issuer. The residual in a CMO structure generally represents the interest in any excess cash flow remaining after making the foregoing payments. Each payment of such excess cash flow to a holder of the related CMO residual represents income and/or a return of capital. The amount of residual cash flow resulting from a CMO

will depend on, among other things, the characteristics of the mortgage assets, the coupon rate of each class of CMO, prevailing interest rates, the amount of administrative expenses and the pre-payment experience on the mortgage assets. In particular, the yield to maturity on CMO residuals is extremely sensitive to pre-payments on the related underlying mortgage assets, in the same manner as an interest-only (“IO”) class of stripped mortgage-backed securities. See “Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities” below. In addition, if a series of a CMO includes a class that bears interest at an adjustable rate, the yield to maturity on the related CMO residual will also be extremely sensitive to changes in the level of the index upon which interest rate adjustments are based. As described below with respect to stripped mortgage-backed securities, in certain circumstances a Portfolio may fail to recoup fully its initial investment in a CMO residual.

CMO residuals are generally purchased and sold by institutional investors through several investment banking firms acting as brokers or dealers. Transactions in CMO residuals are generally completed only after careful review of the characteristics of the securities in question. In addition, CMO residuals may, or pursuant to an exemption therefrom, may not have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”). CMO residuals, whether or not registered under the 1933 Act, may be subject to certain restrictions on transferability. Please refer to “Illiquid Investments” below for further discussion of regulatory considerations and constraints relating to investment liquidity.

Adjustable Rate Mortgage-Backed Securities. Adjustable rate mortgage-backed securities (“ARMBSs”) have interest rates that reset at periodic intervals. Acquiring ARMBSs permits a Portfolio to participate in increases in prevailing current interest rates through periodic adjustments in the coupons of mortgages underlying the pool on which ARMBSs are based. Such ARMBSs generally have higher current yield and lower price fluctuations than is the case with more traditional fixed income debt securities of comparable rating and maturity. In addition, when prepayments of principal are made on the underlying mortgages during periods of rising interest rates, a Portfolio can reinvest the proceeds of such prepayments at rates higher than those at which they were previously invested. Mortgages underlying most ARMBSs, however, have limits on the allowable annual or lifetime increases that can be made in the interest rate that the mortgagor pays. Therefore, if current interest rates rise above such limits over the period of the limitation, a Portfolio, when holding an ARMBS, does not benefit from further increases in interest rates. Moreover, when interest rates are in excess of coupon rates (i.e., the rates being paid by mortgagors) of the mortgages, ARMBSs behave more like fixed income securities and less like adjustable rate securities and are subject to the risks associated with fixed income securities. In addition, during periods of rising interest rates, increases in the coupon rate of adjustable rate mortgages generally lag current market interest rates slightly, thereby creating the potential for capital depreciation on such securities.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities. SMBS are derivative multi-class mortgage securities. SMBS may be issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government, or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks and special purpose entities of the foregoing.

SMBS are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions on a pool of mortgage assets. A common type of SMBS will have one class receiving some of the interest and most of the principal from the mortgage assets, while the other class will receive most of the interest and the remainder of the principal. In the most extreme case, one class will receive all of the interest (the “IO” class), while the other class will receive all of the principal (the principal-only or “PO” class). The yield to maturity on an IO class is extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including pre-payments) on the related underlying mortgage assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on a Portfolio’s yield to maturity from these securities. If the underlying mortgage assets experience greater than anticipated pre-payments of principal, a Portfolio may fail to recoup some or all of its initial investment in these securities even if the security is in one of the highest rating categories.

Collateralized Bond Obligations, Collateralized Loan Obligations and other Collateralized Debt Obligations. The Portfolios may invest in each of collateralized bond obligations (“CBOs”), collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”), other collateralized debt obligations (“CDOs”) and other similarly structured securities. CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs are types of asset-backed securities. A CBO is a trust which is often backed by a diversified pool of high risk, below investment grade fixed income securities. The collateral can be from many different types of fixed income securities such as high yield debt, residential privately issued mortgage-related securities, commercial privately issued mortgage-related securities, trust preferred securities and emerging market debt. 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. Other CDOs are trusts backed by other types of assets representing obligations of various parties. CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs may charge management fees and administrative expenses.

For CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs, the cash flows from the trust are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. The riskiest portion is the “equity” tranche which bears the bulk of defaults from the bonds or loans in the trust and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches from default in all but the most severe circumstances. Since they are partially protected from defaults, senior tranches from a CBO trust, CLO trust or trust of another CDO typically have higher ratings and lower yields than their underlying securities, and can be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, CBO, CLO or other CDO tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults, as well as aversion to CBO, CLO or other CDO securities as a class.

The risks of an investment in a CBO, CLO or other CDO depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the instrument in which a Portfolio invests. Normally, CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws. Please refer to “Illiquid Investments” below for further discussion of regulatory considerations and constraints relating to investment liquidity. In addition to the normal risks associated with fixed income securities discussed elsewhere in this Statement of Additional Information and the Portfolios’ Prospectuses (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 are 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 Portfolios 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.

Asset-Backed Securities. Asset-backed securities (“ABS”) are bonds backed by pools of loans or other receivables. ABS 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. ABS are issued through special purpose vehicles that are bankruptcy remote from the issuer of the collateral. The credit quality of an ABS transaction depends on the performance of the underlying assets. To protect ABS investors from the possibility that some borrowers could miss payments or even default on their loans, ABS include various forms of credit enhancement.

Some ABS, particularly home equity loan transactions, are subject to interest-rate risk and prepayment risk. A change in interest rates can affect the pace of payments on the underlying loans, which in turn, affects total return on the securities. ABS also carry credit or default risk. If many borrowers on the underlying loans default, losses could exceed the credit enhancement level and result in losses to investors in an ABS transaction. Additionally, the value of ABS is subject to risks associated with the servicers’ performance. In some circumstances, a servicer’s or originator’s mishandling of documentation related to the underlying collateral (e.g., failure to properly document a security interest in the underlying collateral) may affect the rights of the security holders in and to the underlying collateral. Finally, ABS have structure risk due to a unique characteristic known as early amortization, or early payout, risk. Built into the structure of most ABS are triggers for early payout, designed to protect investors from losses. These triggers are unique to each transaction and can include: a big rise in defaults on the underlying loans, a sharp drop in the credit enhancement level, or even the bankruptcy of the originator. Once early amortization begins, all incoming loan payments (after expenses are paid) are used to pay investors as quickly as possible based upon a predetermined priority of payment.

Consistent with a Portfolio’s investment objectives and policies, PIMCO also may invest in other types of asset-backed securities.

Real Estate Assets and Related Derivatives

Certain Portfolios and Underlying PIMCO Funds (in particular, the PIMCO RealEstateRealReturn Strategy Fund) may generally gain exposure to the real estate sector by investing in real estate-linked derivatives, real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), and common, preferred and convertible securities of issuers in real estate-related industries. These Portfolios and Underlying PIMCO Funds may also invest in loans or other investments secured by real estate and may, as a result of default, foreclosure or otherwise, take possession of and hold real estate as a direct owner (see “Loans and Other Indebtedness, Loan Participations and Assignments” below). Each of these types of investments are subject, directly or indirectly, to risks associated with ownership of real estate, including changes in the general economic climate or local conditions (such as an oversupply of space or a reduction in demand for space), loss to casualty or condemnation, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, zoning law amendments, changes in interest rates, overbuilding and increased competition, including competition based on rental rates, variations in market value, changes in the financial condition of tenants, changes in operating costs, attractiveness and location of the properties, adverse changes in the real estate markets generally or in specific sectors of the real estate industry and possible environmental liabilities. Real estate-related investments may entail leverage and may be highly volatile.

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 generally not taxed on the income distributed to shareholders. REITs are subject to management fees and other expenses, and so Portfolios and the Underlying PIMCO Funds that invest in REITs will bear their proportionate share of the costs of the REITs’ operations. Dividends received by a Portfolio from a REIT generally will not constitute qualified dividend income. REITs may not provide complete tax information to a Portfolio until after the calendar year-end. Consequently, because of the delay, it may be necessary for a Portfolio to request permission from the IRS to extend the deadline for issuance of Form 1099-DIV.

There are three general categories of REITs: Equity REITs, Mortgage REITs and Hybrid REITs. Equity REITs invest primarily in direct fee ownership or leasehold ownership of real property; they derive most of their income from rents. Mortgage REITs invest mostly in mortgages on real estate, which may secure construction, development or long-term loans, and the main source of their income is mortgage interest payments. Hybrid REITs hold both ownership and mortgage interests in real estate.

Along with the risks common to different types of real estate-related securities, REITs, no matter the type, involve additional risk factors. These include poor performance by the REIT’s manager, changes to the tax laws, and failure by the REIT to qualify for tax-free distribution of income or exemption under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). Furthermore, REITs are not diversified and are heavily dependent on cash flow. Investments in REIT equity securities could require a Portfolio to accrue and distribute income not yet received by the Portfolio. On the other hand, investments in REIT equity securities can also result in a Portfolio’s receipt of cash in excess of the REIT’s earnings; if the Portfolio distributes such amounts, such distribution could constitute a return of capital to Portfolio shareholders for federal income tax purposes. A Portfolio or some of the REITs in which a Portfolio may invest may be permitted to hold senior or residual interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits (“REMICs”) or debt or equity interests in taxable mortgage pools (“TMPs”). A Portfolio may also hold interests in “Re-REMICs,” which are interests in securitizations formed by the contribution of asset backed or other similar securities into a trust which then issues securities in various tranches. The Portfolios may participate in the creation of a Re-REMIC by contributing assets to the trust and receiving junior and/or senior securities in return. An interest in a Re-REMIC security may be riskier than the securities originally held by and contributed to the trust, and the holders of the Re-REMIC securities will bear the costs associated with the securitization.

Bank Obligations

Bank obligations in which the Portfolios may invest include certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances, and fixed time deposits. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against funds deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified return. Bankers’ acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange, normally drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are “accepted” by a bank, meaning, in effect, that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity. Fixed time deposits are bank obligations payable at a stated maturity date and bearing interest at a fixed rate. Fixed time deposits may be withdrawn on demand by the investor, but may be subject to early withdrawal penalties which vary depending

upon market conditions and the remaining maturity of the obligation. There are no contractual restrictions on the right to transfer a beneficial interest in a fixed time deposit to a third party, although there is no market for such deposits. A Portfolio may limit investments in fixed time deposits which: (1) are not subject to prepayment; or (2) provide for withdrawal penalties upon prepayment (other than overnight deposits). Please refer to “Illiquid Investments” below for further discussion of regulatory considerations and constraints relating to investment liquidity.

The activities of U.S. banks and most foreign banks are subject to comprehensive regulations which, in the case of U.S. regulations, have undergone substantial changes in the past decade and are currently subject to legislative and regulatory scrutiny. The enactment of new legislation or regulations, as well as changes in interpretation and enforcement of current laws, may affect the manner of operations and profitability of U.S. and foreign banks. Significant developments in the U.S. banking industry have included increased competition from other types of financial institutions, increased acquisition activity and geographic expansion. Banks may be particularly susceptible to certain economic factors, such as interest rate changes and adverse developments in the market for real estate. Fiscal and monetary policy and general economic cycles can affect the availability and cost of funds, loan demand and asset quality and thereby impact the earnings and financial conditions of banks.

The *PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio* may invest in the same types of bank obligations as the other *Portfolios*, but they must be U.S. dollar-denominated. Subject to the Trust’s limitation on concentration of no more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers in a particular industry, as described in the “Investment Restrictions” section below, there is no additional limitation on the amount of a Portfolio’s assets which may be invested in obligations of foreign banks which meet the conditions set forth herein.

Obligations of foreign banks involve somewhat different investment risks than those affecting obligations of United States banks, including the possibilities that their liquidity could be impaired because of future political and economic developments, that their obligations may be less marketable than comparable obligations of United States banks, that a foreign jurisdiction might impose withholding taxes on interest income payable on those obligations, that foreign deposits may be seized or nationalized, that foreign governmental restrictions such as exchange controls may be adopted which might adversely affect the payment of principal and interest on those obligations and that the selection of those obligations may be more difficult because there may be less publicly available information concerning foreign banks or the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements applicable to foreign banks may differ from those applicable to United States banks. Foreign banks are not generally subject to examination by any United States Government agency or instrumentality.

Loans and Other Indebtedness, Loan Participations and Assignments

Each Portfolio, and certain Underlying PIMCO Funds, may purchase indebtedness and participations in commercial loans, as well as interests and/or servicing or similar rights in such loans. Such instruments may be secured or unsecured and may be newly-originated (and may be specifically designed for a Portfolio). Indebtedness is different from traditional debt securities in that debt securities are part of a large issue of securities to the public whereas indebtedness may not be a security and may represent a specific commercial loan to a borrower. Loan participations typically represent direct participation, together with other parties, in a loan to a corporate borrower, and generally are offered by banks or other financial institutions or lending syndicates. The Portfolios may participate in such syndications, or can buy part of a loan, becoming a part lender. When purchasing indebtedness and loan participations, a Portfolio assumes the credit risk associated with the corporate borrower and may assume the credit risk associated with an interposed bank or other financial intermediary. The indebtedness and loan participations that a Portfolio may acquire may not be rated by any nationally recognized rating service.

A loan is often administered by an agent bank acting as agent for all holders. The agent bank administers the terms of the loan, as specified in the loan agreement. In addition, the agent bank is normally responsible for the collection of principal and interest payments from the corporate borrower and the apportionment of these payments to the credit of all institutions which are parties to the loan agreement. Unless, under the terms of the loan or other indebtedness, a Portfolio has direct recourse against the corporate borrower, the Portfolio may have to rely on the agent bank or other financial intermediary to apply appropriate credit remedies against a corporate borrower.

A financial institution’s employment as agent bank might be terminated in the event that it fails to observe a requisite standard of care or becomes insolvent. A successor agent bank would generally be appointed to replace the terminated agent bank, and assets held by the agent bank under the loan agreement should remain available to holders

of such indebtedness. However, if assets held by the agent bank for the benefit of a Portfolio were determined to be subject to the claims of the agent bank's general creditors, the Portfolio might incur certain costs and delays in realizing payment on a loan or loan participation and could suffer a loss of principal and/or interest. In situations involving other interposed financial institutions (e.g., an insurance company or governmental agency) similar risks may arise.

Purchasers of loans and other forms of direct indebtedness depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the corporate borrower for payment of principal and interest. If a Portfolio does not receive scheduled interest or principal payments on such indebtedness, the Portfolio's share price and yield could be adversely affected. Loans that are fully secured offer a Portfolio more protection than an unsecured loan in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal. However, there is no assurance that the liquidation of collateral from a secured loan would satisfy the corporate borrower's obligation, or that the collateral can be liquidated. In the event of the bankruptcy of a borrower, a Portfolio could experience delays or limitations in its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing a loan.

The Portfolios may acquire loan participations with credit quality comparable to that of issuers of its securities investments. Indebtedness of companies whose creditworthiness is poor involves substantially greater risks, and may be highly speculative. Some companies may never pay off their indebtedness, or may pay only a small fraction of the amount owed. Consequently, when acquiring indebtedness of companies with poor credit, a Portfolio bears a substantial risk of losing the entire amount of the instrument acquired. The Portfolios may make purchases of indebtedness and loan participations to achieve income and/or capital appreciation.

Certain Portfolios that are diversified limit the amount of their total assets that they will invest in any one issuer and all Portfolios limit the amount of their total assets that they will invest in issuers within the same industry (see "Investment Restrictions"). For purposes of these limits, a Portfolio generally will treat the corporate borrower as the "issuer" of indebtedness held by the Portfolio. In the case of loan participations where a bank or other lending institution serves as a financial intermediary between a Portfolio and the corporate borrower, if the participation does not shift to the Portfolio the direct debtor-creditor relationship with the corporate borrower, the Portfolios will treat both the lending bank or other lending institution and the corporate borrower as "issuers" for purposes of a Portfolio's policy with respect to diversification under Fundamental Investment Restriction 2 below in accordance with written guidance from the staff of the SEC. Treating a financial intermediary as an issuer of indebtedness may restrict a Portfolio's ability to invest in indebtedness related to a single financial intermediary even if the underlying borrowers represent many different companies.

Loans and other types of direct indebtedness (which a Portfolio may originate, acquire or otherwise gain exposure to) may not be readily marketable and may be subject to restrictions on resale. In some cases, negotiations involved in disposing of indebtedness may require weeks to complete. Consequently, some indebtedness may be difficult or impossible to dispose of readily at what PIMCO believes to be a fair price. In addition, valuation of illiquid indebtedness involves a greater degree of judgment in determining a Portfolio's net asset value than if that value were based on available market quotations, and could result in significant variations in the Portfolio's daily share price. At the same time, some loan interests are traded among certain financial institutions and accordingly may be deemed liquid. As the market for different types of indebtedness develops, the liquidity of these instruments is expected to improve. Please refer to "Illiquid Investments" below for further discussion of regulatory considerations and constraints relating to investment liquidity. Acquisitions of loan participations are considered to be debt obligations for purposes of the Trust's investment restriction relating to the lending of funds or assets by a Portfolio.

Acquisition of loans through a purchase of a loan or a direct assignment of a financial institution's interests with respect to the loan may involve additional risks to the Portfolios. The purchaser of an assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations under the loan agreement with the same rights and obligations as the assigning lender. Assignments may, however, be arranged through private negotiations between potential assignees and potential assignors, and the rights and obligations acquired by the purchaser of an assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning lender. For example, if a loan is foreclosed, a Portfolio could become owner, in whole or in part, of any collateral, which could include, among other assets, real estate or other real or personal property, and would bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and holding or disposing of the collateral. In addition, it is conceivable that under emerging legal theories of lender liability, a Portfolio could be held liable as a co-lender. It is unclear whether loans and other forms of direct indebtedness offer securities law protections against fraud and misrepresentation. In the absence of definitive regulatory guidance, the Portfolios rely on PIMCO's research in an attempt to avoid situations where fraud or misrepresentation could adversely affect the Portfolios.

Certain Portfolios may make, participate in or acquire debtor-in-possession financings (commonly known as “DIP financings”). DIP financings are arranged when an entity seeks the protections of the bankruptcy court under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. These financings allow the entity to continue its business operations while reorganizing under Chapter 11. Such financings constitute senior liens on unencumbered security (i.e., security not subject to other creditors’ claims). There is a risk that the entity will not emerge from Chapter 11 and be forced to liquidate its assets under Chapter 7 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. In the event of liquidation, a Portfolio’s only recourse will be against the property securing the DIP financing.

Each Portfolio may act as the originator for direct loans to a borrower. Direct loans between a Portfolio and a borrower may not be administered by an underwriter or agent bank. The Portfolios may provide financing to commercial borrowers directly or through companies acquired (or created) and owned by or otherwise affiliated with one or more Portfolios. The terms of the direct loans are negotiated with borrowers in private transactions. A direct loan may be secured or unsecured.

In determining whether to make a direct loan, a Portfolio will rely primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower and/or any collateral for payment of interest and repayment of principal. In making a direct loan, a Portfolio is exposed to the risk that the borrower may default or become insolvent and, consequently, that the Portfolio will lose money on the loan. Furthermore, direct loans may subject a Portfolio to liquidity and interest rate risk and certain direct loans may be deemed illiquid. Direct loans are not publicly traded and may not have a secondary market. The lack of a secondary market for direct loans may have an adverse impact on the ability of a Portfolio to dispose of a direct loan and/or to value the direct loan.

When engaging in direct lending, a Portfolio’s performance may depend, in part, on the ability of the Portfolio to originate loans on advantageous terms. In originating and purchasing loans, a Portfolio will often compete with a broad spectrum of lenders. Increased competition for, or a diminishment in the available supply of, qualifying loans could result in lower yields on and/or less advantageous terms of such loans, which could reduce Portfolio performance.

As part of its lending activities, a Portfolio may originate loans to companies that are experiencing significant financial or business difficulties, including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings. Although the terms of such financing may result in significant financial returns to the Portfolio, they involve a substantial degree of risk. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful financing to companies experiencing significant business and financial difficulties is unusually high. Different types of assets may be used as collateral for a Portfolio’s loans and, accordingly, the valuation of and risks associated with such collateral will vary by loan. There is no assurance that a Portfolio will correctly evaluate the value of the assets collateralizing the Portfolio’s loans or the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a company that the Portfolio funds, the Portfolio may lose all or part of the amounts advanced to the borrower or may be required to accept collateral with a value less than the amount of the loan advanced by the Portfolio or its affiliates to the borrower. Furthermore, in the event of a default by a borrower, a Portfolio may have difficulty disposing of the assets used as collateral for a loan.

Various state licensing requirements could apply to a Portfolio with respect to the origination, acquisition, holding, servicing, foreclosure and/or disposition of loans and similar assets. The licensing requirements could apply depending on the location of the borrower, the location of the collateral securing the loan, or the location where the Portfolio or PIMCO operates or has offices. In states in which it is licensed, a Portfolio or PIMCO will be required to comply with applicable laws and regulations, including consumer protection and anti-fraud laws, which could impose restrictions on the Portfolio’s or PIMCO’s ability to take certain actions to protect the value of its holdings in such assets and impose compliance costs. Failure to comply with such laws and regulations could lead to, among other penalties, a loss of a Portfolio’s or PIMCO’s license, which in turn could require the Portfolio to divest assets located in or secured by real property located in that state. These risks will also apply to issuers and entities in which a Portfolio invests that hold similar assets, as well as any origination company or servicer in which the Portfolio owns an interest. Loan origination and servicing companies are routinely involved in legal proceedings concerning matters that arise in the ordinary course of their business. These legal proceedings range from actions involving a single plaintiff to class action lawsuits with potentially tens of thousands of class members. In addition, a number of participants in the loan origination and servicing industry (including control persons of industry participants) have been the subject of regulatory actions by state regulators, including state Attorneys General, and by the federal government. Governmental investigations, examinations or regulatory actions, or private lawsuits, including purported class action lawsuits, may

adversely affect such companies' financial results. To the extent a Portfolio seeks to engage in origination and/or servicing directly, or has a financial interest in, or is otherwise affiliated with, an origination or servicing company, the Portfolio will be subject to enhanced risks of litigation, regulatory actions and other proceedings. As a result, a Portfolio may be required to pay legal fees, settlement costs, damages, penalties or other charges, any or all of which could materially adversely affect the Portfolio and its holdings.

Senior Loans

To the extent the Portfolios invest in senior loans, including bank loans, the Portfolios may be subject to greater levels of credit risk, call risk, settlement risk and liquidity risk, than portfolios that do not invest in such investments. These instruments are considered predominantly speculative with respect to an issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments, and may be more volatile than other types of investments. An economic downturn or individual corporate developments could adversely affect the market for these instruments and reduce the Portfolio's ability to sell these instruments at an advantageous time or price. An economic downturn would generally lead to a higher non-payment rate and, a senior loan may lose significant market value before a default occurs. In addition, the senior loans in which the Portfolios invest may not be listed on any exchange and a secondary market for such loans may be less liquid than markets for other instruments. Consequently, transactions in senior loans may involve greater costs than transactions in more actively traded instruments. Restrictions on transfers in loan agreements, a lack of publicly-available information, irregular trading activity and wide bid/ask spreads among other factors, may, in certain circumstances, make senior loans difficult to value accurately or sell at an advantageous time or price than other types of securities or instruments. These factors may result in a Portfolio being unable to realize full value for the senior loans and/or may result in a Portfolio not receiving the proceeds from a sale of a senior loan for an extended period after such sale, each of which could result in losses to a Portfolio. Senior loans may have extended trade settlement periods, which may result in sale proceeds not being immediately available to a Portfolio. As a result, transactions in senior loans that settle on a delayed basis may limit a Portfolio's ability to make additional investments or satisfy the Portfolio's redemption obligations. A Portfolio may seek to satisfy any short-term liquidity needs resulting from an extended trade settlement process by, among other things, selling portfolio assets, holding additional cash or entering into temporary borrowing arrangements with banks and other potential funding sources. If an issuer of a senior loan prepays or redeems the loan prior to maturity, a Portfolio may have to reinvest the proceeds in instruments that pay lower interest rates. Senior loans may not be considered securities under the federal securities laws. In such circumstances, fewer legal protections may be available with respect to a Portfolio's investment in senior loans. In particular, if a senior loan is not considered a security under the federal securities laws, certain legal protections normally available to securities investors under the federal securities laws, such as those against fraud and misrepresentation, may not be available. Senior loans in which a Portfolio invests may be collateralized, although the loans may not be fully collateralized and the collateral may be unavailable or insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower. A Portfolio may have limited rights to exercise remedies against such collateral or a borrower and loan agreements may impose certain procedures that delay receipt of the proceeds of collateral or require a Portfolio to act collectively with other creditors to exercise its rights with respect to a senior loan. Because of the risks involved in investing in senior loans, an investment in a Portfolio that invests in such instruments should be considered speculative.

Senior loans that are covenant-lite obligations contain fewer maintenance covenants than other types of loans, or no maintenance covenants, and may not include terms that allow the lender to monitor the performance of the borrower and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. Covenant-lite obligations may carry more risk than traditional loans as they allow borrowers to engage in activities that would otherwise be difficult or impossible under a covenant-heavy loan agreement. In the event of default, covenant-lite obligations may exhibit diminished recovery values as the lender may not have the opportunity to negotiate with the borrower prior to default. A Portfolio may have a greater risk of loss on investments in covenant-lite obligations as compared to investments in traditional loans.

Secondary trades of senior loans may have extended settlement periods. Any settlement of a secondary market purchase of senior loans in the ordinary course, on a settlement date beyond the period expected by loan market participants (i.e., T+7 for par/near par loans and T+20 for distressed loans, in other words more than seven or twenty business days beyond the trade date, respectively) is subject to the "delayed compensation" rules prescribed by the Loan Syndications and Trading Association ("LSTA") and addressed in the LSTA's standard loan documentation for par/near par trades and for distressed trades. "Delayed compensation" is a pricing adjustment comprised of certain interest and fees, which is payable between the parties to a secondary loan trade. The LSTA introduced a requirements-based rules program in order to incentivize shorter settlement times for secondary transactions and

discourage certain delay tactics that create friction in the loan syndications market by, among other things, mandating that the buyer of a senior loan satisfy certain “basic requirements” as prescribed by the LSTA no later than T+5 in order for the buyer to receive the benefit of interest and other fees accruing on the purchased loan from and after T+7 for par/near par loans (for distressed trades, T+20) until the settlement date, subject to certain specific exceptions. These “basic requirements” generally require a buyer to execute the required trade documentation and to be, and remain, financially able to settle the trade no later than T+7 for par/near par loans (and T+20 for distressed trades). In addition, buyers are required to fund the purchase price for a secondary trade upon receiving notice from the agent of the effectiveness of the trade in the agent’s loan register. A Portfolio, as a buyer of a senior loan in the secondary market, would need to meet these “basic requirements” or risk forfeiting all or some portion of the interest and other fees accruing on the loan from and after T+7 for par/near par loans (for distressed trades, T+20) until the settlement date. The “delayed compensation” mechanism does not mitigate the other risks of delayed settlement or other risks associated with investments in senior loans.

Investors should be aware that a Portfolio’s investment in a senior loan may result in a Portfolio or PIMCO receiving information about the issuer that may be deemed material, non-public information. Under such circumstances, the Portfolios’ investment opportunities may be limited, as trading in securities of such issuer may be restricted. Additionally, PIMCO may seek to avoid receiving material, non-public information about issuers of senior loans. As a result, PIMCO may forgo certain investment opportunities or be disadvantaged as compared to other investors that do not restrict information that they receive from senior loan issuers. Please see “Portfolio Managers—Conflicts of Interest—Investment Opportunities” below for more information.

Trade Claims

The Portfolios and certain Underlying PIMCO Funds may purchase trade claims and similar obligations or claims against companies in bankruptcy proceedings. Trade claims are non-securitized rights of payment arising from obligations that typically arise when vendors and suppliers extend credit to a company by offering payment terms for products and services. If the company files for bankruptcy, payments on these trade claims stop and the claims are subject to compromise along with the other debts of the company. Trade claims may be purchased directly from the creditor or through brokers. There is no guarantee that a debtor will ever be able to satisfy its trade claim obligations. Trade claims are subject to the risks associated with low-quality obligations.

Corporate Debt Securities

A Portfolio’s investments in U.S. dollar or foreign currency-denominated corporate debt securities of domestic or foreign issuers are limited to corporate debt securities (corporate bonds, debentures, notes and other similar corporate debt instruments, including convertible securities) which meet the minimum ratings criteria set forth for the Portfolio, or, if unrated, are in PIMCO’s opinion comparable in quality to corporate debt securities in which the Portfolio may invest.

The rate of interest on a corporate debt security may be fixed, floating or variable, and may vary inversely with respect to a reference rate. The rate of return or return of principal on some debt obligations may be linked or indexed to the level of exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and a foreign currency or currencies. Debt securities may be acquired with warrants attached.

Securities rated Baa and BBB are the lowest which are considered “investment grade” obligations. Moody’s describes securities rated Baa as judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics. S&P describes securities rated BBB as exhibiting adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Fitch describes securities rated BBB as having good credit quality with current low expectations of default. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity. For a discussion of securities rated below investment grade, see “High Yield Securities (“Junk Bonds”) and Securities of Distressed Companies” below. The Portfolios may invest in debt securities that are rated in any category established by one or more independent rating organizations or that are unrated.

High Yield Securities (“Junk Bonds”) and Securities of Distressed Companies

Investments in securities rated below investment grade that are eligible for purchase by certain Portfolios, and in particular, by the PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond and PIMCO High Yield Portfolios, are described as “speculative” by Moody’s, S&P and Fitch. Investment in lower rated corporate debt securities (“high yield securities” or “junk bonds”) and securities of distressed companies generally provides greater income and increased opportunity for capital appreciation than investments in higher quality securities, but they also typically entail greater price volatility and principal and income risk. Securities of distressed companies include both debt and equity securities. High yield securities and debt securities of distressed companies are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer’s continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. Issuers of high yield and distressed company securities may be involved in restructurings or bankruptcy proceedings that may not be successful. Analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers of debt securities that are high yield or debt securities of distressed companies may be more complex than for issuers of higher quality debt securities.

High yield securities and debt securities of distressed companies may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than investment grade securities. The prices of these securities have been found to be less sensitive to interest-rate changes than higher-rated investments, but more sensitive to adverse economic downturns or individual corporate developments. A projection of an economic downturn, for example, could cause a decline in prices of high yield securities and debt securities of distressed companies because the advent of a recession could lessen the ability of a highly leveraged company to make principal and interest payments on its debt securities, and a high yield security may lose significant market value before a default occurs. If an issuer of securities defaults, in addition to risking payment of all or a portion of interest and principal, the Portfolios by investing in such securities, may incur additional expenses to seek recovery of their respective investments. In the case of securities structured as zero-coupon or pay-in-kind securities, their market prices are affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes, and therefore tend to be more volatile than securities which pay interest periodically and in cash. PIMCO seeks to reduce these risks through diversification, credit analysis and attention to current developments and trends in both the economy and financial markets.

High yield and distressed company securities may not be listed on any exchange and a secondary market for such securities may be comparatively illiquid relative to markets for other more liquid fixed income securities. Consequently, transactions in high yield and distressed company securities may involve greater costs than transactions in more actively traded securities, which could adversely affect the price at which the Portfolios could sell a high yield or distressed company security, and could adversely affect the daily net asset value of the shares. A lack of publicly-available information, irregular trading activity and wide bid/ask spreads among other factors, may, in certain circumstances, make high yield debt more difficult to sell at an advantageous time or price than other types of securities or instruments. These factors may result in a Portfolio being unable to realize full value for these securities and/or may result in a Portfolio not receiving the proceeds from a sale of a high yield or distressed company security for an extended period after such sale, each of which could result in losses to the Portfolio. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of high yield and distressed company securities, especially in a thinly-traded market. When secondary markets for high yield and distressed company securities are less liquid than the market for other types of securities, it may be more difficult to value the securities because such valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a greater role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available. PIMCO seeks to minimize the risks of investing in all securities through diversification, in-depth analysis and attention to current market developments.

The use of credit ratings as the sole method of evaluating high yield securities and debt securities of distressed companies can involve certain risks. For example, credit ratings evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments of a debt security, not the market value risk of a security. Also, credit rating agencies may fail to change credit ratings in a timely fashion to reflect events since the security was last rated. PIMCO does not rely solely on credit ratings when selecting debt securities for a Portfolio, and develops its own independent analysis of issuer credit quality. If a credit rating agency changes the rating of a debt security held by a Portfolio, the Portfolio may retain the security if PIMCO deems it in the best interest of shareholders.

Creditor Liability and Participation on Creditors' Committees

Generally, when a Portfolio holds bonds or other similar fixed income securities of an issuer, the Portfolio becomes a creditor of the issuer. If a Portfolio is a creditor of an issuer it may be subject to challenges related to the securities that it holds, either in connection with the bankruptcy of the issuer or in connection with another action brought by other creditors of the issuer, shareholders of the issuer or the issuer itself. Although under no obligation to do so, PIMCO, as investment adviser to a Portfolio, may from time to time have an opportunity to consider, on behalf of a Portfolio and other similarly situated clients, negotiating or otherwise participating in the restructuring of the Portfolio's portfolio investment or the issuer of such investment. PIMCO, in its judgment and discretion and based on the considerations deemed by PIMCO to be relevant, may believe that it is in the best interests of a Portfolio to negotiate or otherwise participate in such restructuring. Accordingly, and subject to applicable procedures approved by the Board of Trustees, a Portfolio may from time to time participate on committees formed by creditors to negotiate with the management of financially troubled issuers of securities held by the Portfolio. Such participation may subject a Portfolio to expenses such as legal fees and may make a Portfolio an "insider" of the issuer for purposes of the federal securities laws, and therefore may restrict such Portfolio's ability to trade in or acquire additional positions in a particular security when it might otherwise desire to do so. Participation by a Portfolio on such committees also may expose the Portfolio to potential liabilities under the federal bankruptcy laws or other laws governing the rights of creditors and debtors. Similarly, subject to the above-mentioned procedures, PIMCO may actively participate in bankruptcy court and related proceedings on behalf of a Portfolio in order to protect the Portfolio's interests in connection with a restructuring transaction, and PIMCO may cause a Portfolio to enter into an agreement reasonably indemnifying third parties or advancing from the Portfolio's assets any legal fees or other costs to third parties, including parties involved in or assisting the Portfolio with a restructuring transaction, such as trustees, servicers and other third parties. Further, PIMCO has the authority, subject to the above-mentioned procedures, to represent the Trust, or any Portfolio(s) thereof, on creditors' committees (or similar committees) or otherwise in connection with the restructuring of an issuer's debt and generally with respect to challenges related to the securities held by the Portfolio relating to the bankruptcy of an issuer or in connection with another action brought by other creditors of the issuer, shareholders of the issuer or the issuer itself.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities

Variable and floating rate securities provide for a periodic adjustment in the interest rate paid on the obligations. The terms of such obligations must provide that interest rates are adjusted periodically based upon an interest rate adjustment index as provided in the respective obligations. The adjustment intervals may be regular, and range from daily up to annually, or may be event based, such as based on a change in the prime rate.

Certain Portfolios may invest in floating rate debt instruments ("floaters") and engage in credit spread trades. The interest rate on a floater is a variable rate which is tied to another interest rate, such as a money-market index or Treasury bill rate. The interest rate on a floater resets periodically, typically every six months. While, because of the interest rate reset feature, floaters provide a Portfolio with a certain degree of protection against rises in interest rates, a Portfolio will participate in any declines in interest rates as well. A credit spread trade is an investment position relating to a difference in the prices or interest rates of two securities or currencies, where the value of the investment position is determined by movements in the difference between the prices or interest rates, as the case may be, of the respective securities or currencies.

Each of the Portfolios may also invest in inverse floating rate debt instruments ("inverse floaters"). The interest rate on an inverse floater resets in the opposite direction from the market rate of interest to which the inverse floater is indexed. An inverse floating rate security may exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation of similar credit quality. Each Portfolio may invest up to 5% of its total assets in any combination of mortgage-related and or other asset-backed IO, PO, or inverse floater securities. See "Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities" for a discussion of IOs and POs. To the extent permitted by each Portfolio's investment objectives and general investment policies, a Portfolio may invest in residual interest bonds without limitation. The term "residual interest bonds" generally includes tender option bond trust residual interest certificates and instruments designed to receive residual interest payments or other excess cash flows from collateral pools once other interest holders and expenses have been paid.

Inflation-Indexed Bonds

Inflation-indexed bonds are fixed income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. Two structures are common. The U.S. Treasury and some other issuers use a structure that accrues inflation into the principal value of the bond. Most other issuers pay out the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) accruals as part of a semiannual coupon.

Inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. Treasury have maturities of five, ten or thirty years, although it is possible that securities with other maturities will be issued in the future. The U.S. Treasury securities pay interest on a semi-annual basis, equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. For example, if a Portfolio purchased an inflation-indexed bond with a par value of \$1,000 and a 3% real rate of return coupon (payable 1.5% semi-annually), and inflation over the first six months was 1%, the mid-year par value of the bond would be \$1,010 and the first semi-annual interest payment would be \$15.15 (\$1,010 times 1.5%). If inflation during the second half of the year resulted in the whole year’s inflation equaling 3%, the end-of-year par value of the bond would be \$1,030 and the second semi-annual interest payment would be \$15.45 (\$1,030 times 1.5%).

If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds, even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed, and will fluctuate. The Portfolios also may invest in other inflation related bonds which may or may not provide a similar guarantee. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates in turn are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed bonds. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increased at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds.

While these securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation (for example, due to changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bond’s inflation measure.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. inflation-indexed bonds is tied to the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (“CPI-U”), which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI-U is a measurement of changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation and energy. Inflation-indexed bonds issued by a foreign government are generally adjusted to reflect a comparable inflation index, calculated by that government. There can be no assurance that the CPI-U or any foreign inflation index will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the rate of inflation in a foreign country will be correlated to the rate of inflation in the United States.

Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity.

Event-Linked Exposure

Certain Portfolios may obtain event-linked exposure by investing in “event-linked bonds” or “event-linked swaps,” or by implementing “event-linked strategies.” Event-linked exposure results in gains that typically are contingent on the non-occurrence of a specific “trigger” event, such as a hurricane, earthquake, or other physical or weather-related phenomena. Some event-linked bonds are commonly referred to as “catastrophe bonds.” They may be issued by government agencies, insurance companies, reinsurers, special purpose corporations or other on-shore or off-shore entities (such special purpose entities are created to accomplish a narrow and well-defined objective, such as the issuance of a note in connection with a reinsurance transaction). If a trigger event causes losses exceeding a specific amount in the geographic region and time period specified in a bond, a Portfolio investing in the bond may lose a portion or all of its principal invested in the bond. If no trigger event occurs, the Portfolio will recover its

principal plus interest. For some event-linked bonds, the trigger event or losses may be based on company-wide losses, index-portfolio losses, industry indices, or readings of scientific instruments rather than specified actual losses. Often the event-linked bonds provide for extensions of maturity that are mandatory, or optional at the discretion of the issuer, in order to process and audit loss claims in those cases where a trigger event has, or possibly has, occurred. An extension of maturity may increase volatility. In addition to the specified trigger events, event-linked bonds also may expose a Portfolio to certain unanticipated risks including but not limited to issuer risk, credit risk, counterparty risk, adverse regulatory or jurisdictional interpretations, and adverse tax consequences.

Event-linked bonds are a relatively new type of financial instrument. As such, there is no significant trading history of these securities, and there can be no assurance that a liquid market in these instruments will develop. Please refer to “Illiquid Investments” below for further discussion of regulatory considerations and constraints relating to investment liquidity. Lack of a liquid market may impose the risk of higher transaction costs and the possibility that a Portfolio may be forced to liquidate positions when it would not be advantageous to do so. Event-linked bonds are typically rated, and a Portfolio will only invest in catastrophe bonds that meet the credit quality requirements for the Portfolio.

Convertible Securities

Each Portfolio may invest in convertible securities, which may offer higher income than the common stocks into which they are convertible.

A convertible security is a bond, debenture, note, preferred security, or other security that entitles the holder to acquire common stock or other equity securities of the same or a different issuer. A convertible security generally entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities have characteristics similar to non-convertible debt or preferred securities, as applicable. Convertible securities rank senior to common stock in a corporation’s capital structure and, therefore, generally entail less risk than the corporation’s common stock, although the extent to which such risk is reduced depends in large measure upon the degree to which the convertible security sells above its value as a fixed income security. Convertible securities are subordinate in rank to any senior debt obligations of the issuer, and, therefore, an issuer’s convertible securities entail more risk than its debt obligations. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible debt securities of similar credit quality because of the potential for capital appreciation. In addition, convertible securities are often lower-rated securities.

Because of the conversion feature, the price of the convertible security will normally fluctuate in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying asset, and as such is subject to risks relating to the activities of the issuer and/or general market and economic conditions. The income component of a convertible security may tend to cushion the security against declines in the price of the underlying asset. However, the income component of convertible securities causes fluctuations based upon changes in interest rates and the credit quality of the issuer.

If the convertible security’s “conversion value,” which is the market value of the underlying common stock that would be obtained upon the conversion of the convertible security, is substantially below the “investment value,” which is the value of a convertible security viewed without regard to its conversion feature (i.e., strictly on the basis of its yield), the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. If the conversion value of a convertible security increases to a point that approximates or exceeds its investment value, the value of the security will be principally influenced by its conversion value. A convertible security will sell at a premium over its conversion value to the extent investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock while holding an income-producing security.

A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a predetermined price. If a convertible security held by a Portfolio is called for redemption, the Portfolio would be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security and convert it to underlying common stock, or would sell the convertible security to a third party, which may have an adverse effect on the Portfolio’s ability to achieve its investment objective.

A third party or PIMCO also may create a “synthetic” convertible security by combining separate securities that possess the two principal characteristics of a traditional convertible security, i.e., an income-producing security (“income-producing component”) and the right to acquire an equity security (“convertible component”). The income-producing component is achieved by investing in non-convertible, income-producing securities such as bonds,

preferred securities and money market instruments, which may be represented by derivative instruments. The convertible component is achieved by investing in securities or instruments such as warrants or options to buy common stock at a certain exercise price, or options on a stock index. Unlike a traditional convertible security, which is a single security having a single market value, a synthetic convertible comprises two or more separate securities, each with its own market value. Therefore, the “market value” of a synthetic convertible security is the sum of the values of its income-producing component and its convertible component. For this reason, the values of a synthetic convertible security and a traditional convertible security may respond differently to market fluctuations.

More flexibility is possible in the assembly of a synthetic convertible security than in the purchase of a convertible security. Although synthetic convertible securities may be selected where the two components are issued by a single issuer, thus making the synthetic convertible security similar to the traditional convertible security, the character of a synthetic convertible security allows the combination of components representing distinct issuers, when PIMCO believes that such a combination may better achieve a Portfolio’s investment objective. A synthetic convertible security also is a more flexible investment in that its two components may be purchased separately. For example, a Portfolio may purchase a warrant for inclusion in a synthetic convertible security but temporarily hold short-term investments while postponing the purchase of a corresponding bond pending development of more favorable market conditions.

A holder of a synthetic convertible security faces the risk of a decline in the price of the security or the level of the index involved in the convertible component, causing a decline in the value of the security or instrument, such as a call option or warrant, purchased to create the synthetic convertible security. Should the price of the stock fall below the exercise price and remain there throughout the exercise period, the entire amount paid for the call option or warrant would be lost. Because a synthetic convertible security includes the income-producing component as well, the holder of a synthetic convertible security also faces the risk that interest rates will rise, causing a decline in the value of the income-producing instrument.

A Portfolio also may purchase synthetic convertible securities created by other parties, including convertible structured notes. Convertible structured notes are income-producing debentures linked to equity, and are typically issued by investment banks. Convertible structured notes have the attributes of a convertible security; however, the investment bank that issues the convertible note, rather than the issuer of the underlying common stock into which the note is convertible, assumes credit risk associated with the underlying investment, and a Portfolio in turn assumes credit risk associated with the convertible note.

Contingent Convertible Instruments. Contingent convertible securities (“CoCos”) are a form of hybrid debt security that are intended to either convert into equity or have their principal written down upon the occurrence of certain “triggers.” The triggers are generally linked to regulatory capital thresholds or regulatory actions calling into question the issuing banking institution’s continued viability as a going-concern. CoCos’ unique equity conversion or principal write-down features are tailored to the issuing banking institution and its regulatory requirements. Some additional risks associated with CoCos include, but are not limited to:

- *Loss absorption risk.* CoCos have fully discretionary coupons. This means coupons can potentially be cancelled at the banking institution’s discretion or at the request of the relevant regulatory authority in order to help the bank absorb losses.
- *Subordinated instruments.* CoCos will, in the majority of circumstances, be issued in the form of subordinated debt instruments in order to provide the appropriate regulatory capital treatment prior to a conversion. Accordingly, in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of an issuer prior to a conversion having occurred, the rights and claims of the holders of the CoCos, such as the Portfolios, against the issuer in respect of or arising under the terms of the CoCos shall generally rank junior to the claims of all holders of unsubordinated obligations of the issuer. In addition, if the CoCos are converted into the issuer’s underlying equity securities following a conversion event (*i.e.*, a “trigger”), each holder will be subordinated due to their conversion from being the holder of a debt instrument to being the holder of an equity instrument.
- *Market value will fluctuate based on unpredictable factors.* The value of CoCos is unpredictable and will be influenced by many factors including, without limitation: (i) the creditworthiness of the issuer and/or fluctuations in such issuer’s applicable capital ratios; (ii) supply and demand for the CoCos; (iii) general market conditions and available liquidity; and (iv) economic, financial and political events that affect the issuer, its particular market or the financial markets in general.

Equity Securities

While the securities in which certain Portfolios primarily intend to invest are expected to consist of fixed income securities, such Portfolios may invest in equity securities. Equity securities, such as common stock, represent an ownership interest, or the right to acquire an ownership interest, in an issuer. The *PIMCO Total Return Portfolio* may not purchase common stock, but this limitation does not prevent the Portfolio from holding common stock obtained through the conversion of convertible securities or common stock that is received as part of a corporate reorganization or debt restructuring (for example, as may occur during bankruptcies or distressed situations).

Common stock generally takes the form of shares in a corporation. The value of a company's stock may fall as a result of factors directly relating to that company, such as decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. A stock's value also may fall because of factors affecting not just the company, but also companies in the same industry or in a number of different industries, such as increases in production costs. The value of a company's stock also may be affected by changes in financial markets that are relatively unrelated to the company or its industry, such as changes in interest rates or currency exchange rates. In addition, a company's stock generally pays dividends only after the company invests in its own business and makes required payments to holders of its bonds, other debt and preferred securities. For this reason, the value of a company's stock will usually react more strongly than its bonds, other debt and preferred securities to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Stocks of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than those of larger companies. Stocks of companies that the portfolio managers believe are fast-growing may trade at a higher multiple of current earnings than other stocks. The value of such stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the values of other stocks. The Portfolios generally consider a small-cap company to be a company with a market capitalization of up to \$1.5 billion, a mid-cap company to be a company with a market capitalization of between \$1.5 billion and \$10 billion, and a large-cap company to be a company with a market capitalization of greater than \$10 billion.

Different types of equity securities provide different voting and dividend rights and priority in the event of the bankruptcy and/or insolvency of the issuer. In addition to common stock, equity securities may include preferred securities, convertible securities and warrants, which are discussed elsewhere in the Prospectuses and this Statement of Additional Information. Equity securities other than common stock are subject to many of the same risks as common stock, although possibly to different degrees. The risks of equity securities are generally magnified in the case of equity investments in distressed companies.

Preferred Securities

Each Portfolio may invest in preferred securities. Preferred securities represent an equity interest in a company that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other stocks such as common stocks, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. Some preferred securities also entitle their holders to receive additional liquidation proceeds on the same basis as holders of a company's common stock, and thus also represent an ownership interest in that company.

Preferred securities may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. Preferred securities are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. In addition, a company's preferred securities generally pay dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. For this reason, the value of preferred securities will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred securities of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred securities of larger companies.

Depositary Receipts

Certain Underlying PIMCO Funds may invest in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and similar securities that represent interests in a company's securities that have been deposited with a bank or trust and that trade on an exchange or over-the-counter ("OTC"). For example, ADRs represent interests in a non-U.S. company but trade on a U.S. exchange or OTC and are denominated in U.S. dollars. These securities represent the right to receive securities of the foreign issuer deposited with the bank or trust. ADRs, EDRs and GDRs can be sponsored by the issuing bank or trust company or the issuer of the underlying securities. Although the issuing bank or trust company may impose charges for the collection of

dividends and the conversion of such securities into the underlying securities, there are generally no fees imposed on the purchase or sale of these securities, other than transaction fees ordinarily involved with trading stock. Such securities may be relatively less liquid or may trade at a lower price than the underlying securities of the issuer. Additionally, receipt of corporate information about the underlying issuer and proxy disclosure may be untimely.

Warrants to Purchase Securities

The Portfolios may invest in or acquire warrants to purchase equity or fixed income securities. Warrants are instruments that give the holder the right, but not the obligation, to buy a security directly from an issuer at a specific price for a specific period of time. Changes in the value of a warrant do not necessarily correspond to changes in the value of its underlying security. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and a warrant may offer greater potential for capital appreciation as well as capital loss. Warrants do not entitle a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying security, do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company and are subject to the risk that the issuer-counterparty may fail to honor its obligations. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date. These factors can make warrants more speculative than other types of investments. Bonds with warrants attached to purchase equity securities have many characteristics of convertible bonds and their prices may, to some degree, reflect the performance of the underlying stock. Bonds also may be issued with warrants attached to purchase additional fixed income securities at the same coupon rate. A decline in interest rates would permit a Portfolio to buy additional bonds at the favorable rate or to sell the warrants at a profit. If interest rates rise, the warrants would generally expire with no value.

A Portfolio will not invest more than 5% of its net assets in warrants to purchase securities. Warrants acquired in units or attached to securities will be deemed without value for purposes of this restriction.

The Portfolios may from time to time use non-standard warrants, including low exercise price warrants or low exercise price options (“LEPOs”), to gain exposure to issuers in certain countries. LEPOs are different from standard warrants in that they do not give their holders the right to receive a security of the issuer upon exercise. Rather, LEPOs pay the holder the difference in price of the underlying security between the date the LEPO was purchased and the date it is sold. Additionally, LEPOs entail the same risks as other OTC derivatives, including the risks that the counterparty or issuer of the LEPO may not be able to fulfill its obligations, that the holder and counterparty or issuer may disagree as to the meaning or application of contractual terms, or that the instrument may not perform as expected. Furthermore, while LEPOs may be listed on an exchange, there is no guarantee that a liquid market will exist or that the counterparty or issuer of a LEPO will be willing to repurchase such instrument when a Portfolio wishes to sell it.

Foreign Securities

The Fixed Income Portfolios (except the *PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio*) and the *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio* may invest in corporate debt securities of foreign issuers, preferred or preference stock of foreign issuers, certain foreign bank obligations (see “Bank Obligations”) and U.S. dollar- or foreign currency-denominated obligations of foreign governments or their subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, international agencies and supranational entities.

PIMCO generally considers an instrument to be economically tied to a non-U.S. country if the issuer is a foreign government (or any political subdivision, agency, authority or instrumentality of such government), or if the issuer is organized under the laws of a non-U.S. country. In the case of money market instruments other than commercial paper and certificates of deposit, such instruments will be considered economically tied to a non-U.S. country if the issuer of such money market instrument is organized under the laws of a non-U.S. country. In the case of commercial paper and certificates of deposit, such instruments will be considered economically tied to a non-U.S. country if the “country of exposure” of such instrument is a non-U.S. country, as determined by the criteria set forth below. With respect to derivative instruments, PIMCO generally considers such instruments to be economically tied to non-U.S. countries if the underlying assets are foreign currencies (or baskets or indexes of such currencies), or instruments or securities that are issued by foreign governments or issuers organized under the laws of a non-U.S. country (or if the underlying assets are money market instruments other than commercial paper and certificates of deposit, the issuer of such money market instrument is organized under the laws of a non-U.S. country or, in the case of underlying assets that are commercial paper or certificates of deposit, if the “country of exposure” of such money market instrument is a non-U.S. country). A security’s “country of exposure” is determined by PIMCO using certain factors provided by a

third-party analytical service provider. The factors are applied in order such that the first factor to result in the assignment of a country determines the “country of exposure.” Both the factors and the order in which they are applied may change in the discretion of PIMCO. The current factors, listed in the order in which they are applied, are: (i) if an asset-backed or other collateralized security, the country in which the collateral backing the security is located; (ii) the “country of risk” of the issuer; (iii) if the security is guaranteed by the government of a country (or any political subdivision, agency, authority or instrumentality of such government), the country of the government or instrumentality providing the guarantee; (iv) the “country of risk” of the issuer’s ultimate parent; or (v) the country where the issuer is organized or incorporated under the laws thereof. “Country of risk” is a separate four-part test determined by the following factors, listed in order of importance: (i) management location; (ii) country of primary listing; (iii) sales or revenue attributable to the country; and (iv) reporting currency of the issuer.

To the extent that a Portfolio invests in instruments economically tied to non-U.S. countries, it may invest in a range of countries and, as such, the value of the Portfolio’s assets may be affected by uncertainties such as international political developments, including the imposition of sanctions and other similar measures, changes in government policies, changes in taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations, changes or uncertainty in exchange rates (and related risks, such as uncertainty regarding the reliability of issuers’ financial reporting) and other developments in the laws and regulations of countries in which investment may be made.

PIMCO generally considers an instrument to be economically tied to an emerging market country if: the issuer is organized under the laws of an emerging market country; the currency of settlement of the security is a currency of an emerging market country; the security is guaranteed by the government of an emerging market country (or any political subdivision, agency, authority or instrumentality of such government); for an asset-backed or other collateralized security, the country in which the collateral backing the security is located is an emerging market country; or the security’s “country of exposure” is an emerging market country, as determined by the criteria set forth below. With respect to derivative instruments, PIMCO generally considers such instruments to be economically tied to emerging market countries if the underlying assets are currencies of emerging market countries (or baskets or indexes of such currencies), or instruments or securities that are issued or guaranteed by governments of emerging market countries or by entities organized under the laws of emerging market countries or if an instrument’s “country of exposure” is an emerging market country. A security’s “country of exposure” is determined by PIMCO using certain factors provided by a third-party analytical service provider. The factors are applied in order such that the first factor to result in the assignment of a country determines the “country of exposure.” Both the factors and the order in which they are applied may change in the discretion of PIMCO. The current factors, listed in the order in which they are applied, are: (i) if an asset-backed or other collateralized security, the country in which the collateral backing the security is located; (ii) the “country of risk” of the issuer; (iii) if the security is guaranteed by the government of a country (or any political subdivision, agency, authority or instrumentality of such government), the country of the government or instrumentality providing the guarantee; (iv) the “country of risk” of the issuer’s ultimate parent; or (v) the country where the issuer is organized or incorporated under the laws thereof. “Country of risk” is a separate four-part test determined by the following factors, listed in order of importance: (i) management location; (ii) country of primary listing; (iii) sales or revenue attributable to the country; and (iv) reporting currency of the issuer. PIMCO has broad discretion to identify countries that it considers to qualify as emerging markets. In exercising such discretion, PIMCO identifies countries as emerging markets consistent with the strategic objectives of the particular Portfolio. For example, a Portfolio may consider a country to be an emerging market country based on a number of factors including, but not limited to, if the country is classified as an emerging or developing economy by any supranational organization such as the World Bank or the United Nations, or related entities, or if the country is considered an emerging market country for purposes of constructing emerging markets indices. In some cases, this approach may result in PIMCO identifying a particular country as an emerging market with respect to certain Portfolios but not others.

The *PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond*, *PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities (Unhedged)*, *PIMCO International Bond (Unhedged)* and *PIMCO International Bond (U.S. Dollar-Hedged) Portfolios* may invest, without limit, in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries. The *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* may invest up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities that are economically tied to emerging market countries. With respect to each of the following additional limitations (except with respect to the *PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged)* and *PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolios*) on investments in securities and instruments economically tied to emerging market countries, the following limitations do not apply to investment grade sovereign debt denominated in the local currency with less than 1 year remaining to maturity, which means a

Portfolio may invest in such sovereign debt instruments, together with any other investments denominated in foreign currencies, up to the Portfolio's disclosed limitation (stated as a percentage of total assets) on investments in non-U.S. Dollar-denominated securities and instruments, if any, or if the Portfolio has no disclosed limitation on investments in non-U.S. Dollar-denominated securities and instruments, the Portfolio may invest in such sovereign debt instruments without limitation subject to any applicable legal or regulatory limitation:

- The *PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio* may invest up to 50% of its total assets in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries.
- The *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio* may invest up to 25% of its total assets in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries.
- The *PIMCO Income Portfolio* may invest up to 20% of its total assets in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries.
- Each of the *PIMCO High Yield* and *PIMCO Total Return* Portfolios may invest up to 15% of its total assets in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries.
- The *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* may invest up to 15% of its total assets in Fixed Income Instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries.
- The *PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio* may invest in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries in an amount up to 5% of its total assets above the level of those types of securities and instruments represented in the Bloomberg Global Aggregate (U.S. Dollar-Hedged) Index.
- The *PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio* may invest up to 5% of its total assets in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries.

Within the fixed income sleeve of the *PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio*, the Portfolio may invest up to 5% of its total assets in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries.

Each remaining Portfolio that is permitted to invest in foreign (non-U.S.) securities may invest up to 10% of its total assets in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries.

Investment risk may be particularly high to the extent that a Portfolio invests in instruments economically tied to emerging market countries. These securities may present market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political and other risks different from, or greater than, the risks of investing in developed countries. Certain Portfolios may invest in emerging markets that may be in the process of opening to trans-national investment, which may increase these risks. Risks particular to emerging market countries include, but are not limited to, the following risks.

General Emerging Market Risk. The securities markets of countries in which the Portfolios may invest may be relatively small, with a limited number of companies representing a small number of industries. Additionally, issuers in countries in which the Portfolios may invest may not be subject to a high degree of regulation and the financial institutions with which the Portfolios may trade may not possess the same degree of financial sophistication, creditworthiness or resources as those in developed markets. Furthermore, the legal infrastructure and accounting, auditing and reporting standards in certain countries in which the Portfolios may invest may not provide the same degree of investor protection or information to investors as would generally apply in major securities markets. Emerging market countries typically have less established legal, accounting and financial reporting systems than those in more developed markets, which may reduce the scope or quality of financial information available to investors. Governments in emerging market countries are often less stable and more likely to take extra-legal action with respect to companies, industries, assets, or foreign ownership than those in more developed markets. Moreover, it can be more difficult for investors to bring litigation or enforce judgments against issuers in emerging markets or for U.S. regulators to bring enforcement actions against such issuers.

Nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, currency blockage, political changes or diplomatic developments, including the imposition of sanctions or other similar measures, could adversely affect the Portfolios' investments in a foreign country. In the event of nationalization, expropriation or other confiscation, the Portfolios could lose their entire investment in that country. Adverse conditions in a certain region can adversely affect securities of other countries whose economies appear to be unrelated. To the extent that a Portfolio invests in emerging market securities that are economically tied to a particular region, country or group of countries, the Portfolio may be more

sensitive to adverse political or social events affecting that region, country or group of countries. Economic, business, political, or social instability may affect emerging market securities differently, and often more severely, than developed market securities.

Restrictions on Foreign Investment. A number of emerging securities markets restrict foreign investment to varying degrees. Furthermore, repatriation of investment income, capital and the proceeds of sales by foreign investors may require governmental registration and/or approval in some countries. While the Portfolios that may invest in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries will only invest in markets where these restrictions are considered acceptable, new or additional repatriation or other restrictions might be imposed subsequent to the Portfolios' investment. If such restrictions were to be imposed subsequent to the Portfolios' investment in the securities markets of a particular country, the Portfolios' response might include, among other things, applying to the appropriate authorities for a waiver of the restrictions or engaging in transactions in other markets designed to offset the risks of decline in that country. Such restrictions will be considered in relation to the Portfolios' liquidity needs and all other acceptable positive and negative factors. Some emerging markets limit foreign investment, which may decrease returns relative to domestic investors. The Portfolios may seek exceptions to those restrictions. If those restrictions are present and cannot be avoided by the Portfolios, the Portfolios' returns may be lower.

Settlement Risks. Settlement systems in emerging markets may be less well organized and less transparent than in developed markets and transactions may take longer to settle as a result. Supervisory authorities may also be unable to apply standards which are comparable with those in developed markets. Thus there may be risks that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities belonging to the Portfolios may be in jeopardy because of failures of or defects in the systems. In particular, market practice may require that payment shall be made prior to receipt of the security which is being purchased or that delivery of a security must be made before payment is received. In such cases, default by a broker or bank (the "Counterparty") through whom the relevant transaction is effected might result in a loss being suffered by the Portfolios. A Portfolio may not know the identity of a Counterparty, which may increase the possibility of the Portfolio not receiving payment or delivery of securities in a transaction. The Portfolios will seek, where possible, to use Counterparties whose financial status is such that this risk is reduced. However, there can be no certainty that the Portfolios will be successful in eliminating or reducing this risk, particularly as Counterparties operating in emerging market countries frequently lack the substance, capitalization and/or financial resources of those in developed countries.

There may also be a danger that, because of uncertainties in the operation of settlement systems in individual markets, competing claims may arise in respect of securities held by or to be transferred to the Portfolios. Furthermore, compensation schemes may be non-existent, limited or inadequate to meet the Portfolios' claims in any of these events.

Counterparty Risk. Trading in the securities of developing markets presents additional credit and financial risks. The Portfolios may have limited access to, or there may be a limited number of, potential Counterparties that trade in the securities of emerging market issuers. Governmental regulations may restrict potential Counterparties to certain financial institutions located or operating in the particular emerging market. Potential Counterparties may not possess, adopt or implement creditworthiness standards, financial reporting standards or legal and contractual protections similar to those in developed markets. Currency hedging techniques may not be available or may be limited. The Portfolios may not be able to reduce or mitigate risks related to trading with emerging market Counterparties. The Portfolios will seek, where possible, to use Counterparties whose financial status is such that the risk of default is reduced, but the risk of losses resulting from default is still possible.

Government in the Private Sector. Government involvement in the private sector varies in degree among the emerging markets in which the Portfolios invest. Such involvement may, in some cases, include government ownership of companies in certain sectors, wage and price controls or imposition of trade barriers and other protectionist measures. With respect to any emerging market country, there is no guarantee that some future economic or political crisis will not lead to price controls, forced mergers of companies, expropriation, or creation of government monopolies, to the possible detriment of the Portfolios' investment in that country.

Litigation. The Portfolios may encounter substantial difficulties in obtaining and enforcing judgments against individuals and companies located in certain emerging market countries. It may be difficult or impossible to obtain or enforce legislation or remedies against governments, their agencies and sponsored entities.

Fraudulent Securities. It is possible, particularly in markets in emerging market countries, that purported securities in which the Portfolios invest may subsequently be found to be fraudulent and as a consequence the Portfolios could suffer losses.

Taxation. Non-U.S. laws governing the taxation of income and capital gains accruing to non-residents varies among emerging market countries and, in some cases, is comparatively high. In addition, certain emerging market countries may not have well-defined tax laws and procedures and such laws or procedures may permit retroactive taxation so that the Portfolios could in the future become subject to local tax liabilities that had not been anticipated in conducting the Portfolios' investment activities or valuing a Portfolio's assets. The Portfolios will seek to reduce these risks by careful management of their assets. However, there can be no assurance that these efforts will be successful.

Political Risks/Risks of Conflicts. Recently, various countries have seen significant internal conflicts and in some cases, civil wars may have had an adverse impact on the securities markets of the countries concerned. In addition, the occurrence of new disturbances due to acts of war or other political developments cannot be excluded. Apparently stable systems may experience periods of disruption or improbable reversals of policy. Nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, currency blockage, political changes, government regulation, political, regulatory or social instability or uncertainty or diplomatic developments, including the imposition of sanctions or other similar measures, could adversely affect the Portfolios' investments. The transformation from a centrally planned, socialist economy to a more market oriented economy has also resulted in many economic and social disruptions and distortions. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the economic, regulatory and political initiatives necessary to achieve and sustain such a transformation will continue or, if such initiatives continue and are sustained, that they will be successful or that such initiatives will continue to benefit foreign (or non-national) investors. Certain instruments, such as inflation index instruments, may depend upon measures compiled by governments (or entities under their influence) which are also the obligors.

Each of the Portfolios (except the PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio) may invest in Brady Bonds. Brady Bonds are securities created through the exchange of existing commercial bank loans to sovereign entities for new obligations in connection with debt restructurings under a debt restructuring plan introduced by former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, Nicholas F. Brady (the "Brady Plan"). Brady Plan debt restructurings were implemented in a number of countries, including: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jordan, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Uruguay and Venezuela. Beginning in the early 2000s, certain countries began retiring their Brady Bonds, including Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, the Philippines and Venezuela.

Brady Bonds may be collateralized or uncollateralized, are issued in various currencies (primarily the U.S. dollar) and are actively traded in the OTC secondary market. Brady Bonds are not considered to be U.S. Government securities. U.S. dollar-denominated, collateralized Brady Bonds, which may be fixed rate par bonds or floating rate discount bonds, are generally collateralized in full as to principal by U.S.

Treasury zero coupon bonds having the same maturity as the Brady Bonds. Interest payments on these Brady Bonds generally are collateralized on a one-year or longer rolling-forward basis by cash or securities in an amount that, in the case of fixed rate bonds, is equal to at least one year of interest payments or, in the case of floating rate bonds, initially is equal to at least one year's interest payments based on the applicable interest rate at that time and is adjusted at regular intervals thereafter. Certain Brady Bonds are entitled to "value recovery payments" in certain circumstances, which in effect constitute supplemental interest payments but generally are not collateralized. Brady Bonds are often viewed as having three or four valuation components: (i) the collateralized repayment of principal at final maturity; (ii) the collateralized interest payments; (iii) the uncollateralized interest payments; and (iv) any uncollateralized repayment of principal at maturity (these uncollateralized amounts constitute the "residual risk").

Brady Bonds involve various risk factors including residual risk and the history of defaults with respect to commercial bank loans by public and private entities of countries issuing Brady Bonds. There can be no assurance that Brady Bonds in which a Portfolio may invest will not be subject to restructuring arrangements or to requests for new credit, which may cause the Portfolio to suffer a loss of interest or principal on any of its holdings.

Investment in sovereign debt can involve a high degree of risk. The governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of the debt. A governmental entity's willingness or ability to repay principal and interest due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the governmental entity's policy toward the International Monetary Fund, and the political constraints to which a governmental entity may be subject. Governmental entities also may depend on expected

disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. The commitment on the part of these governments, agencies and others to make such disbursements may be conditioned on a governmental entity's implementation of economic reforms and/or economic performance and the timely service of such debtor's obligations. Failure to implement such reforms, achieve such levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of such third parties' commitments to lend funds to the governmental entity, which may further impair such debtor's ability or willingness to service its debts in a timely manner. Consequently, governmental entities may default on their sovereign debt. Holders of sovereign debt (including the Portfolios) may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to governmental entities. There is no bankruptcy proceeding by which sovereign debt on which governmental entities have defaulted may be collected in whole or in part.

A Portfolio's investments in foreign currency denominated debt obligations and hedging activities will likely produce a difference between its book income and its taxable income. This difference may cause a portion of the Portfolio's income distributions to constitute returns of capital for tax purposes or require the Portfolio to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a regulated investment company for federal tax purposes.

Euro- and EU-related risks. The global economic crisis brought several small economies in Europe to the brink of bankruptcy and many other economies into recession and weakened the banking and financial sectors of many European countries. For example, the governments of Greece, Spain, Portugal, and the Republic of Ireland have all experienced large public budget deficits, the effects of which are still yet unknown and may slow the overall recovery of the European economies from the global economic crisis. In addition, due to large public deficits, some European countries may be dependent on assistance from other European governments and institutions or other central banks or supranational agencies such as the International Monetary Fund. Assistance may be dependent on a country's implementation of reforms or reaching a certain level of performance. Failure to reach those objectives or an insufficient level of assistance could result in a deep economic downturn which could significantly affect the value of a Portfolio's European investments.

The Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union ("EMU") is comprised of the European Union ("EU") members that have adopted the euro currency. By adopting the euro as its currency, a member state relinquishes control of its own monetary policies. As a result, European countries are significantly affected by fiscal and monetary policies implemented by the EMU and European Central Bank. The euro currency may not fully reflect the strengths and weaknesses of the various economies that comprise the EMU and Europe generally.

It is possible that one or more EMU member countries could abandon the euro and return to a national currency and/or that the euro will cease to exist as a single currency in its current form. The effects of such an abandonment or a country's forced expulsion from the euro on that country, the rest of the EMU, and global markets are impossible to predict, but are likely to be negative. The exit of any country out of the euro may have an extremely destabilizing effect on other eurozone countries and their economies and a negative effect on the global economy as a whole. Such an exit by one country may also increase the possibility that additional countries may exit the euro should they face similar financial difficulties. In addition, in the event of one or more countries' exit from the euro, it may be difficult to value investments denominated in euros or in a replacement currency.

On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom officially withdrew from the EU (commonly known as "Brexit"). Upon the United Kingdom's withdrawal, the EU and the United Kingdom entered into a transition phase, which concluded on December 31, 2020. Negotiators representing the United Kingdom and EU came to a preliminary trade agreement that took effect on January 1, 2021, but many aspects of the United Kingdom-EU trade relationship remain subject to further negotiation. Uncertainties remain relating to certain aspects of the United Kingdom's future economic, trading and legal relationships with the European Union and with other countries. Due to political uncertainty, it is not possible to anticipate the form or nature of the future trading relationship between the United Kingdom and the EU. The UK, EU and broader global economy may experience substantial volatility in foreign exchange markets and a sustained weakness in the British pound's exchange rate against the United States dollar, the euro and other currencies, which may impact Portfolio returns. Brexit may also destabilize some or all of the other EU member countries and/or the Eurozone. These developments could result in losses to the Portfolios, as there may be negative effects on the value of Portfolios' investments and/or on Portfolios' ability to enter into certain transactions or value certain investments, and these developments may make it more difficult for Portfolios to exit certain investments at an advantageous time or price. Such events could result from, among other things, increased uncertainty and volatility in the United Kingdom, the EU and other financial markets; fluctuations in asset values; fluctuations in

exchange rates; decreased liquidity of investments located, traded or listed within the United Kingdom, the EU or elsewhere; changes in the willingness or ability of financial and other counterparties to enter into transactions or the price and terms on which other counterparties are willing to transact; and/or changes in legal and regulatory regimes to which Portfolio investments are or become subject. Any of these events, as well as an exit or expulsion of an EU member state other than the United Kingdom from the EU, could negatively impact Portfolio returns.

Investments in Russia. Certain Portfolios may invest in securities and instruments that are economically tied to Russia. In determining whether an instrument is economically tied to Russia, PIMCO uses the criteria for determining whether an instrument is economically tied to an emerging market country as set forth above under “Foreign Securities.” In addition to the risks listed above under “Foreign Securities,” investing in Russia presents additional risks. In particular, investments in Russia are subject to the risk that the United States and/or other countries may impose economic sanctions or other similar measures. Other similar measures may include, but are not limited to, banning Russia or certain persons or entities associated with Russia from global payment systems that facilitate cross-border payments, restricting the settlement of securities transactions by certain investors, and freezing Russian assets or those of particular countries, entities or persons with ties to Russia. Such sanctions or other similar measures – which may impact companies in many sectors, including energy, financial services and defense, among others – may negatively impact the Portfolio’s performance and/or ability to achieve its investment objective. For example, certain investments in Russian companies or instruments tied to Russian companies may be prohibited and/or existing investments may become illiquid (e.g., in the event that transacting in certain existing investments is prohibited, securities markets close, or market participants cease transacting in certain investments in light of geopolitical events, sanctions or related considerations), which could render any such securities held by a Portfolio unmarketable for an indefinite period of time and/or cause the Portfolio to sell other portfolio holdings at a disadvantageous time or price in order to meet shareholder redemptions. It is also possible that such sanctions or similar measures may prevent U.S.-based entities that provide services to the Portfolios from transacting with Russian entities. Under such circumstances, the Portfolios may not receive payments due with respect to certain investments, such as the payments due in connection with a Portfolio’s holding of a fixed income security. In addition, such sanctions and other similar measures, and the Russian government’s response, could result in a downgrade of Russia’s credit rating or of securities of issuers located in or economically tied to Russia, devaluation of Russia’s currency and/or increased volatility with respect to Russian securities and the ruble. More generally, investing in Russian securities is highly speculative and involves significant risks and special considerations not typically associated with investing in the securities markets of the U.S. and most other developed countries. Over the past century, Russia has experienced political, social and economic turbulence and has endured decades of communist rule under which tens of millions of its citizens were collectivized into state agricultural and industrial enterprises. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia’s government has been faced with the daunting task of stabilizing its domestic economy, while transforming it into a modern and efficient structure able to compete in international markets and respond to the needs of its citizens. However, to date, many of the country’s economic reform initiatives have floundered. In this environment, there is always the risk that the nation’s government will abandon the current program of economic reform and replace it with radically different political and economic policies that would be detrimental to the interests of foreign investors. This could entail a return to a centrally planned economy and nationalization of private enterprises similar to what existed under the old Soviet Union.

Russia has attempted, and may attempt in the future, to assert its influence in the region surrounding it through economic or military measures. For example, in February 2022, Russia launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine. Such measures may have an adverse effect on the Russian economy, which may, in turn, negatively impact a Portfolio. Moreover, disruptions caused by Russian military action or other actions (including cyberattacks, espionage or other asymmetric measures) or resulting actual or threatened responses to such activity may impact Russia’s economy and Russian issuers of securities in which a Portfolio invests. Such resulting actual or threatened responses may include, but are not limited to, purchasing and financing restrictions, withdrawal of financial intermediaries, boycotts or changes in consumer or purchaser preferences, sanctions, tariffs or cyberattacks on the Russian government, Russian companies or Russian individuals, including politicians.

Poor accounting standards, inept management, pervasive corruption, insider trading and crime, and inadequate regulatory protection for the rights of investors all pose a significant risk, particularly to foreign investors. In addition, there is the risk that the Russian tax system will not be reformed to prevent inconsistent, retroactive, and/or exorbitant taxation, or, in the alternative, the risk that a reformed tax system may result in the inconsistent and unpredictable

enforcement of the new tax laws. Investments in Russia may be subject to the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets. Regional armed conflict and its collateral economic and market effects may also pose risks for investments in Russia.

Compared to most national securities markets, the Russian securities market suffers from a variety of problems not encountered in more developed markets. There is little long-term historical data on the Russian securities market because it is relatively new and a substantial proportion of securities transactions in Russia are privately negotiated outside of stock exchanges. The inexperience of the Russian securities market and the limited volume of trading in securities in the market may make obtaining accurate prices on portfolio securities from independent sources more difficult than in more developed markets. Additionally, because of less stringent auditing and financial reporting standards than apply to U.S. companies, there may be little reliable corporate information available to investors. As a result, it may be difficult to assess the value or prospects of an investment in Russian companies. Securities of Russian companies also may experience greater price volatility than securities of U.S. companies. These issues can be magnified as a result of sanctions and other similar measures that may be imposed and the Russian government's response.

Because of the recent formation of the Russian securities market as well as the underdeveloped state of the banking and telecommunications systems, settlement, clearing and registration of securities transactions are subject to significant risks. Prior to the implementation of the National Settlement Depository ("NSD"), a recognized central securities depository, there was no central registration system for equity share registration in Russia and registration was carried out by either the issuers themselves or by registrars located throughout Russia. Title to Russian equities held through the NSD is now based on the records of the NSD and not the registrars. Although the implementation of the NSD has enhanced the efficiency and transparency of the Russian securities market, issues resulting in loss still can occur. Ownership of securities issued by Russian companies that are not held through depositories such as the NSD may be defined according to entries in the company's share register and normally evidenced by extracts from the register or by formal share certificates. These services may be carried out by the companies themselves or by registrars located throughout Russia. In such cases, the risk is increased that a Portfolio could lose ownership rights through fraud, negligence, or even mere oversight. While a Portfolio will endeavor to ensure that its interest continues to be appropriately recorded either itself or through a custodian or other agent by inspecting the share register and by obtaining extracts of share registers through regular confirmations, these extracts have no legal enforceability and it is possible that subsequent illegal amendment or other fraudulent act may deprive the Portfolio of its ownership rights or improperly dilute its interests. In addition, while applicable Russian regulations impose liability on registrars for losses resulting from their errors, it may be difficult for a Portfolio to enforce any rights it may have against the registrar or issuer of the securities in the event of loss of share registration. Furthermore, significant delays or problems may occur in registering the transfer of securities, which could cause a Portfolio to incur losses due to a counterparty's failure to pay for securities the Portfolio has delivered or the Portfolio's inability to complete its contractual obligations because of theft or other reasons.

In addition, issuers and registrars are still prominent in the validation and approval of documentation requirements for corporate action processing in Russia. Because the documentation requirements and approval criteria vary between registrars and issuers, there remain unclear and inconsistent market standards in the Russian market with respect to the completion and submission of corporate action elections. To the extent that a Portfolio suffers a loss relating to title or corporate actions relating to its portfolio securities, it may be difficult for the Portfolio to enforce its rights or otherwise remedy the loss. Russian securities laws may not recognize foreign nominee accounts held with a custodian bank, and therefore the custodian may be considered the ultimate owner of securities they hold for their clients. A Portfolio also may experience difficulty in obtaining and/or enforcing judgments in Russia.

The Russian economy is heavily dependent upon the export of a range of commodities including most industrial metals, forestry products, oil, and gas. Accordingly, it is strongly affected by international commodity prices and is particularly vulnerable to any weakening in global demand for these products, and to sanctions or other actions that may be directed at the Russian economy as a whole or at Russian oil, natural gas, metals or timber industries.

Foreign investors also face a high degree of currency risk when investing in Russian securities and a lack of available currency hedging instruments. In addition, there is the risk that the Russian government may impose capital controls on foreign portfolio investments in the event of extreme financial or political crisis. Such capital controls may prevent the sale of a portfolio of foreign assets and the repatriation of investment income and capital.

Investments in the People's Republic of China. Certain Portfolios that may invest in emerging market countries may invest in securities and instruments that are economically tied to the People's Republic of China (excluding Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan for the purpose of this disclosure) ("PRC"). Such investment may be made through various available market access programs including but not limited to PRC qualified foreign institutional investors ("FII") program, including the qualified foreign institutional investor ("QFII") program and RMB qualified foreign institutional investor ("RQFII") program, which are now merged into one program based on recent PRC regulatory developments. In determining whether an instrument is economically tied to the PRC, PIMCO uses the criteria for determining whether an instrument is economically tied to an emerging market country as set forth above under "Foreign Securities." In addition to the risks listed above with respect to investing in non-U.S. securities and in emerging markets, including those associated with investing in emerging markets, investing in the PRC presents additional risks. These additional risks include (without limitation): (a) inefficiencies resulting from erratic growth; (b) the unavailability of consistently-reliable economic data; (c) potentially high rates of inflation; (d) dependence on exports and international trade; (e) relatively high levels of asset price volatility; (f) potential shortage of liquidity and limited accessibility by foreign investors; (g) greater competition from regional economies; (h) fluctuations in currency exchange rates or currency devaluation by the PRC government or central bank, particularly in light of the relative lack of currency hedging instruments and controls on the ability to exchange local currency for U.S. dollars; (i) the relatively small size and absence of operating history of many PRC companies; (j) the developing nature of the legal and regulatory framework for securities markets, custody arrangements and commerce; (k) uncertainty and potential changes with respect to the rules and regulations of the FII program and other market access programs through which such investments are made; (l) the commitment of the PRC government to continue with its economic reforms; and (m) Chinese regulators may suspend trading in Chinese issuers (or permit such issuers to suspend trading) during market disruptions, and that such suspensions may be widespread. In addition, certain securities are, or may in the future become, restricted, and a Portfolio may be forced to sell such restricted security and incur a loss as a result.

In addition, there also exists control on foreign investment in the PRC and limitations on repatriation of invested capital. Under the FII program, there are certain regulatory restrictions particularly on aspects including (without limitation to) investment scope, repatriation of funds, foreign shareholding limit and account structure. Although the relevant FII regulations have recently been revised to relax certain regulatory restrictions on the onshore investment and capital management by FIIs (including but not limited to removing investment quota limit and simplifying routine repatriation of investment proceeds), it is a very new development therefore subject to uncertainties as to how well it will be implemented in practice, especially at the early stage. As a result of PRC regulatory requirements, a Portfolio may be limited in its ability to invest in securities or instruments tied to the PRC and/or may be required to liquidate its holdings in securities or instruments tied to the PRC. Under certain instances such as when the price of the securities is at a low level, the involuntary liquidations may result in losses for a Portfolio. On the other hand, the recently amended FII regulations are also enhancing ongoing supervision on FIIs in terms of information disclosure among other aspects. In particular, FIIs are required to procure their underlying clients (such as any Fund investing in PRC securities via FII program) to comply with PRC disclosure of interests rules (e.g., the 5% substantial shareholder reporting obligation and the applicable aggregation with concerted parties and across holdings under various access channels including FII program and Stock Connect (as defined below)) and make the required disclosure on behalf of such underlying investors.

Where a Portfolio invests in fixed income securities and/or eligible securities through the FII program, such securities will be maintained by a local custodian pursuant to PRC regulations through appropriate securities accounts and such other relevant depositories in such name as may be permitted or required in accordance with PRC law. Any securities acquired by a Portfolio held by the FII will be maintained by the PRC custodian and should be registered in the joint names of the FII and the relevant Portfolio and for the sole benefit and use of such Portfolio. Although the Portfolio should be the party entitled to the securities, the related security may still be vulnerable to a claim by a liquidator of the FII and may not be as well protected as if they were registered solely in the name of the respective Portfolio.

In addition, investors should note that cash deposited in the cash account of the relevant Portfolio with the relevant PRC custodian will not be segregated but will be a debt owing from the PRC custodian to the relevant Portfolio as a depositor. Such cash will be co-mingled with cash belonging to other clients of that local custodian. In the event of bankruptcy or liquidation of the local custodian, the relevant Portfolio will not have any proprietary rights to the cash deposited in such cash account, and the relevant Portfolio will become an unsecured creditor, ranking equal

with all other unsecured creditors, of the PRC custodian. The relevant Portfolio may face difficulty and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the relevant Portfolio will suffer losses.

In addition, securities exchanges in the PRC typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange. The PRC government or relevant PRC regulators may also implement policies that may adversely affect the PRC financial markets. Such suspensions, limitations or policies may have a negative impact on the performance of a Portfolio's investments.

Although the PRC has experienced a relatively stable political environment in recent years, there is no guarantee that such stability will be maintained in the future.

The PRC is ruled by the Communist Party. Investments in the PRC are subject to risks associated with greater governmental control over and involvement in the economy. Unlike in the United States, the PRC's currency is not determined by the market, but is instead managed at artificial levels relative to the U.S. dollar. This type of system can lead to sudden and large adjustments in the currency, which, in turn, can have a disruptive and negative effect on foreign investors. The PRC also may restrict the free conversion of its currency into foreign currencies, including the U.S. dollar. Currency repatriation restrictions may have the effect of making securities and instruments tied to the PRC relatively illiquid, particularly in connection with redemption requests. In addition, the government of the PRC exercises significant control over economic growth through direct and heavy involvement in resource allocation and monetary policy, control over payment of foreign currency denominated obligations and provision of preferential treatment to particular industries and/or companies. Economic reform programs in the PRC have contributed to growth, but there is no guarantee that such reforms will continue.

The PRC has historically been prone to natural disasters such as droughts, floods, earthquakes and tsunamis, and the region's economy may be affected by such environmental events in the future. A Portfolio's investment in the PRC is, therefore, subject to the risk of such events. In addition, the relationship between the PRC and Taiwan is particularly sensitive, and hostilities between the PRC and Taiwan may present a risk to a Portfolio's investments in the PRC.

The application of tax laws (e.g., the imposition of withholding taxes on dividend or interest payments) or confiscatory taxation may also affect a Portfolio's investment in the PRC. Because the rules governing taxation of investments in securities and instruments economically tied to the PRC are not always clear, PIMCO may provide for capital gains taxes on Portfolios investing in such securities and instruments by reserving both realized and unrealized gains from disposing or holding securities and instruments economically tied to the PRC. This approach is based on current market practice and PIMCO's understanding of the applicable tax rules. Changes in market practice or understanding of the applicable tax rules may result in the amounts reserved being too great or too small relative to actual tax burdens.

In addition, because the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board are generally restricted from inspecting the audit work and practices of registered accountants in the PRC, there is the risk that material accounting and financial information about PRC issuers may be unavailable or unreliable.

Investing through Stock Connect. Certain Portfolios may invest in eligible securities ("Stock Connect Securities") listed and traded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange ("SSE") or the Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE") through the Shanghai - Hong Kong Stock Connect program and the Shenzhen - Hong Kong Stock Connect program (collectively, "Stock Connect"). Stock Connect allows non-Chinese investors (such as the Portfolios) to purchase certain PRC-listed equities via brokers in Hong Kong. Although Stock Connect is the first program allowing non-Chinese investors to trade Chinese equities without a license, purchases of securities through Stock Connect are subject to market-wide daily quota limitations, which may prevent a Portfolio from purchasing Stock Connect securities when it is otherwise advantageous to do so. Once such daily quota on SSE or SZSE is used up, acceptance of the corresponding buy orders on SSE or SZSE (as applicable) will be immediately suspended and no further buy orders will be accepted for the remainder of the trading day. Buy orders which have been accepted will not be affected by the using up of the daily quota, while sell orders will continue to be accepted. An investor cannot purchase and sell the same security on the same trading day, which may restrict a Portfolio's ability to invest in China A-shares through Stock Connect and to enter into or exit trades where it is advantageous to do so on the same trading day. Because Stock Connect trades are routed through Hong Kong brokers and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, Stock Connect is affected by trading holidays

in either the PRC or Hong Kong, and there are trading days in the PRC when Stock Connect investors will not be able to trade. As a result, prices of Stock Connect may fluctuate at times when the Portfolio is unable to add to or exit its position. Only certain China A-shares are eligible to be accessed through Stock Connect. Such securities may lose their eligibility at any time, in which case they could be sold but could no longer be purchased through Stock Connect. The applicable rules as well as trading, settlement and information technology (“IT”) systems required to operate Stock Connect are continuing to evolve. In the event that the relevant systems do not function properly, trading through Stock Connect could be disrupted.

Stock Connect is subject to regulations by both Hong Kong and the PRC. Regulators in both jurisdictions are allowed to suspend Stock Connect trading; Chinese regulators may also suspend trading in Chinese issuers (or permit such issuers to suspend trading) during market disruptions, and such suspensions may be widespread. There can be no assurance that further regulations will not affect the availability of securities under Stock Connect, operational arrangements or other limitations. Stock Connect transactions are not covered by investor protection programs of either the Hong Kong, Shanghai or Shenzhen Stock Exchanges, although for defaults by Hong Kong brokers occurring on or after January 1, 2020, the Hong Kong Investor Compensation Fund will cover losses incurred by investors with a cap at HK \$500,000 per investor with respect to securities traded on a stock market operated by the SSE and/or SZSE and in respect of which an order for sale or purchase is permitted to be routed through the northbound link of the Stock Connect. In the PRC, Stock Connect securities are held on behalf of ultimate investors (such as the Portfolio) by the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (“HKSCC”) as nominee. While Chinese regulators have affirmed that the ultimate investors hold a beneficial interest in Stock Connect securities, the mechanisms that beneficial owners may use to enforce their rights are untested. In addition, courts in China have limited experience in applying the concept of beneficial ownership and the law surrounding beneficial ownership will continue to evolve. To the extent HKSCC is deemed to be performing safekeeping functions with respect to assets held through it, a Portfolio has no legal relationship with HKSCC and no direct legal recourse against HKSCC in the event that the Portfolio suffers losses resulting from the performance or insolvency of HKSCC. In this event, a Portfolio may not fully recover its losses and the process could be delayed. A Portfolio may not be able to participate in corporate actions affecting Stock Connect securities due to time constraints or for other operational reasons. Similarly, a Portfolio will not be able to vote in shareholders’ meetings except through HKSCC and will not be able to attend shareholders’ meetings. HKSCC as nominee holder shall have no obligation to take any legal action or court proceeding to enforce any rights on behalf of the investors in respect of the Stock Connect securities in the PRC or elsewhere. Therefore, even though a Portfolio’s ownership may be ultimately recognized, the Portfolio may suffer difficulties or delays in enforcing their rights in A-shares. Stock Connect trades are settled in Renminbi (RMB), the Chinese currency, and investors must have timely access to a reliable supply of RMB in Hong Kong, which cannot be guaranteed.

Stock Connect trades are either subject to certain pre-trade requirements or must be placed in special segregated accounts that allow brokers to comply with these pre-trade requirements by confirming that the selling shareholder has sufficient Stock Connect securities to complete the sale. If a Portfolio does not utilize a special segregated account, a Portfolio will not be able to sell the shares on any trading day where it fails to comply with the pre-trade checks. In addition, these pre-trade requirements may, as a practical matter, limit the number of brokers that a Portfolio may use to execute trades. While the Portfolio may use special segregated accounts in lieu of the pre-trade check, relevant market practice with respect to special segregated accounts is continuing to evolve.

Investing through CIBM Direct. To the extent permissible by the relevant PRC regulations or authorities, the Portfolio may also directly invest in permissible products (which include cash bonds) traded on China inter-bank bond market (“CIBM”) in compliance with the relevant rules issued by the People’s Bank of China (“PBOC”, including its Shanghai Head Office) in 2016 including the Announcement No.3 and its implementing rules (“CIBM Direct Rules”). An onshore trading and settlement agent shall be engaged by PIMCO as the manager of the Portfolio to make the filing on behalf of the relevant Portfolio and conduct trading and settlement agency services for the Portfolio. PBOC will exercise on-going supervision on the onshore settlement agent and the Portfolio’s trading under the CIBM Direct Rules and may take relevant administrative actions such as suspension of trading and mandatory exit against the Portfolio and/or PIMCO in the event of any incompliance with the CIBM Direct Rules. Although there is no quota limitation regarding investment via the CIBM Direct, a Portfolio is required to make further filings with the PBOC if it wishes to increase its anticipated investment size. There is no guarantee the PBOC will accept such further filings. In the event any further filings for an increase in the anticipated investment size are not accepted by the PBOC, a Portfolio’s ability to invest via the CIBM Direct will be limited and the performance of the relevant Portfolio may be unfavorably affected as a result. Since the relevant filings, registration with PBOC, and account opening for investment in the CIBM via the CIBM Direct have to be carried out via an onshore settlement agent, registration agent

or other third parties (as the case may be), the relevant Portfolio is subject to the risks of default or errors on the part of such third parties. The relevant Portfolio may also incur losses due to the acts or omissions of the onshore settlement agent in the process of settling any transactions. As a result, the net asset value of the relevant Portfolio may be adversely affected. In addition, investors should note that cash deposited in the cash account of the relevant Portfolio with the relevant onshore settlement agent will not be segregated. In the event of the bankruptcy or liquidation of the onshore settlement agent, the relevant Portfolio will not have any proprietary rights to the cash deposited in such cash account and may face difficulty and/or encounter delays in recovering such assets, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the Portfolio will suffer losses.

The CIBM Direct Rules are relatively new and are still subject to continuous evolution, which may adversely affect the Portfolio's capability to invest in the CIBM. A Portfolio will be tested for compliance with investment limitations for instruments traded on CIBM (including instruments traded through both CIBM Direct and the Bond Connect Program) prior to the trade. Therefore, a Portfolio will not be in violation of an investment limitation if the Portfolio submits a trade for an instrument traded on CIBM and the trade is not completed until the following day if the Portfolio was in compliance with the applicable limitation at the time of the initial compliance test. Similarly, a Portfolio will not be in violation of an investment limitation if the Portfolio submits a trade for two complementary instruments (such as a foreign currency transaction and a bond) traded on CIBM and one of the trades is not completed until the following day if the Portfolio was in compliance with the applicable percentage limitation for both instruments at the time of the initial compliance test. Investing in the CIBM via CIBM Direct is also subject to certain restrictions imposed by the PRC authorities on fund remittance and repatriation which may potentially affect a Portfolio's performance and liquidity. Any non-compliance with or failure to meet the fund remittance and repatriation requirements may result in regulatory sanctions which in turn may have an adverse impact on the portion of a Portfolio's investment via the CIBM Direct. Further, there is no assurance that the fund remittance and repatriation requirements in relation to investment in CIBM will not be changed as a result of change in government policies or foreign exchange control policies. A Portfolio may incur loss in the event such change in the fund remittance and repatriation requirements in relation to investment in CIBM occurs.

CIBM Direct RFQ Trading. In September 2020, CIBM direct RFQ trading service was launched by the National Interbank Funding Center ("CFETS"). Under such service, foreign investors under CIBM Direct may solicit cash bond trading with domestic market makers by requesting for quotation ("RFQ") and confirm the trades in CFETS system. As a novel arrangement under CIBM Direct, CIBM direct RFQ trading may be subject to further adjustments and uncertainties in implementation, which may have an adverse impact on the Portfolio's investment to the extent the Fund transacts via CIBM direct RFQ trading mechanism.

Investing through Bond Connect. In addition to the risks described under "Foreign Securities" and "Investments in the People's Republic of China," there are risks associated with a Portfolio's investment in Chinese government bonds and other PRC-based debt instruments traded on the CIBM through the Bond Connect program. The Bond Connect refers to the arrangement between Hong Kong and PRC that enables the PRC and overseas investors to trade various types of debt securities in each other's bond markets through connection between the relevant respective financial infrastructure institutions. Trading through Bond Connect is subject to a number of restrictions that may affect a Portfolio's investments and returns. Investments made through Bond Connect are subject to order, clearance and settlement procedures that are relatively untested in the PRC, which could pose risks to a Portfolio. Furthermore, securities purchased via Bond Connect will be held on behalf of ultimate investors (such as a Portfolio) via a book entry omnibus account in the name of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority Central Money Markets Unit maintained with a PRC-based custodian (either the China Central Depository & Clearing Co. ("CDCC") or the Shanghai Clearing House ("SCH")). A Portfolio's ownership interest in Bond Connect securities will not be reflected directly in book entry with CDCC or SCH and will instead only be reflected on the books of its Hong Kong sub-custodian. This recordkeeping system also subjects a Portfolio to various risks, including the risk that the Portfolio may have a limited ability to enforce rights as a bondholder as well as the risks of settlement delays and counterparty default of the Hong Kong sub-custodian. While the ultimate investors hold a beneficial interest in Bond Connect securities, the mechanisms that beneficial owners may use to enforce their rights are untested and courts in the PRC have limited experience in applying the concept of beneficial ownership. As such, a Portfolio may not be able to participate in corporate actions affecting its rights as a bondholder, such as timely payment of distributions, due to time constraints or for other operational reasons. Investors who wish to participate in Bond Connect do so through an offshore custody agent, registration agent or other third parties (as the case may be), who would be responsible for making the relevant filings and account opening with the relevant authorities. A Portfolio is therefore subject to the risk of default or errors on the part of such agents. Bond Connect trades are settled in RMB and investors must have timely access to a reliable

supply of RMB in Hong Kong, which cannot be guaranteed. Moreover, securities purchased through Bond Connect generally may not be sold, purchased or otherwise transferred other than through Bond Connect in accordance with applicable rules.

A primary feature of Bond Connect is the application of the home market's laws and rules applicable to investors in Chinese fixed-income instruments. Therefore, a Portfolio's investments in securities via Bond Connect are generally subject to Chinese securities regulations and listing rules, among other restrictions. Such securities may lose their eligibility at any time, in which case they could be sold but could no longer be purchased through Bond Connect. A Portfolio will not benefit from access to Hong Kong investor compensation funds, which are set up to protect against defaults of trades, when investing through Bond Connect. Bond Connect is only available on days when markets in both the PRC and Hong Kong are open. As a result, prices of securities purchased through Bond Connect may fluctuate at times when a Portfolio is unable to add to or exit its position and, therefore, may limit the Portfolio's ability to trade when it would be otherwise attractive to do so. Finally, uncertainties in the PRC tax rules governing taxation of income and gains from investments via Bond Connect could result in unexpected tax liabilities for a Portfolio. The withholding tax treatment of dividends and capital gains payable to overseas investors currently is unsettled.

The Bond Connect program is a relatively new program and may be subject to further interpretation and guidance. In addition, the trading, settlement and IT systems required for non-Chinese investors in Bond Connect are relatively new and continuing to evolve. In the event that the relevant systems do not function properly, trading through Bond Connect could be disrupted. There can be no assurance that further regulations will not affect the availability of securities in the program, the frequency of redemptions or other limitations. In addition, the application and interpretation of the laws and regulations of Hong Kong and the PRC, and the rules, policies or guidelines published or applied by relevant regulators and exchanges in respect of the Bond Connect program are uncertain, and they may have a detrimental effect on a Portfolio's investments and returns.

There are still some uncertainties in the PRC tax rules governing taxation of income and gains from investments in the PRC due to the lack of formal guidance from the PRC's tax authorities that could result in unexpected tax liabilities for a Portfolio. If a Portfolio is considered a tax resident enterprise of the PRC, it will be subject to PRC corporate income tax ("CIT") at 25% on its worldwide taxable income. If a Portfolio is considered a non-tax resident enterprise with a permanent establishment or place or establishment of business ("PE") in the PRC, the profits attributable to that PE would be subject to CIT at 25%. Under the PRC CIT Law effective from December 29, 2018 and its implementation rules, a non-PRC tax resident enterprise without a PE in the PRC will generally be subject to withholding income tax ("WIT") of 10% on its PRC sourced income, including but not limited to passive income (e.g. dividends, interest, gains arising from transfer of assets, etc.).

Unless a specific exemption is applicable, non-PRC tax resident enterprises are subject to WIT on the payment of interests on debt instruments issued by PRC tax resident enterprises, including bonds issued by enterprises established within the PRC. The general WIT rate applicable is 10%, subject to reduction under an applicable double tax treaty and agreement by the PRC tax authorities. Interest derived from government bonds issued by the in-charge Finance Bureau of the State Council and/or local government bonds approved by the State Council is exempt from CIT under the PRC Law. According to a tax circular jointly issued by the Ministry of Finance of the PRC ("MoF") and the State Administration of Taxation of the PRC ("SAT") on November 7, 2018, i.e. Circular on the Enterprise Income Tax and Value-Added Tax Policies for Foreign Institutions investing in Onshore Bond Markets ("Circular 108"), the foreign institutional investors were temporarily exempt from PRC CIT with respect to bond interest income derived in the PRC bond market for the period from November 7, 2018 to November 6, 2021. On November 26, 2021, the PRC Ministry of Finance and PRC State Taxation Administration jointly issued Caishui [2021] No. 34 ("Circular 34") to formally extend the tax exemption period provided in Circular 108 to December 31, 2025. The scope of such PRC CIT exemption has excluded bond interest gained by foreign investors' onshore entities/establishment that are directly connected with such onshore entities/establishment. However, there is no guarantee that such temporary tax exemption will continue to apply, will not be repealed and re-imposed retrospective, or that no new tax regulations and practice in China specifically relating to the PRC bond market will not be promulgated in the future.

Variable Interest Entities. Certain Portfolios may obtain exposure to companies based or operated in the PRC by investing through legal structures known as variable interest entities ("VIEs"). Because of Chinese governmental restrictions on non-Chinese ownership of companies in certain industries in the PRC, certain Chinese companies have used VIEs to facilitate foreign investment without distributing direct ownership of companies based or operated in the

PRC. In such cases, the Chinese operating company establishes an offshore company, and the offshore company enters into contractual arrangements (such as powers of attorney, equity pledge agreements and other services or business cooperation agreements) with the operating company. These contractual arrangements are intended to give the offshore company the ability to exercise power over and obtain economic rights from the operating company. Shares of the offshore company, in turn, are listed and traded on exchanges outside of the PRC and are available to non-Chinese investors such as a Portfolio. This arrangement allows non-Chinese investors in the offshore company to obtain economic exposure to the Chinese company without direct equity ownership in the Chinese company. Although VIEs are a longstanding industry practice and well known to officials and regulators in the PRC, VIEs are not formally recognized under Chinese law. There is a risk that the PRC may cease to tolerate VIEs at any time or impose new restrictions on the structure, in each case either generally or with respect to specific industries, sectors or companies. Investments involving a VIE may also pose additional risks because such investments are made through a company whose interests in the underlying operating company are established through contract rather than through equity ownership. For example, in the event of a dispute, the offshore company's contractual claims with respect to the operating company may be deemed unenforceable in the PRC, thus limiting (or eliminating) the remedies and rights available to the offshore company and its investors. Such legal uncertainty may also be exploited against the interests of the offshore company and its investors. Further, the interests of the equity owners of the operating company may conflict with the interests of the investors of the offshore company, and the fiduciary duties of the officers and directors of the operating company may differ from, or conflict with, the fiduciary duties of the officers and directors of the offshore company. Foreign companies listed on U.S. exchanges, including offshore companies that utilize a VIE structure, also could face delisting or other ramifications for failure to meet the requirements of the SEC, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board or other United States regulators. Any of the foregoing risks and events could negatively impact a Portfolio's performance.

Foreign Currency Transactions

All Portfolios that may invest in foreign currency-denominated securities also may purchase and sell foreign currency options and foreign currency futures contracts and related options (see "Derivative Instruments"), 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 forward currency contracts ("forwards"). These Portfolios may engage in these transactions in order to attempt to protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign exchange rates in the purchase and sale of securities. These Portfolios also may use foreign currency options and foreign currency forward contracts to increase exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one currency to another.

A forward involves an obligation to purchase or sell a certain amount of a specific currency at a future date, which may be three business days or more from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. These contracts may be bought or sold to protect the Portfolio against a possible loss resulting from an adverse change in the relationship between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar or to increase exposure to a particular foreign currency. In accordance with current federal securities laws, rules and staff positions, open positions in forwards used for non-hedging purposes will be covered by the segregation or "earmarking" of assets determined to be liquid by PIMCO, and are marked-to-market daily. Certain forward contracts that are not required to "cash settle" may be treated as such for asset segregation or "earmarking" purposes when the Portfolio has entered into a contractual arrangement with its counterparty to require the trade to be closed out or cash settled prior to or in lieu of physical settlement. As described below, the SEC adopted a final rule related to the use of derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that will rescind and withdraw the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and coverage transactions reflected in the Portfolio's asset segregation and cover practices discussed herein. Although, when used for hedging, forwards are intended to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currencies, at the same time, they tend to limit any potential gain which might result should the value of such currencies increase. Forwards are used primarily to adjust the foreign exchange exposure of a Portfolio with a view to protecting the outlook, and the Portfolios might be expected to enter into such contracts under the following circumstances:

Lock In. When PIMCO desires to lock in the U.S. dollar price on the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a foreign currency.

Cross Hedge. If a particular currency is expected to decrease against another currency, the Portfolio may sell the currency expected to decrease and purchase a currency which is expected to increase against the currency sold in an amount approximately equal to some or all of the Portfolio's portfolio holdings denominated in the currency sold.

Direct Hedge. If PIMCO wants to eliminate substantially all of the risk of owning a particular currency, and/or if PIMCO thinks that a Portfolio can benefit from price appreciation in a given country's bonds but does not want to hold the currency, it may employ a direct hedge back into the U.S. dollar. In either case, a Portfolio would enter into a forward contract to sell the currency in which a portfolio security is denominated and purchase U.S. dollars at an exchange rate established at the time it initiated the contract. The cost of the direct hedge transaction may offset most, if not all, of the yield advantage offered by the foreign security, but a Portfolio would hope to benefit from an increase (if any) in value of the bond.

Proxy Hedge. PIMCO might choose to use a proxy hedge, which may be less costly than a direct hedge. In this case, a Portfolio, having purchased a security, will sell a currency whose value is believed to be closely linked to the currency in which the security is denominated. Interest rates prevailing in the country whose currency was sold would be expected to be closer to those in the United States and lower than those of securities denominated in the currency of the original holding. This type of hedging entails greater risk than a direct hedge because it is dependent on a stable relationship between the two currencies paired as proxies and the relationships can be very unstable at times.

Costs of Hedging. When a Portfolio purchases a foreign bond with a higher interest rate than is available on U.S. bonds of a similar maturity, the additional yield on the foreign bond could be substantially reduced or lost if the Portfolio were to enter into a direct hedge by selling the foreign currency and purchasing the U.S. dollar. This is what is known as the "cost" of hedging. Proxy hedging attempts to reduce this cost through an indirect hedge back to the U.S. dollar.

It is important to note that hedging costs are treated as capital transactions and are not, therefore, deducted from a Portfolio's dividend distribution and are not reflected in its yield. Instead such costs will, over time, be reflected in a Portfolio's net asset value per share.

The forecasting of currency market movement is extremely difficult, and whether any hedging strategy will be successful is highly uncertain. Moreover, it is impossible to forecast with precision the market value of portfolio securities at the expiration of a foreign currency forward contract. Accordingly, a Portfolio may be required to buy or sell additional currency on the spot market (and bear the expense of such transaction) if PIMCO's predictions regarding the movement of foreign currency or securities markets prove inaccurate. Also, foreign currency transactions, like currency exchange rates, can be affected unpredictably by intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or by currency controls or political developments. Such events may prevent or restrict a Portfolio's ability to enter into foreign currency transactions, force the Portfolio to exit a foreign currency transaction at a disadvantageous time or price or result in penalties for the Portfolio, any of which may result in a loss to the Portfolio. In addition, the use of cross-hedging transactions may involve special risks, and may leave a Portfolio in a less advantageous position than if such a hedge had not been established. Because foreign currency forward contracts are privately negotiated transactions, there can be no assurance that a Portfolio will have the flexibility to roll-over a foreign currency forward contract upon its expiration if it desires to do so. Additionally, there can be no assurance that the other party to the contract will perform its services thereunder. Under definitions adopted by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and SEC, many non-deliverable foreign currency forwards are considered swaps for certain purposes, including the determination of whether such instruments need to be exchange-traded and centrally cleared as discussed further in "Risks of Potential Government Regulation of Derivatives." These changes are expected to reduce counterparty risk as compared to bilaterally negotiated contracts.

Certain Portfolios may hold a portion of their assets in bank deposits denominated in foreign currencies, so as to facilitate investment in foreign securities as well as to protect against currency fluctuations and the need to convert such assets into U.S. dollars (thereby also reducing transaction costs). To the extent these monies are converted back into U.S. dollars, the value of the assets so maintained will be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in foreign currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations.

Tax Consequences of Hedging. Under applicable tax law, the Portfolios may be required to limit their gains from hedging in foreign currency forwards, futures, and options. Although the Portfolios are expected to comply with such limits, the extent to which these limits apply is subject to tax regulations as yet unissued. Hedging also may result

in the application of the mark-to-market and straddle provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Those provisions could result in an increase (or decrease) in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the Portfolio and could affect whether dividends paid by the Portfolios are classified as capital gains or ordinary income.

Foreign Currency Exchange-Related Securities

Foreign currency warrants. Foreign currency warrants such as Currency Exchange Warrants (“CEWs”) are warrants which entitle the holder to receive from their issuer an amount of cash (generally, for warrants issued in the United States, in U.S. dollars) which is calculated pursuant to a predetermined formula and based on the exchange rate between a specified foreign currency and the U.S. dollar as of the exercise date of the warrant. Foreign currency warrants generally are exercisable upon their issuance and expire as of a specified date and time. Foreign currency warrants have been issued in connection with U.S. dollar-denominated debt offerings by major corporate issuers in an attempt to reduce the foreign currency exchange risk which, from the point of view of prospective purchasers of the securities, is inherent in the international fixed-income marketplace. Foreign currency warrants may attempt to reduce the foreign exchange risk assumed by purchasers of a security by, for example, providing for a supplemental payment in the event that the U.S. dollar depreciates against the value of a major foreign currency such as the Japanese yen or the euro. The formula used to determine the amount payable upon exercise of a foreign currency warrant may make the warrant worthless unless the applicable foreign currency exchange rate moves in a particular direction (*e.g.*, unless the U.S. dollar appreciates or depreciates against the particular foreign currency to which the warrant is linked or indexed). Foreign currency warrants are severable from the debt obligations with which they may be offered, and may be listed on exchanges. Foreign currency warrants may be exercisable only in certain minimum amounts, and an investor wishing to exercise warrants who possesses less than the minimum number required for exercise may be required either to sell the warrants or to purchase additional warrants, thereby incurring additional transaction costs. In the case of any exercise of warrants, there may be a time delay between the time a holder of warrants gives instructions to exercise and the time the exchange rate relating to exercise is determined, during which time the exchange rate could change significantly, thereby affecting both the market and cash settlement values of the warrants being exercised. The expiration date of the warrants may be accelerated if the warrants should be delisted from an exchange or if their trading should be suspended permanently, which would result in the loss of any remaining “time value” of the warrants (*i.e.*, the difference between the current market value and the exercise value of the warrants), and, in the case the warrants were “out-of-the-money,” in a total loss of the purchase price of the warrants. Warrants are generally unsecured obligations of their issuers and are not standardized foreign currency options issued by the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”). Unlike foreign currency options issued by OCC, the terms of foreign exchange warrants generally will not be amended in the event of governmental or regulatory actions affecting exchange rates or in the event of the imposition of other regulatory controls affecting the international currency markets. The initial public offering price of foreign currency warrants is generally considerably in excess of the price that a commercial user of foreign currencies might pay in the interbank market for a comparable option involving significantly larger amounts of foreign currencies. Foreign currency warrants are subject to significant foreign exchange risk, including risks arising from complex political or economic factors.

Principal exchange rate linked securities. Principal exchange rate linked securities (“PERLs”) are debt obligations the principal on which is payable at maturity in an amount that may vary based on the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and a particular foreign currency at or about that time. The return on “standard” PERLs is enhanced if the foreign currency to which the security is linked appreciates against the U.S. dollar, and is adversely affected by increases in the foreign exchange value of the U.S. dollar; “reverse” PERLs are like the “standard” securities, except that their return is enhanced by increases in the value of the U.S. dollar and adversely impacted by increases in the value of foreign currency. Interest payments on the securities are generally made in U.S. dollars at rates that reflect the degree of foreign currency risk assumed or given up by the purchaser of the notes (*i.e.*, at relatively higher interest rates if the purchaser has assumed some of the foreign exchange risk, or relatively lower interest rates if the issuer has assumed some of the foreign exchange risk, based on the expectations of the current market). PERLs may in limited cases be subject to acceleration of maturity (generally, not without the consent of the holders of the securities), which may have an adverse impact on the value of the principal payment to be made at maturity.

Performance indexed paper. Performance indexed paper (“PIPs”) is U.S. dollar-denominated commercial paper the yield of which is linked to certain foreign exchange rate movements. The yield to the investor on PIPs is established at maturity as a function of spot exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and a designated currency as of or about that time (generally, the index maturity two days prior to maturity). The yield to the investor will be within a

range stipulated at the time of purchase of the obligation, generally with a guaranteed minimum rate of return that is below, and a potential maximum rate of return that is above, market yields on U.S. dollar-denominated commercial paper, with both the minimum and maximum rates of return on the investment corresponding to the minimum and maximum values of the spot exchange rate two business days prior to maturity.

Borrowing

Except as described below, each Portfolio may borrow money to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted, modified or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time. This means that, in general, a Portfolio may borrow money from banks for any purpose in an amount up to 1/3 of the Portfolio's total assets. A Portfolio also may borrow money for temporary administrative purposes in an amount not to exceed 5% of the Portfolio's total assets.

Specifically, provisions of the 1940 Act require a Portfolio to maintain continuous asset coverage (that is, total assets including borrowings, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) of 300% of the amount borrowed, with an exception for borrowings not in excess of 5% of the Portfolio's total assets made for temporary administrative purposes. Any borrowings for temporary administrative purposes in excess of 5% of the Portfolio's total assets must maintain continuous asset coverage. If the 300% asset coverage should decline as a result of market fluctuations or other reasons, a Portfolio may be required to sell some of its portfolio holdings within three days to reduce the debt and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint to sell securities at that time.

As noted below, a Portfolio also may enter into certain transactions, including reverse repurchase agreements, mortgage dollar rolls and sale-buybacks, that can be viewed as constituting a form of borrowing or financing transaction by the Portfolio. As discussed below, in accordance with current federal securities laws, rules and staff positions, to the extent a Portfolio covers its commitment under a reverse repurchase agreement (or economically similar transaction) by the segregation or "earmarking" of assets equal in value to the amount of the Portfolio's commitment to repurchase, such an agreement will not be considered a "senior security" by the Portfolio and therefore will not be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement otherwise applicable to borrowings by the Portfolios. As described below, the SEC adopted a final rule related to the use of derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that will rescind and withdraw the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and coverage transactions reflected in the Portfolios' asset segregation and cover practices discussed herein. Borrowing will tend to exaggerate the effect on net asset value of any increase or decrease in the market value of a Portfolio's portfolio. Money borrowed will be subject to interest costs which may or may not be recovered by appreciation of the securities purchased. A Portfolio also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with such borrowing or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

A Portfolio may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, mortgage dollar rolls, and economically similar transactions. A reverse repurchase agreement involves the sale of a portfolio-eligible security by a Portfolio to another party, such as a bank or broker-dealer, coupled with its agreement to repurchase the instrument at a specified time and price. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, a Portfolio continues to receive any principal and interest payments on the underlying security during the term of the agreement.

A Portfolio typically will segregate or "earmark" assets determined to be liquid by PIMCO, equal (on a daily mark-to-market basis) to its obligations under reverse repurchase agreements. However, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of securities retained by a Portfolio may decline below the repurchase price of the securities sold by a Portfolio which it is obligated to repurchase. With respect to reverse repurchase agreements in which banks are counterparties, a Portfolio may treat such transactions as bank borrowings, which would be subject to a Portfolios' limitations on borrowings. Such treatment would, among other things, restrict the aggregate of such transactions (plus any other borrowings) to one-third of the Portfolio's total assets.

A "mortgage dollar roll" is similar to a reverse repurchase agreement in certain respects. In a "dollar roll" transaction a Portfolio sells a mortgage-related security, such as a security issued by GNMA, to a dealer and simultaneously agrees to repurchase a similar security (but not the same security) in the future at a pre-determined price. A "dollar roll" can be viewed, like a reverse repurchase agreement, as a collateralized borrowing in which a Portfolio pledges a mortgage-related security to a dealer to obtain cash. Unlike in the case of reverse repurchase

agreements, the dealer with which a Portfolio enters into a dollar roll transaction is not obligated to return the same securities as those originally sold by a Portfolio, but only securities which are “substantially identical.” To be considered “substantially identical,” the securities returned to a Portfolio generally must: (1) be collateralized by the same types of underlying mortgages; (2) be issued by the same agency and be part of the same program; (3) have a similar original stated maturity; (4) have identical net coupon rates; (5) have similar market yields (and therefore price); and (6) satisfy “good delivery” requirements, meaning that the aggregate principal amounts of the securities delivered and received back must be within a specified percentage of the initial amount delivered.

A Portfolio’s obligations under a dollar roll agreement must be covered by segregated or “earmarked” liquid assets equal in value to the securities subject to repurchase by the Portfolio. As with reverse repurchase agreements, to the extent that positions in dollar roll agreements are not covered by segregated or “earmarked” liquid assets at least equal to the amount of any forward purchase commitment, such transactions would be subject to the Portfolios’ restrictions on borrowings. Furthermore, because dollar roll transactions may be for terms ranging between one and six months, dollar roll transactions may be deemed “illiquid” and subject to a Portfolio’s overall limitations on investments in illiquid securities. Please refer to “Illiquid Investments” below for further discussion of regulatory considerations and constraints relating to investment liquidity.

A Portfolio also may effect simultaneous purchase and sale transactions that are known as “sale-buybacks.” A sale buyback is similar to a reverse repurchase agreement, except that in a sale-buyback, the counterparty that purchases the security is entitled to receive any principal or interest payments made on the underlying security pending settlement of the Portfolio’s repurchase of the underlying security. A Portfolio’s obligations under a sale-buyback typically would be offset by liquid assets equal in value to the amount of the Portfolio’s forward commitment to repurchase the subject security.

It is possible that changing government regulation may affect a Portfolio’s use of these strategies. Changes in regulatory requirements concerning margin for certain types of financing transactions, such as repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and securities lending and borrowing, could impact a Portfolio’s ability to utilize these investment strategies and techniques.

Commodities

Each Portfolio may purchase or sell derivatives, securities or other instruments that provide exposure to commodities. The Portfolio’s investments in commodities-related instruments may subject the Portfolio to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-related instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. An unexpected surplus of a commodity caused by one of the aforementioned factors, for example, may cause a significant decrease in the value of the commodity (and a decrease in the value of any investments directly correlated to the commodity). Conversely, an unexpected shortage of a commodity caused by one of the aforementioned factors may cause a significant increase in the value of the commodity (and a decrease in the value of any investments inversely correlated to that commodity). The commodity markets are subject to temporary distortions and other disruptions due to, among other factors, lack of liquidity, the participation of speculators, and government regulation and other actions.

A Portfolio may focus its commodity-related investments in a particular sector of the commodities market (such as gold, oil, metal or agricultural products). As a result, to the extent a Portfolio focuses its investments in a particular sector of the commodities market, the Portfolio may be more susceptible to risks associated with those sectors, including the risk of loss due to adverse economic, business or political developments affecting a particular sector. See “Derivative Instruments” below for a more detailed discussion of risks related to commodities, including additional discussion of commodity-related derivative instruments.

Derivative Instruments

In pursuing their individual objectives, the Portfolios may, to the extent permitted by their investment objectives and policies, purchase and sell (write) both put options and call options on securities, swap agreements, recovery locks, securities indexes, commodity indexes and foreign currencies, and enter into interest rate, foreign currency, index and commodity futures contracts and purchase and sell options on such futures contracts (“futures options”) for

hedging purposes, to seek to replicate the composition and performance of a particular index or as part of their overall investment strategies, except that those Portfolios that may not invest in foreign currency-denominated securities may not enter into transactions involving currency futures or options. The Portfolios (except the *PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio*) also may purchase and sell foreign currency options for purposes of increasing exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one currency to another. A Portfolio also may enter into swap agreements with respect to interest rates, commodities, and indexes of securities or commodities, and to the extent it may invest in foreign currency-denominated securities, may enter into swap agreements with respect to foreign currencies. The Portfolios may invest in structured notes. If other types of financial instruments, including other types of options, futures contracts, or futures options are traded in the future, a Portfolio also may use those instruments, provided that the Board of Trustees determines that their use is consistent with the Portfolio's investment objective.

The value of some derivative instruments in which the Portfolios invest may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates, and, like the other investments of the Portfolios, the ability of a Portfolio to successfully utilize these instruments may depend in part upon the ability of PIMCO to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. If PIMCO incorrectly forecasts such factors and has taken positions in derivative instruments contrary to prevailing market trends, the Portfolios could be exposed to additional, unforeseen risks, including the risk of loss.

The Portfolios might not employ any of the strategies described herein, and no assurance can be given that any strategy used will succeed. If PIMCO incorrectly forecasts interest rates, market values or other economic factors in using a derivatives strategy for a Portfolio, the Portfolio might have been in a better position if it had not entered into the transaction at all. Also, suitable derivatives transactions may not be available in all circumstances. The use of these strategies involves certain special risks, including a possible imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of derivative instruments and price movements of related investments. While some strategies involving derivative instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in related investments or otherwise. This is due, in part, to the possible inability of a Portfolio to purchase or sell a portfolio security at a time that otherwise would be favorable, or the possible need to sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time because the Portfolio is required to maintain asset coverage or offsetting positions in connection with transactions in derivative instruments, and the possible inability of a Portfolio to close out or to liquidate its derivatives positions. As described below, the SEC adopted a final rule related to the use of derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that will rescind and withdraw the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and coverage transactions reflected in the Portfolios' asset segregation and cover practices discussed herein. In addition, a Portfolio's use of such instruments may cause the Portfolio to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains (generally taxed upon distribution at ordinary income tax rates) than if it had not used such instruments. For Portfolios (or Underlying PIMCO Funds) that gain exposure to an asset class using derivative instruments backed by a collateral portfolio of Fixed Income Instruments, changes in the value of the Fixed Income Instruments may result in greater or lesser exposure to that asset class than would have resulted from a direct investment in securities comprising that asset class. The Portfolios may invest in derivatives to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and rules and interpretations thereunder and other federal securities laws.

Participation in the markets for derivative instruments involves investment risks and transaction costs to which a Portfolio may not be subject absent the use of these strategies. The skills needed to successfully execute derivative strategies may be different from those needed for other types of transactions. If the Portfolio incorrectly forecasts the value and/or creditworthiness of securities, currencies, interest rates, counterparties or other economic factors involved in a derivative transaction, the Portfolio might have been in a better position if the Portfolio had not entered into such derivative transaction. In evaluating the risks and contractual obligations associated with particular derivative instruments, it is important to consider that certain derivative transactions may be modified or terminated only by mutual consent of the Portfolio and its counterparty and certain derivative transactions may be terminated by the counterparty or the Portfolio, as the case may be, upon the occurrence of certain Portfolio-related or counterparty-related events, which may result in losses or gains to the Portfolio based on the market value of the derivative transactions entered into between the Portfolio and the counterparty. In addition, such early terminations may result in taxable events and accelerate gain or loss recognition for tax purposes. It may not be possible for a Portfolio to modify, terminate, or offset the Portfolio's obligations or the Portfolio's exposure to the risks associated with a derivative transaction prior to its termination or maturity date, which may create a possibility of increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity to the Portfolio. Upon the expiration or termination of a particular contract, a

Portfolio may wish to retain its position in the derivative instrument by entering into a similar contract, but may be unable to do so if the counterparty to the original contract is unwilling or unable to enter into the new contract and no other appropriate counterparty can be found, which could cause the Portfolio not to be able to maintain certain desired investment exposures or not to be able to hedge other investment positions or risks, which could cause losses to the Portfolio. Furthermore, after such an expiration or termination of a particular contract, a Portfolio may have fewer counterparties with which to engage in additional derivative transactions, which could lead to potentially greater counterparty risk exposure to one or more counterparties and which could increase the cost of entering into certain derivatives. In such cases, the Portfolio may lose money.

A Portfolio may engage in investment strategies, including the use of derivatives, to, among other things, generate current, distributable income, even if such strategies could potentially result in declines in the Portfolio's net asset value. A Portfolio's income and gain-generating strategies, including certain derivatives strategies, may generate current income and gains taxable as ordinary income sufficient to support distributions, even in situations when the Portfolio has experienced a decline in net assets due to, for example, adverse changes in the broad U.S. or non-U.S. securities markets or the Portfolio's portfolio of investments, or arising from its use of derivatives. Consequently, Portfolio shareholders may receive distributions subject to tax at ordinary income rates at a time when their investment in the Portfolio has declined in value, which may be economically similar to a taxable return of capital.

The tax treatment of certain derivatives may be open to different interpretations. Any recharacterization of payments made or received by a Portfolio pursuant to derivatives potentially could affect the amount, timing or characterization of Portfolio distributions. In addition, the tax treatment of such investment strategies may be changed by regulation or otherwise.

Options on Securities and Indexes. A Portfolio may, to the extent specified herein or in the Prospectuses, purchase and sell both put and call options on equity, fixed income or other securities (including securities to be purchased in when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment transactions) or indexes in standardized contracts traded on foreign or domestic securities exchanges, boards of trade, or similar entities, or quoted on NASDAQ or on an OTC market, and agreements, sometimes called cash puts, which may accompany the purchase of a new issue of bonds from a dealer.

An option on a security (or index) is a contract that gives the holder of the option, in return for a premium, the right to buy from (in the case of a call) or sell to (in the case of a put) the writer of the option the security underlying the option (or the cash value of an option that is on an index or cash-settled) at a specified exercise price, often at any time during the term of the option for American options or only at expiration for European options. The writer of an option on a security that requires physical delivery has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security upon payment of the exercise price (in the case of a call) or to pay the exercise price upon delivery of the underlying security (in the case of a put). Certain put options written by a Portfolio, which counterparties may use as a source of liquidity, may be structured to have an exercise price that is less than the market value of the underlying securities that would be received by the Portfolio. Upon exercise, the writer of an option on an index or cash-settled option on a security is obligated to pay the difference between the cash value of the index or security and the exercise price multiplied by the specified multiplier for the option. (An index is designed to reflect features of a particular financial or securities market, a specific group of financial instruments or securities, or certain economic indicators.)

A Portfolio will "cover" its obligations when it writes call options or put options. In the case of a call option on a debt obligation or other security that requires physical delivery, the option is covered if the Portfolio owns the security underlying the call or has an absolute and immediate right to acquire that security without additional cash consideration (or, if additional cash consideration is required, cash or other assets determined to be liquid by PIMCO, in such amount are segregated by its custodian or "earmarked") upon conversion or exchange of other securities held by a Portfolio. A call option on a security or index is also "covered" if a Portfolio does not hold the underlying security or have the right to acquire it, but the Portfolio segregates or "earmarks" assets determined to be liquid by PIMCO in an amount equal to the value of the underlying security (in the case of an option that requires physical delivery) or to the fund's net obligation (in the case of an option that requires cash settlement, including an option on an index and any option with respect to which the Portfolio has entered into a contractual arrangement with a third party broker-dealer or counterparty that requires cash settlement), minus any collateral deposited with a broker-dealer or other financial institution, on a mark-to-market basis (a so-called "naked" call option).

A call option is also covered if a Portfolio holds a call on the same index or security as the call written where the exercise price of the call held is (i) equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written, or (ii) greater than the exercise price of the call written, provided the difference is maintained by the Portfolio in segregated or “earmarked” liquid assets. A put option on a security or an index is covered if a Portfolio segregates or “earmarks” liquid assets equal to the exercise price. A put option is also covered if the Portfolio holds a put on the same security or index as the put written where the exercise price of the put held is (i) equal to or greater than the exercise price of the put written, or (ii) less than the exercise price of the put written, provided the difference is maintained by the Portfolio in segregated or “earmarked” liquid assets. Obligations under written call and put options so covered will not be construed to be “senior securities” for purposes of the Portfolio’s investment restrictions concerning senior securities and borrowings. As described below, the SEC adopted a final rule related to the use of derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that will rescind and withdraw the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and coverage transactions reflected in the Portfolios’ asset segregation and cover practices discussed herein.

If an option written by a Portfolio expires unexercised, the Portfolio realizes a capital gain equal to the premium received at the time the option was written. If an option purchased by a Portfolio expires unexercised, the Portfolio realizes a capital loss equal to the premium paid. Prior to the earlier of exercise or expiration, an exchange-traded option may be closed out by an offsetting purchase or sale of an option of the same series (type, exchange, underlying security or index, exercise price, and expiration). There can be no assurance, however, that a closing purchase or sale transaction can be effected when the Portfolio desires.

A Portfolio may sell put or call options it has previously purchased, which could result in a net gain or loss depending on whether the amount realized on the sale is more or less than the premium and other transaction costs paid on the put or call option which is sold. Prior to exercise or expiration, an option may be closed out by an offsetting purchase or sale of an option of the same series. A Portfolio will realize a capital gain from a closing purchase transaction if the cost of the closing option is less than the premium received from writing the option, or, if it is more, the Portfolio will realize a capital loss. If the premium received from a closing sale transaction is more than the premium paid to purchase the option, the Portfolio will realize a capital gain or, if it is less, the Portfolio will realize a capital loss. The principal factors affecting the market value of a put or a call option include supply and demand, interest rates, the current market price of the underlying security or index in relation to the exercise price of the option, the volatility of the underlying security or index, and the time remaining until the expiration date.

The premium paid for a put or call option purchased by a Portfolio is an asset of the Portfolio. The premium received for an option written by a Portfolio is recorded as a deferred credit. The value of an option purchased or written is marked-to-market daily and is valued at the closing price on the exchange on which it is traded or, if not traded on an exchange or no closing price is available, at the mean between the last bid and ask prices.

The Portfolios may write covered straddles consisting of a combination of a call and a put written on the same underlying security. A straddle will be covered when sufficient liquid assets are deposited to meet the Portfolios’ immediate obligations. The Portfolios may use the same liquid assets to cover both the call and put options where the exercise price of the call and put are the same, or where the exercise price of the call is higher than that of the put. In such cases, the Portfolios will also segregate or “earmark” liquid assets equivalent to the amount, if any, by which the put is “in the money.” As described below, the SEC adopted a final rule related to the use of derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that will rescind and withdraw the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and coverage transactions reflected in the Portfolios’ asset segregation and cover practices discussed herein.

Risks Associated with Options on Securities and Indexes. There are several risks associated with transactions in options on securities and on indexes. For example, there are significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events.

The writer of an American option often has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying security at the exercise price.

To the extent a Portfolio writes a put option, the Portfolio has assumed the obligation during the option period to purchase the underlying investment from the put buyer at the option's exercise price if the put buyer exercises its option, regardless of whether the value of the underlying investment falls below the exercise price. This means that a Portfolio that writes a put option may be required to take delivery of the underlying investment and make payment for such investment at the exercise price. This may result in losses to the Portfolio and may result in the Portfolio holding the underlying investment for some period of time when it is disadvantageous to do so.

If a put or call option purchased by a Portfolio is not sold when it has remaining value, and if the market price of the underlying security remains equal to or greater than the exercise price (in the case of a put), or remains less than or equal to the exercise price (in the case of a call), the Portfolio will lose its entire investment in the option. Also, where a put or call option on a particular security is purchased to hedge against price movements in a related security, the price of the put or call option may move more or less than the price of the related security.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when a Portfolio seeks to close out an option position. If a Portfolio were unable to close out an option that it had purchased on a security, it would have to exercise the option in order to realize any profit or the option may expire worthless.

If trading were suspended in an option purchased by a Portfolio, the Portfolio would not be able to close out the option. If restrictions on exercise were imposed, the Portfolio might be unable to exercise an option it has purchased. Except to the extent that a call option on an index written by the Portfolio is covered by an option on the same index purchased by the Portfolio, movements in the index may result in a loss to the Portfolio; however, such losses may be mitigated by changes in the value of the Portfolio's securities during the period the option was outstanding.

To the extent that a Portfolio writes a call option on a security it holds in its portfolio and intends to use such security as the sole means of "covering" its obligation under the call option, the Portfolio has, in return for the premium on the option, given up the opportunity to profit from a price increase in the underlying security above the exercise price during the option period, but, as long as its obligation under such call option continues, has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. Under current regulatory requirements, if a Portfolio were unable to close out such a call option, the Portfolio would not be able to sell the underlying security unless the option expired without exercise.

Foreign Currency Options. Portfolios that invest in foreign currency-denominated securities may buy or sell put and call options on foreign currencies. These Portfolios may buy or sell put and call options on foreign currencies either on exchanges or in the OTC market. A put option on a foreign currency gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell a foreign currency at the exercise price until the option expires. A call option on a foreign currency gives the purchaser of the option the right to purchase the currency at the exercise price until the option expires. Currency options traded on U.S. or other exchanges may be subject to position limits which may limit the ability of a Portfolio to reduce foreign currency risk using such options. OTC options differ from exchange-traded options in that they are bilateral contracts with price and other terms negotiated between buyer and seller, and generally do not have as much market liquidity as exchange-traded options. Under definitions adopted by the CFTC and SEC, many foreign currency options are considered swaps for certain purposes, including determination of whether such instruments need to be exchange-traded and centrally cleared as discussed further in "Risks of Potential Government Regulation of Derivatives."

Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts. A futures contract is an agreement to buy or sell a security or other asset for a set price on a future date. These contracts are traded on exchanges, so that, in most cases, a party can close out its position on the exchange for cash, without delivering the underlying security or other underlying asset. An option on a futures contract gives the holder of the option the right to buy or sell a position in a futures contract from or to the writer of the option, at a specified price and on or before a specified expiration date.

Each Portfolio may invest in futures contracts and options thereon ("futures options") with respect to, but not limited to, interest rates, commodities, and security or commodity indexes. To the extent that a Portfolio may invest in foreign currency-denominated securities, it also may invest in foreign currency futures contracts and options thereon.

An interest rate, commodity, foreign currency or index futures contract provides for the future sale or purchase of a specified quantity of a financial instrument, commodity, foreign currency or the cash value of an index at a specified price and time. A futures contract on an index is an agreement pursuant to which a party agrees to pay or receive an amount of cash equal to the difference between the value of the index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the index contract was originally written. Although the value of an index might be a function of the value of certain specified securities, no physical delivery of these securities is made. A public market exists in futures contracts covering a number of indexes as well as financial instruments and foreign currencies, including, but not limited to: the S&P 500; the S&P Midcap 400; the Nikkei 225; the Markit CDX credit index; the iTraxx credit index; U.S. Treasury bonds; U.S. Treasury notes; U.S. Treasury bills; 90-day commercial paper; bank certificates of deposit; Eurodollar certificates of deposit; the Australian dollar; the Canadian dollar; the British pound; the Japanese yen; the Swiss franc; the Mexican peso; and certain multinational currencies, such as the euro. It is expected that other futures contracts will be developed and traded in the future. Certain futures contracts on indexes, financial instruments or foreign currencies may represent new investment products that lack performance track records. Certain of the Portfolios also may invest in commodity futures contracts and options thereon. A commodity futures contract is an agreement to buy or sell a commodity, such as an energy, agricultural or metal commodity at a later date at a price and quantity agreed-upon when the contract is bought or sold.

A Portfolio may purchase and write call and put futures options, as specified for that Portfolio in the Prospectuses. Futures options possess many of the same characteristics as options on securities and indexes (discussed above). A futures option gives the holder the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a long position (call) or short position (put) in a futures contract at a specified exercise price at any time during the period of the option. Upon exercise of a call option, the holder acquires a long position in the futures contract and the writer is assigned the opposite short position. In the case of a put option, the opposite is true. A call option is “in the money” if the value of the futures contract that is the subject of the option exceeds the exercise price. A put option is “in the money” if the exercise price exceeds the value of the futures contract that is the subject of the option.

Commodity Pool Operators and Commodity Trading Advisors. PIMCO is registered with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator (“CPO”). However, PIMCO, with respect to certain Portfolios, has filed a notice of eligibility with the National Futures Association to claim an exclusion from the definition of the term CPO under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (“CEA”), and, therefore, PIMCO is not subject to registration or regulation as a CPO under the CEA and the rules thereunder. Additionally, certain Portfolios operating as funds-of-funds have claimed a temporary exemption from the definition of CPO under the CEA and, therefore, are not currently subject to registration or regulation as commodity pools under the CEA. PIMCO is not currently deemed to be a CPO with respect to its service as investment adviser to the Portfolios. To remain eligible for the exclusion, each of the Portfolios will have to adhere to the CFTC’s regulations that subject registered investment companies and their investment advisers to regulation by the CFTC if the registered investment company invests more than a prescribed level of its liquidation value in futures, options on futures, most swaps, or other financial instruments regulated under the CEA, and the rules thereunder (“commodity interests”), or if the Portfolio markets itself as providing investment exposure to such instruments. These limitations may restrict a Portfolio’s ability to pursue its investment strategy, increase the costs of implementing its strategy, increase expenses of the Portfolio, and/or adversely affect the Portfolio’s total return. In the event that a Portfolio’s investments in commodity interests are not within the thresholds set forth in the exclusion, PIMCO may be required to register as a CPO and/or “commodity trading advisor” with the CFTC with respect to that Portfolio. In this case, such Portfolio’s expenses may increase, adversely affecting that Portfolio’s total return. Additionally, under CFTC rules, certain mandated disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping obligations will apply to the Adviser with respect to the Portfolios.

To the extent any Portfolios are, or become, ineligible to claim an exclusion from CFTC regulation, these Portfolios may consider steps in order to continue to qualify for exemption from CFTC regulation, or may determine to operate subject to CFTC regulation. As of April 1, 2021, the *PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio*, *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio* (and its Subsidiary), the *PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* (and its Subsidiary) are subject to CFTC regulation.

Limitations on Use of Futures and Futures Options. When a purchase or sale of a futures contract is made by a Portfolio, the Portfolio is required to deposit with its custodian (or broker, if legally permitted) a specified amount of assets determined to be liquid by PIMCO (“initial margin”). The margin required for a futures contract is set by the exchange on which the contract is traded and may be modified during the term of the contract. Margin requirements on foreign exchanges may be different than U.S. exchanges. The initial margin is in the nature of a performance bond or good faith deposit on the futures contract which is returned to the Portfolio upon termination of the contract, assuming

all contractual obligations have been satisfied. Each Portfolio expects to earn interest income on its initial margin deposits. A futures contract held by a Portfolio is valued daily at the official settlement price of the exchange on which it is traded. Each day the Portfolio pays or receives cash, called “variation margin,” equal to the daily change in value of the futures contract. This process is known as “marking-to-market.” Variation margin does not represent a borrowing or loan by a Portfolio but is instead a settlement between the Portfolio and the broker of the amount one would owe the other if the futures contract expired. In computing daily net asset value, each Portfolio will mark-to-market its open futures positions.

A Portfolio is also required to deposit and maintain margin with respect to put and call options on futures contracts written by it. Such margin deposits will vary depending on the nature of the underlying futures contract (and the related initial margin requirements), the current market value of the option, and other futures positions held by the Portfolio. 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 CFTC. In the United States, counterparty risk may be reduced as creditors of an FCM cannot have a claim to Portfolio assets in the segregated account. Portability of exposure reduces risk to the Portfolio. Variation margin, or changes in market value, are generally exchanged daily, but may not be netted between futures and cleared OTC derivatives unless the parties have agreed to a separate arrangement in respect of portfolio margining.

Although some futures contracts call for making or taking delivery of the underlying securities or commodities, generally these obligations are closed out prior to delivery by offsetting purchases or sales of matching futures contracts (same exchange, underlying security or index, and delivery month). Closing out a futures contract sale is effected by purchasing an offsetting futures contract for the same aggregate amount of the specific type of financial instrument or commodity with the same delivery date. If an offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price, the Portfolio realizes a capital gain, or if it is more, the Portfolio realizes a capital loss. Conversely, if an offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price, the Portfolio realizes a capital gain, or if it is less, a Portfolio realizes a capital loss. The transaction costs must also be included in these calculations.

When purchasing a futures contract that cash settles, a Portfolio will maintain with its custodian (and mark-to-market on a daily basis) assets determined to be liquid by PIMCO that, when added to the amounts deposited with a FCM as margin, are equal to the daily marked-to-market net obligation (if any) of the futures contract. Alternatively, the Portfolio may “cover” its position by purchasing a put option on the same futures contract with a strike price as high or higher than the price of the contract held by the Portfolio.

When selling a futures contract that cash settles, a Portfolio will maintain with its custodian (and mark-to-market on a daily basis) assets determined to be liquid by PIMCO that are equal to the daily marked-to-market net obligation (if any) of the Portfolio under the futures contract. Alternatively, a Portfolio may “cover” its position by owning the instruments underlying the futures contract (or, in the case of an index futures contract, a portfolio with a volatility substantially similar to that of the index on which the futures contract is based), or by holding a call option permitting the Portfolio to purchase the same futures contract at a price no higher than the price of the contract written by the Portfolio (or at a higher price if the difference is maintained in liquid assets with the Trust’s custodian).

With respect to futures contracts that “physically settle,” a Portfolio may cover the open position by setting aside or “earmarking” liquid assets in an amount equal to the full notional value of the futures contract. By setting aside or “earmarking” assets equal to only its net obligation under cash-settled futures, a Portfolio will have the ability to utilize these contracts to a greater extent than if the Portfolio were required to segregate or “earmark” assets equal to the full notional value of the futures contract. Futures contracts that are not required to “cash settle” may be treated as such for asset segregation or “earmarking” purposes when a Portfolio has entered into a contractual arrangement with a third party FCM to require the trade to be closed out or cash settled prior to or in lieu of physical settlement.

When selling a call option on a futures contract, a Portfolio will maintain with its custodian (and mark-to-market on a daily basis) assets determined to be liquid by PIMCO that, when added to the amounts deposited with a FCM as margin, equal the total market value of the futures contract underlying the call option. Alternatively, the Portfolio may cover its position by entering into a long position in the same futures contract at a price no higher than the strike price of the call option, by owning the instruments underlying the futures contract, or by holding a separate call option permitting the Portfolio to purchase the same futures contract at a price not higher than the strike price of the call option sold by the Portfolio.

When selling a put option on a futures contract, a Portfolio will maintain with its custodian (and mark-to-market on a daily basis) assets determined to be liquid by PIMCO that equal the purchase price of the futures contract, less any margin on deposit. Alternatively, the Portfolio may cover the position either by entering into a short position in the same futures contract, or by owning a separate put option permitting it to sell the same futures contract so long as the strike price of the purchased put option is the same or higher than the strike price of the put option sold by the Portfolio.

To the extent that securities with maturities greater than one year are used to segregate or “earmark” liquid assets to cover a Portfolio’s obligations under futures contracts and related options, such use will not eliminate the risk of a form of leverage, which may tend to exaggerate the effect on net asset value of any increase or decrease in the market value of a Portfolio’s portfolio, and may require liquidation of portfolio positions when it is not advantageous to do so. However, any potential risk of leverage resulting from the use of securities with maturities greater than one year may be mitigated by limiting the overall duration of the Portfolio’s portfolio securities. Thus, the use of a longer-term security may require a Portfolio to hold offsetting short-term securities to balance the Portfolio’s portfolio such that the Portfolio’s duration does not exceed the maximum permitted for the Portfolio in the Prospectuses.

As described below, the SEC adopted a final rule related to the use of derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that will rescind and withdraw the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and coverage transactions reflected in the Portfolios’ asset segregation and cover practices discussed herein. The requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company also may limit the extent to which a Portfolio may enter into futures, futures options and forward contracts. See “Taxation.”

Risks Associated with Futures and Futures Options. There are several risks associated with the use of futures contracts and futures options as hedging techniques. A purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the futures contract. There can be no guarantee that there will be a correlation between price movements in the hedging vehicle and in the Portfolio securities being hedged. In addition, there are significant differences between the securities and futures markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between the markets, causing a given hedge not to achieve its objectives. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends on circumstances such as variations in speculative market demand for futures and futures options on securities, including technical influences in futures trading and futures options, and differences between the financial instruments being hedged and the instruments underlying the standard contracts available for trading in such respects as interest rate levels, maturities, and creditworthiness of issuers. A decision as to whether, when and how to hedge involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected interest rate trends.

Futures contracts on U.S. Government securities historically have reacted to an increase or decrease in interest rates in a manner similar to that in which the underlying U.S. Government securities reacted. To the extent, however, that certain Portfolios and Underlying PIMCO Funds enter into such futures contracts, the value of such futures will not vary in direct proportion to the value of such Portfolio’s or Underlying

PIMCO Fund’s holdings of U.S. Government securities. Thus, the anticipated spread between the price of the futures contract and the hedged security may be distorted due to differences in the nature of the markets. The spread also may be distorted by differences in initial and variation margin requirements, the liquidity of such markets and the participation of speculators in such markets.

Futures exchanges may limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in certain futures contract prices during a single trading day. The daily limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day’s settlement price at the end of the current trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a futures contract subject to the limit, no more trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movements during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses because the limit may work to prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. For example, futures prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of positions and subjecting some holders of futures contracts to substantial losses.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at a time when a Portfolio seeks to close out a futures or a futures option position, and that Portfolio would remain obligated to meet margin requirements until the position is

closed. In addition, many of the contracts discussed above are relatively new instruments without a significant trading history. As a result, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or continue to exist.

Risks Associated with Commodity Futures Contracts. There are several additional risks associated with transactions in commodity futures contracts, including but not limited to:

- *Storage.* Unlike the financial futures markets, in the commodity futures markets there are costs of physical storage associated with purchasing the underlying commodity. The price of the commodity futures contract will reflect the storage costs of purchasing the physical commodity, including the time value of money invested in the physical commodity. To the extent that the storage costs for an underlying commodity change while a Portfolio is invested in futures contracts on that commodity, the value of the futures contract may change proportionately.
- *Reinvestment.* In the commodity futures markets, producers of the underlying commodity may decide to hedge the price risk of selling the commodity by selling futures contracts today to lock in the price of the commodity at delivery tomorrow. In order to induce speculators to purchase the other side of the same futures contract, the commodity producer generally must sell the futures contract at a lower price than the expected future spot price. Conversely, if most hedgers in the futures market are purchasing futures contracts to hedge against a rise in prices, then speculators will only sell the other side of the futures contract at a higher futures price than the expected future spot price of the commodity. The changing nature of the hedgers and speculators in the commodity markets will influence whether futures prices are above or below the expected future spot price, which can have significant implications for a Portfolio. If the nature of hedgers and speculators in futures markets has shifted when it is time for a Portfolio to reinvest the proceeds of a maturing contract in a new futures contract, the Portfolio might reinvest at higher or lower futures prices, or choose to pursue other investments.
- *Other Economic Factors.* The commodities which underlie commodity futures contracts may be subject to additional economic and non-economic variables, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs, and international economic, political and regulatory developments. These factors may have a larger impact on commodity prices and commodity-linked instruments, including futures contracts, than on traditional securities. Certain commodities are also subject to limited pricing flexibility because of supply and demand factors. Others are subject to broad price fluctuations as a result of the volatility of the prices for certain raw materials and the instability of supplies of other materials. These additional variables may create additional investment risks which subject a Portfolio's investments to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities.
- *Additional Risks of Options on Securities, Futures Contracts, Options on Futures Contracts, and Forward Currency Exchange Contracts and Options Thereon.* Options on securities, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, forward currency exchange contracts and options on forward currency exchange contracts may be traded on foreign (non-U.S.) exchanges. Such transactions may not be regulated as effectively as similar transactions in the United States, may not involve a clearing mechanism and related guarantees, and are subject to the risk of governmental actions affecting trading in, or the prices of, foreign (non-U.S.) securities. The value of such positions also could be adversely affected by: (i) other complex foreign (non-U.S.) political, legal and economic factors; (ii) lesser availability than in the United States of data on which to make trading decisions; (iii) delays in a Portfolio's ability to act upon economic events occurring in foreign (non-U.S.) markets during non-business hours in the United States; (iv) the imposition of different exercise and settlement terms and procedures and margin requirements than in the United States; and (v) lesser trading volume.
- *Swap Agreements and Options on Swap Agreements.* Each Portfolio may engage in swap transactions, including, but not limited to, swap agreements on interest rates, security or commodity indexes, specific securities and commodities, and credit and event-linked swaps. To the extent a Portfolio may invest in foreign (non-U.S.) currency-denominated securities, it also may invest in currency exchange rate swap agreements. A Portfolio also may enter into options on swap agreements ("swaptions").

A Portfolio may enter into swap transactions for any legal purpose consistent with its investment objectives and policies, such as attempting to obtain or preserve a particular return or spread at a lower cost than obtaining a return or spread through purchases and/or sales of instruments in other markets, to protect against currency fluctuations, as a duration management technique, to protect against any increase in the price of securities a Portfolio anticipates purchasing at a later date, or to gain exposure to certain markets in a more cost efficient manner.

OTC swap agreements are bilateral contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard OTC swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” i.e., the return on or change in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign (non-U.S.) currency, or in a “basket” of securities or commodities representing a particular index. A “quanto” or “differential” swap combines both an interest rate and a currency transaction. Certain swap agreements, such as interest rate swaps, are traded on exchanges and cleared through central clearing counterparties. Other forms of swap agreements include 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”; 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”; and 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. A total return swap agreement is a contract in which one party agrees to make periodic payments to another party based on the change in market value of underlying assets, which may include a single stock, a basket of stocks, or a stock index during the specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate or the total return from other underlying assets. Consistent with a Portfolio’s investment objectives and general investment policies, certain of the Portfolios may invest in commodity swap agreements. For example, an investment in a commodity swap agreement may involve the exchange of floating-rate interest payments for the total return on a commodity index. In a total return commodity swap, a Portfolio will receive the price appreciation of a commodity index, a portion of the index, or a single commodity in exchange for paying an agreed-upon fee. If the commodity swap is for one period, a Portfolio may pay a fixed fee, established at the outset of the swap. However, if the term of the commodity swap is more than one period, with interim swap payments, a Portfolio may pay an adjustable or floating fee. With a “floating” rate, the fee may be pegged to a base rate, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), and is adjusted each period. Therefore, if interest rates increase over the term of the swap contract, a Portfolio may be required to pay a higher fee at each swap reset date.

Each Portfolio also may enter into combinations of swap agreements in order to achieve certain economic results. For example, a Portfolio may enter into two swap transactions, one of which offsets the other for a period of time. After the offsetting swap transaction expires, the Portfolio would be left with the economic exposure provided by the remaining swap transaction. The intent of such an arrangement would be to lock in certain terms of the remaining swap transaction that a Portfolio may wish to gain exposure to in the future without having that exposure during the period the offsetting swap is in place.

A Portfolio also may enter into swaptions. A swaption is a contract that gives a counterparty the right (but not the obligation) in return for payment of a premium, to enter into a new swap agreement or to shorten, extend, cancel or otherwise modify an existing swap agreement, at some designated future time on specified terms. Each Portfolio may write (sell) and purchase put and call swaptions.

Depending on the terms of the particular option agreement, a Portfolio will generally incur a greater degree of risk when it writes a swaption than it will incur when it purchases a swaption. When a Portfolio purchases a swaption, it risks losing only the amount of the premium it has paid should it decide to let the option expire unexercised. However, when a Portfolio writes a swaption, upon exercise of the option the Portfolio will become obligated according to the terms of the underlying agreement.

A Portfolio also may enter into forward volatility agreements, also known as volatility swaps. In a volatility swap, the counterparties agree to make payments in connection with changes in the volatility (i.e., the magnitude of change over a specified period of time) of an underlying reference instrument, such as a currency, rate, index, security or other financial instrument. Volatility swaps permit the parties to attempt to hedge volatility risk and/or take positions on the projected future volatility of an underlying reference instrument. For example, a Portfolio may enter into a volatility swap in order to take the position that the reference instrument’s volatility will increase over a particular period of time. If the reference instrument’s volatility does increase over the specified time, the Portfolio will receive a payment from its counterparty based upon the amount by which the reference instrument’s realized volatility level exceeds a volatility level agreed upon by the parties. If the reference instrument’s volatility does not increase over the specified time, the Portfolio will make a payment to the counterparty based upon the amount by which the reference instrument’s realized volatility level falls below the volatility level agreed upon by the parties. Payments on a volatility swap will be greater if they are based upon the mathematical square of volatility (i.e., the measured volatility

multiplied by itself, which is referred to as “variance”). This type of a volatility swap is frequently referred to as a variance swap. Each Portfolio may engage in variance swaps.

Most types of swap agreements entered into by the Portfolios will calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a “net basis.” Consequently, a Portfolio’s current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the “net amount”). A Portfolio’s current obligations under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owed to the Portfolio) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be covered by the segregation or “earmarking” of assets determined to be liquid by PIMCO. Under current regulatory guidance, obligations under swap agreements so covered will not be construed to be “senior securities” for purposes of a Portfolio’s investment restriction concerning senior securities. As described below, the SEC adopted a final rule related to the use of derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that will rescind and withdraw the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and coverage transactions reflected in the Portfolios’ asset segregation and cover practices discussed herein.

A Portfolio also may enter into OTC and cleared credit default swap agreements. A credit default swap agreement may reference one or more debt securities or obligations that are not currently held by the Portfolio. The protection “buyer” in an OTC credit default swap contract is generally obligated to pay the protection “seller” an upfront or a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract until a credit event, such as a default, on a reference obligation has occurred. If a credit event occurs, the seller generally must pay the buyer the “par value” (full notional value) of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity described in the swap, or the seller may be required to deliver the related net cash amount if the swap is cash settled. A Portfolio may be either the buyer or seller in the transaction. If the Portfolio is a buyer and no credit event occurs, the Portfolio may recover nothing if the swap is held through its termination date. However, if a credit event occurs, the buyer may receive the full notional value of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity whose value may have significantly decreased. As a seller, a Portfolio generally receives an upfront payment or a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the swap provided that there is no credit event. As the seller, a Portfolio would effectively add leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to its total net assets, a Portfolio would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap.

The spread of a credit default swap is the annual amount the protection buyer must pay the protection seller over the length of the contract, expressed as a percentage of the notional amount. When spreads rise, market-perceived credit risk rises and when spreads fall, market perceived credit risk falls. Wider credit spreads and decreasing market values, when compared to the notional amount of the swap, represent a deterioration of the credit soundness of the issuer of the reference obligation 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, as well as the annual payment rate, serve as an indication of the current status of the payment/performance risk.

Credit default swap agreements sold by a Portfolio may involve greater risks than if a Portfolio had invested in the reference obligation directly since, in addition to general market risks, credit default swaps are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk (with respect to OTC credit default swaps) and credit risk. A Portfolio will enter into uncleared credit default swap agreements only with counterparties that meet certain standards of creditworthiness. A buyer generally also will lose its investment and recover nothing should no credit event occur and the swap is held to its termination date. If a credit event were to occur, the value of any deliverable obligation received by the seller, coupled with the upfront or periodic payments previously received, may be less than the full notional value it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value to the seller. In addition, there may be disputes between the buyer and seller of a credit default swap agreement or within the swaps market as a whole as to whether a credit event has occurred or what the payment should be. Such disputes could result in litigation or other delays, and the outcome could be adverse for the buyer or seller.

The Portfolio’s obligations under a credit default swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owing to the Portfolio). In accordance with current federal securities laws, rules and staff positions, in connection with credit default swaps in which a Portfolio is the buyer, the Portfolio will segregate or “earmark” cash or assets determined to be liquid by PIMCO, or enter into certain offsetting positions, with a value at least equal to the Portfolio’s exposure (any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed by the Portfolio to any counterparty), on a

marked-to-market basis. In accordance with current federal securities laws, rules and staff positions, in connection with credit default swaps in which a Portfolio is the seller, the Portfolio will segregate or “earmark” cash or assets determined to be liquid by PIMCO with a value at least equal to the full notional amount of the swap (minus any amounts owed to the Portfolio). Such segregation or “earmarking” will ensure that the Portfolio has assets available to satisfy its obligations with respect to the transaction and will limit any potential leveraging of the Portfolio’s portfolio. Such segregation or “earmarking” will not limit the Portfolio’s exposure to loss.

The Dodd-Frank Act and related regulatory developments require the clearing and exchange-trading of certain standardized OTC derivative instruments that the CFTC and SEC have defined as “swaps.” The CFTC has implemented mandatory exchange-trading and clearing requirements under the Dodd-Frank Act and the CFTC continues to approve contracts for central clearing. Uncleared swaps are subject to certain margin requirements that mandate the posting and collection of minimum margin amounts on certain uncleared swaps transactions, which may result in the Portfolio and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for uncleared swaps than would otherwise be the case. These amounts beyond coverage of daily exposure, if any, may (or if required by law, will) be segregated with a third-party custodian. To the extent a 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. PIMCO will continue to monitor developments in this area, particularly to the extent regulatory changes affect the Portfolios’ ability to enter into swap agreements.

Whether a Portfolio’s use of swap agreements or swaptions will be successful in furthering its investment objective will depend on PIMCO’s ability to predict correctly whether certain types of investments are likely to produce greater returns than other investments. Moreover, a Portfolio bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. The Portfolios will enter into OTC swap agreements only with counterparties that meet certain standards of creditworthiness. Certain restrictions imposed on the Portfolios by the Internal Revenue Code may limit the Portfolios’ ability to use swap agreements. The swaps market is subject to increasing regulations, in both U.S. and non-U.S. markets. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including additional government regulation, could adversely affect a Portfolio’s ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

Swaps are highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques, risk analyses, and tax planning different from those associated with traditional investments. The use of a swap requires an understanding not only of the reference asset, reference rate, or index but also of the swap itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the swap under all possible market conditions. Because OTC swap agreements are bilateral contracts that may be subject to contractual restrictions on transferability and termination and because they may have remaining terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be considered to be illiquid and subject to regulatory limitations on investments in illiquid investments. Please refer to “Illiquid Investments” below for further discussion of regulatory considerations and constraints relating to investment liquidity. To the extent that a swap is not liquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

Like most other investments, swap agreements are subject to the risk that the market value of the instrument will change in a way detrimental to a Portfolio’s interest. A Portfolio bears the risk that PIMCO will not accurately forecast future market trends or the values of assets, reference rates, indexes, or other economic factors in establishing swap positions for the Portfolio. If PIMCO attempts to use a swap as a hedge against, or as a substitute for, a portfolio investment, the Portfolio will be exposed to the risk that the swap will have or will develop imperfect or no correlation with the portfolio investment. This could cause substantial losses for the Portfolio. While hedging strategies involving swap instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other Portfolio investments. Many swaps are complex and often valued subjectively.

A Portfolio also may enter into recovery locks. A recovery lock is an agreement between two parties that provides for a fixed payment by one party and the delivery of a reference obligation, typically a bond, by the other party upon the occurrence of a credit event, such as a default, by the issuer of the reference obligation. Recovery locks are used to “lock in” a recovery amount on the reference obligation at the time the parties enter into the agreement. In contrast to a credit default swap where the final settlement amount may be dependent on the market price for the reference obligation upon the credit event, a recovery lock fixes the settlement amount in advance and is not dependent on the

market price of the reference obligation at the time of the credit event. Unlike certain other types of derivatives, recovery locks generally do not involve upfront or periodic cash payments by either of the parties. Instead, payment and settlement occurs after there has been a credit event. If a credit event does not occur prior to the termination date of a recovery lock, the agreement terminates and no payments are made by either party. A Portfolio may enter into a recovery lock to purchase or sell a reference obligation upon the occurrence of a credit event.

Recovery locks are subject to the risk that PIMCO will not accurately forecast the value of a reference obligation upon the occurrence of a credit event. For example, if a Portfolio enters into a recovery lock and agrees to deliver a reference obligation in exchange for a fixed payment upon the occurrence of a credit event, the value of the reference obligation or eventual recovery on the reference obligation following the credit event may be greater than the fixed payment made by the counterparty to the Portfolio. If this occurs, the Portfolio will incur a loss on the transaction. In addition to general market risks, recovery locks are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk and credit risk. The market for recovery locks is relatively new and is smaller and less liquid than the market for credit default swaps and other derivatives. Elements of judgment may play a role in determining the value of a recovery lock. It may not be possible to enter into a recovery lock at an advantageous time or price. A Portfolio will only enter into recovery locks with counterparties that meet certain standards of creditworthiness.

A Portfolio's obligations under a recovery lock will be determined daily. In connection with recovery locks in which a Portfolio is the seller, in accordance with current federal securities laws, rules and staff positions, the Portfolio will segregate or " earmark " cash or assets determined to be liquid by PIMCO, or enter into certain offsetting positions, with a value at least equal to the Portfolio's obligations, on a marked-to-market basis. In connection with recovery locks in which a Portfolio is the buyer, in accordance with current federal securities laws, rules and staff positions, the Portfolio will segregate or " earmark " cash or assets determined to be liquid by PIMCO, or enter into offsetting positions, with a value at least equal to the fixed payment amount of the recovery lock (minus any amounts owed to the Portfolio, if applicable). Such segregation or " earmarking " will ensure that the Portfolio has assets available to satisfy its obligations with respect to the transaction and will limit any potential leveraging of the Portfolio's portfolio.

Correlation Risk for Certain Portfolios. In certain cases, the value of derivatives may not correlate perfectly, or at all, with the value of the assets, reference rates or indexes they are designed to closely track. In this regard, certain Portfolios and Underlying PIMCO Funds seek to achieve their investment objectives, in part, by investing in derivatives positions that are designed to closely track the performance (or inverse performance) of an index on a daily basis. However, the overall investment strategies of these Portfolios and Underlying PIMCO Funds are not designed or expected to produce returns which replicate the performance (or inverse performance) of the particular index, and the degree of variation could be substantial, particularly over longer periods. There are a number of factors which may prevent a fund, or derivatives or other strategies used by a fund, from achieving desired correlation with an index. These may include, but are not limited to: (i) the impact of fund fees, expenses and transaction costs, including borrowing and brokerage costs/bid-ask spreads, which are not reflected in index returns; (ii) differences in the timing of daily calculations of the value of an index and the timing of the valuation of derivatives, securities and other assets held by a fund and the determination of the net asset value of fund shares; (iii) disruptions or illiquidity in the markets for derivative instruments or securities in which a fund invests; (iv) a fund having exposure to or holding less than all of the securities in the underlying index and/or having exposure to or holding securities not included in the underlying index; (v) large or unexpected movements of assets into and out of a fund (due to share purchases or redemptions, for example), potentially resulting in the fund being over- or under-exposed to the index; (vi) the impact of accounting standards or changes thereto; (vii) changes to the applicable index that are not disseminated in advance; (viii) a possible need to conform a fund's portfolio holdings to comply with investment restrictions or policies or regulatory or tax law requirements; and (ix) fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

Greenhouse Gas "Cap-and-Trade" Programs. The PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio may trade derivative instruments on carbon credits, including, but not limited to, carbon equivalent emissions allowances eligible for trading under the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme ("EUAs"), California Cap-and-Trade Program, and Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiatives ("RGGI"). The derivative instruments on carbon credits will be subject to the risks associated with trading such instruments directly. Those risks are substantial, including possibly illiquid and volatile trading markets, potentially less well developed trading, settlement and safekeeping processes, changing supply and demand which may be impacted by changes in economic growth, output, efficiency measures undertaken by affected industries and possible new technology for curbing carbon emissions, changes in the relevant regulatory body's regulation of carbon emissions, changes to cap-and-trade program design, changes in oil and gas prices, shifting weather patterns, the continued willingness of parties to continue to observe the carbon emissions limitations and other

restrictions, and other possible actions undertaken by the global community in response to the perceived dangers of climate change caused by greenhouse gases.

Synthetic Equity Swaps. Certain Underlying PIMCO Funds may also enter into synthetic equity swaps, in which one party to the contract agrees to pay the other party the total return earned or realized on a particular “notional amount” of value of an underlying equity security including any dividends distributed by the underlying security. The other party to the contract makes regular payments, typically at a fixed rate or at a floating rate based on LIBOR or other variable interest rate based on the notional amount. Similar to currency swaps, synthetic equity swaps are generally entered into on a net basis, which means the two payment streams are netted out and the Underlying PIMCO Fund will either pay or receive the net amount. The Underlying PIMCO Fund will enter into a synthetic equity swap instead of purchasing the reference security when the synthetic equity swap provides a more efficient or less expensive way of gaining exposure to a security compared with a direct investment in the security.

Risks of Potential Government Regulation of Derivatives. It is possible that additional government regulation of various types of derivative instruments, including futures, options and swap agreements and regulation of certain market participants’ use of the same, may limit or prevent a Portfolio from using such instruments as a part of its investment strategy, and could ultimately prevent a Portfolio from being able to achieve its investment objective. It is impossible to fully predict the effects of past, present or future legislation and regulation by multiple regulators in this area, but the effects could be substantial and adverse. It is possible that legislative and regulatory activity could limit or restrict the ability of a Portfolio to use certain instruments as a part of its investment strategy. These risks may be particularly acute for those Portfolios, such as the *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio*, that make extensive use of commodity-related derivative instruments in seeking to achieve their investment objectives, but would not necessarily be limited to those Portfolios pursuing a commodity-related investment strategy.

There is a possibility of future regulatory changes altering, perhaps to a material extent, the nature of an investment in the Portfolios or the ability of the Portfolios to continue to implement their investment strategies. The futures, options and swaps markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations, and margin requirements. In addition, the SEC, CFTC and the exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the implementation or reduction of speculative position limits, the implementation of higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily price limits and the suspension of trading. The regulation of futures, options and swaps transactions in the United States is a changing area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. The CFTC and various exchanges have rules limiting the maximum net long or short positions which any person or group may own, hold or control in any given futures contract or option on such futures contract. PIMCO will need to consider whether the exposure created under these contracts might exceed the applicable limits in managing the Portfolios, and the limits may constrain the ability of the Portfolio to use such contracts. In addition, the CFTC in October 2020 adopted amendments to its position limits rules that establish certain new and amended position limits for 25 specified physical commodity futures and related options contracts traded on exchanges, other futures contracts and related options directly or indirectly linked to such 25 specified contracts, and any OTC transactions that are economically equivalent to the 25 specified contracts. PIMCO will need to consider whether the exposure created under these contracts might exceed the new and amended limits in anticipation of the applicable compliance dates, and the limits may constrain the ability of a Portfolio to use such contracts. The amendments also modify the bona fide hedging exemption for which certain swap dealers are currently eligible, which could limit the amount of speculative OTC transaction capacity each such swap dealer would have available for the Portfolios prior to the applicable compliance date.

In particular, the Dodd-Frank Act sets forth a legislative framework for OTC derivatives, including financial instruments, such as swaps, in which the Portfolios may invest. Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act makes broad changes to the OTC derivatives market, grants significant authority to the SEC and the CFTC to regulate OTC derivatives and market participants, and requires clearing and exchange trading of many OTC derivatives transactions.

Provisions in the Dodd-Frank Act include capital and margin requirements and the mandatory use of clearinghouse mechanisms for many OTC derivative transactions. The CFTC, SEC and other federal regulators have adopted the rules and regulations enacting the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. However, swap dealers, major market participants and swap counterparties are experiencing, and will continue to experience, new and additional regulations, requirements, compliance burdens and associated costs. The Dodd-Frank Act and the rules promulgated thereunder may negatively impact a Portfolio’s ability to meet its investment objective either through limits or requirements imposed on it or upon its counterparties. In particular, new position limits imposed on a Portfolio or its counterparties may impact that Portfolio’s ability to invest in futures, options and swaps in a manner that efficiently meets its

investment objective. In addition, and as described below, the SEC adopted a final rule related to the use of derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that will rescind and withdraw the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and coverage transactions reflected in the Portfolio's asset segregation and cover practices discussed herein. New requirements, even if not directly applicable to the Portfolios, including margin requirements, changes to the CFTC speculative position limits regime and mandatory clearing, may increase the cost of a Portfolio's investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors.

Structured Products

The Portfolios may invest in structured products, including instruments such as credit-linked securities, commodity-linked notes and other products, structured notes, indexed securities, equity-linked securities and equity-linked notes, which are potentially high-risk investments. A structured product generally is a privately-negotiated debt or equity investment the terms of which may combine the features of a traditional stock, bond, or commodity with the features of a derivative such as an option or forward contract. Generally, the principal amount, amount payable upon maturity or redemption, and/or interest rate of a structured product is tied (positively or negatively) to the price of a commodity, currency, securities index, interest rate, or some other economic factor (each a "benchmark"). The interest rate or (unlike most fixed income securities) the principal amount payable at maturity of a structured product may be increased or decreased, depending on changes in the value of the benchmark. An example of a structured product could be a bond issued by an oil company that pays a small base level of interest with additional interest that accrues in correlation to the extent to which oil prices exceed a certain predetermined level. Such a structured product would represent a combination of the features of a bond and a purchased call option on oil.

Structured products can be used as an efficient means of pursuing a variety of investment goals, including currency hedging, duration management, and increased total return. A Portfolio may invest in structured products as a cash management tool in order to gain exposure to the relevant markets and/or to remain fully invested when more traditional securities are not available. Structured products may not bear interest or pay dividends. The value of a structured product or its interest rate may be a multiple of a benchmark and, as a result, may be leveraged and move (up or down) more steeply and rapidly than the benchmark. These benchmarks may be sensitive to economic and political events, such as commodity shortages and currency devaluations, which cannot be readily foreseen by the investor in a structured product. The assets underlying a structured product may decline in value or default and, under certain conditions, the return on a structured product could be zero. Thus, an investment in a structured product may entail significant market risks that are not associated with an investment in a traditional bond that has a fixed principal amount and pays a fixed rate or floating rate of interest or equity security. Structured products expose a Portfolio to the risks of the underlying asset or benchmark in addition to the credit risk of the issuer of the structured product and its counterparties or the issuers of its underlying investments. Investors in structured products may not have direct rights against the underlying counterparties or issuers. To the extent the security is tied to derivative instruments, a Portfolio's investments in structured products are indirectly subject to the risks associated with derivative instruments, including, among others, credit risk, default or similar event risk, counterparty risk, interest rate risk, leverage risk and management risk. It is expected that structured products generally will be exempt from registration under the 1933 Act. Accordingly, there may be no established trading market for the securities and they may constitute illiquid investments. Please refer to "Illiquid Investments" below for further discussion of regulatory considerations and constraints relating to investment liquidity. Structured products also may be more volatile and more difficult to accurately price than less complex securities and instruments or more traditional debt securities. These risks may cause significant fluctuations in the net asset value of the Portfolio. To the extent a Portfolio invests in structured products issued by foreign issuers, it will be subject to the risks associated with the securities of foreign issuers and with securities denominated in foreign currencies. Certain issuers of structured products may be deemed to be investment companies as defined in the 1940 Act. As a result, the Portfolios' investments in these structured products may be subject to limits applicable to investments in investment companies and may be subject to restrictions contained in the 1940 Act. Each Portfolio, except for the *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio*, will not invest more than 5% of its total assets in a combination of credit-linked securities or commodity-linked notes.

Credit-Linked Securities. Credit-linked securities generally are issued by a limited purpose trust or other vehicle that, in turn, invests in a basket of derivative instruments, such as credit default swaps, interest rate swaps and other securities, in order to provide exposure to certain high yield or other fixed income markets. The credit-linked securities discussed herein do not include credit risk transfer securities and credit-linked notes (see "Mortgage-Related Securities and Asset-Backed Securities—Government Sponsored Enterprise Credit Risk Transfer Securities and GSE

Credit-Linked Notes”). Like an investment in a bond, investments in credit-linked securities generally represent the right to receive periodic income payments (in the form of distributions) and payment of principal at the end of the term of the security. However, these payments are conditioned on the issuer’s receipt of payments from, and the issuer’s potential obligations to, the counterparties to the derivative instruments and other securities in which the issuer invests. For instance, the issuer may sell one or more credit default swaps, under which the issuer would receive a stream of payments over the term of the swap agreements provided that no event of default has occurred with respect to the referenced debt obligation upon which the swap is based. If a default occurs, the stream of payments may stop and the issuer would be obligated to pay the counterparty the par (or other agreed upon value) of the referenced debt obligation. This, in turn, would reduce the amount of income and principal that a Portfolio would receive as an investor in the issuer.

Commodity-Linked Notes and Products. Commodity-linked structured products provide exposure to the commodities markets. These are securities with one or more commodity-linked components that may have payment features similar to commodity futures contracts, commodity options, or similar instruments. Commodity-linked structured products may be either equity or debt securities, leveraged or unleveraged, and have both security and commodity-like characteristics. A portion of the value of these instruments may be derived from the value of a commodity, futures contract, index or other economic variable. The Portfolios will only invest in commodity-linked structured products that qualify under applicable rules of the CFTC for an exemption from the provisions of the CEA.

Structured Notes and Indexed Securities. Structured notes are debt instruments, the interest rate or principal of which is determined by an unrelated indicator (for example, a currency, security, commodity or index thereof). Indexed securities may include structured notes as well as structured securities other than debt securities, the interest rate or principal of which is determined by a benchmark. Indexed securities may include a multiplier that multiplies the benchmark by a specified factor and, therefore, the value of such securities may be volatile. The terms of structured notes and indexed securities may be “structured” by the purchaser and the issuer may provide that in certain circumstances no principal is due at maturity, which may result in a loss of invested capital. Structured notes and indexed securities may be positively or negatively tied to the benchmark, so that appreciation of the benchmark may produce an increase or a decrease in the interest rate paid on the structured note or indexed security or the value of the structured note or indexed security at maturity may be calculated as a specified multiple of the change in the value of the benchmark. Therefore, the value of such notes and securities may be very volatile. To the extent a Portfolio invests in these notes and securities, however, PIMCO analyzes these notes and securities in its overall assessment of the effective duration of the Portfolio’s holdings in an effort to monitor the Portfolio’s interest rate risk. Certain issuers of structured products may be deemed to be investment companies as defined in the 1940 Act. As a result, the Portfolios’ investments in these structured products may be subject to limits applicable to investments in investment companies and may be subject to restrictions contained in the 1940 Act.

Equity-Linked Securities and Equity-Linked Notes. The Portfolios may invest a portion of their assets in equity-linked securities. Equity-linked securities are privately issued securities that have a return component based on the performance of a benchmark that is a single stock, a basket of stocks, or a stock index. Equity-linked securities are often used for many of the same purposes as, and share many of the same risks with, certain derivative instruments.

An equity-linked note is a note, typically issued by a company or financial institution, whose performance is tied to a benchmark that is a single stock, a basket of stocks, or a stock index. Generally, upon the maturity of the note, the holder receives a return of principal based on the capital appreciation of the benchmark. The terms of an equity-linked note may also provide for the periodic interest payments to holders at either a fixed or floating rate. Because the notes are equity-linked, they may return a lower amount at maturity due to a decline in value of the benchmark.

Bank Capital Securities

The Portfolio may invest in bank capital securities. Bank capital securities are issued by banks to help fulfill their regulatory capital requirements. There are two common types of bank capital: Tier I and Tier II. Bank capital is generally, but not always, of investment grade quality. Tier I securities often take the form of common and non-cumulative preferred securities. Tier II securities are commonly thought of as hybrids of debt and preferred securities, are often perpetual (with no maturity date), callable and, under certain conditions, allow for the issuer bank to withhold payment of interest until a later date. Subject to certain regulatory requirements, both Tier I and Tier II securities may include trust preferred securities. As a general matter, trust preferred securities are being phased out as Tier I and Tier II capital of banking organizations unless they qualify for grandfather treatment.

Perpetual Bonds

The Portfolio may invest in perpetual bonds. 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.

Trust Preferred Securities

The Portfolios may invest in trust preferred securities. Trust preferred securities have the characteristics of both subordinated debt and preferred securities. Generally, trust preferred securities are issued by a trust that is wholly-owned by a financial institution or other corporate entity, typically a bank holding company. The financial institution creates the trust and owns the trust's common securities. The trust uses the sale proceeds of its common securities to purchase subordinated debt issued by the financial institution. The financial institution uses the proceeds from the subordinated debt sale to increase its capital while the trust receives periodic interest payments from the financial institution for holding the subordinated debt. The trust uses the funds received to make dividend payments to the holders of the trust preferred securities. The primary advantage of this structure is that the trust preferred securities are treated by the financial institution as debt securities for tax purposes and as equity for the calculation of capital requirements.

Trust preferred securities typically bear a market rate coupon comparable to interest rates available on debt of a similarly rated issuer. Typical characteristics include long-term maturities, early redemption by the issuer, periodic fixed or variable interest payments, and maturities at face value. Holders of trust preferred securities have limited voting rights to control the activities of the trust and no voting rights with respect to the financial institution. The market value of trust preferred securities may be more volatile than those of conventional debt securities. Trust preferred securities may be issued in reliance on Rule 144A under the 1933 Act and subject to restrictions on resale. There can be no assurance as to the liquidity of trust preferred securities and the ability of holders, such as a Portfolio, to sell their holdings. In identifying the risks of the trust preferred securities, PIMCO will look to the condition of the financial institution as the trust typically has no business operations other than to issue the trust preferred securities. If the financial institution defaults on interest payments to the trust, the trust will not be able to make dividend payments to holders of its securities, such as a Portfolio.

As a result of trust preferred securities being phased out of Tier I and Tier II capital of banking organizations, a Portfolio's ability to invest in trust preferred securities may be limited. This may impact a Portfolio's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Exchange-Traded Notes

Exchange-traded notes ("ETNs") are senior, unsecured, unsubordinated debt securities whose returns are linked to the performance of a particular market benchmark or strategy minus applicable fees. ETNs are traded on an exchange (*e.g.*, the New York Stock Exchange) during normal trading hours. However, investors can also hold the ETN until maturity. At maturity, the issuer pays to the investor a cash amount equal to the principal amount, subject to the day's market benchmark or strategy factor.

ETNs do not make periodic coupon payments or provide principal protection. ETNs are subject to credit risk and the value of the ETN may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating, despite the underlying market benchmark or strategy remaining unchanged. The value of an ETN may also be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying assets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating, and economic, legal, political, or geographic events that affect the referenced underlying asset. When the Portfolio invests in ETNs it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses borne by the ETN. A Portfolio's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market. In addition, although an ETN may be listed on an exchange, the issuer may not be required to maintain the listing and there can be no assurance that a secondary market will exist for an ETN.

ETNs are also subject to tax risk. No assurance can be given that the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) will accept, or a court will uphold, how the Portfolios characterize and treat ETNs for tax purposes. Further, the IRS and Congress are considering proposals that would change the timing and character of income and gains from ETNs.

An ETN that is tied to a specific market benchmark or strategy may not be able to replicate and maintain exactly the composition and relative weighting of securities, commodities or other components in the applicable market benchmark or strategy. Some ETNs that use leverage can, at times, be relatively illiquid and, thus, they may be difficult to purchase or sell at a fair price. Leveraged ETNs are subject to the same risk as other instruments that use leverage in any form.

The market value of ETN shares may differ from their market benchmark or strategy. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETN shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the securities, commodities or other components underlying the market benchmark or strategy that the ETN seeks to track. As a result, there may be times when an ETN share trades at a premium or discount to its market benchmark or strategy.

Master Limited Partnerships (“MLPs”)

MLPs are limited partnerships in which ownership units are publicly traded. Generally, an MLP is operated under the supervision of one or more managing general partners. Limited partners are not involved in the day-to-day management of the partnership. Investments in MLPs are generally subject to many of the risks that apply to partnerships. For example, holders of the units of MLPs may have limited control and limited voting rights on matters affecting the partnership. There may be fewer corporate protections afforded investors in an MLP than investors in a corporation. Conflicts of interest may exist among unit holders, subordinated unit holders and the general partner of an MLP, including those arising from incentive distribution payments. MLPs that concentrate in a particular industry or region are subject to risks associated with such industry or region. MLPs holding credit-related investments are subject to interest rate risk and the risk of default on payment obligations by debt issuers. Investments held by MLPs may be illiquid. MLP units may trade infrequently and in limited volume, and they may be subject to abrupt or erratic price movements.

Participatory Notes

Participatory notes are instruments issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to offer a return linked to a particular underlying equity or debt security, currency or market. If a participatory note were held to maturity, the issuer would pay to, or receive from, the purchaser the difference between the nominal value of the underlying instrument at the time of purchase and that instrument’s value at maturity. The holder of a participatory note that is linked to a particular underlying security or instrument may be entitled to receive any dividends paid in connection with that underlying security or instrument, but typically does not receive voting rights as it would if it directly owned the underlying security or instrument. Participatory notes involve transaction costs. Investments in participatory notes involve the same risks associated with a direct investment in the underlying security or instrument that they seek to replicate.

In addition, there can be no assurance that the value of participatory notes will equal the value of the underlying security or instrument that they seek to replicate. Participatory notes constitute general unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them. Accordingly, there is counterparty risk associated with these investments because the Portfolio is relying on the creditworthiness of such counterparty and has no rights under a participation note against the issuer of the underlying security or instrument.

Delayed Funding Loans and Revolving Credit Facilities

Each Portfolio may enter into, or acquire participations in, delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities. Delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities are borrowing arrangements in which the lender agrees to make loans up to a maximum amount upon demand by the borrower during a specified term. A revolving credit facility differs from a delayed funding loan in that as the borrower repays the loan, an amount equal to the repayment may be borrowed again during the term of the revolving credit facility. Delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities usually provide for floating or variable rates of interest. These commitments may have the effect of requiring the

Portfolio to increase its investment in a company at a time when it might not otherwise decide to do so (including at a time when the company's financial condition makes it unlikely that such amounts will be repaid).

The Portfolio may invest in delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities with credit quality comparable to that of issuers of its securities investments. Delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities may be subject to restrictions on transfer, and only limited opportunities may exist to resell such instruments. As a result, the Portfolio may be unable to sell such investments at an opportune time or may have to resell them at less than fair market value. Please refer to "Illiquid Investments" below for further discussion of regulatory considerations and constraints relating to investment liquidity. For a further discussion of the risks involved in investing in loan participations and other forms of direct indebtedness see "Loans and Other Indebtedness, Loan Participations and Assignments." Participation interests in revolving credit facilities will be subject to the limitations discussed in "Loans and Other Indebtedness, Loan Participations and Assignments." Delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities are considered to be debt obligations for purposes of the Trust's investment restriction relating to the lending of funds or assets by the Portfolio.

When-Issued, Delayed Delivery and Forward Commitment Transactions

Each of the Portfolios may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis. These transactions may be known as to-be-announced ("TBA") transactions. In accordance with current federal securities laws, rules and staff positions, when such purchases are outstanding, a Portfolio will segregate or " earmark" liquid assets in an amount sufficient to meet the purchase price. However, such contracts that are not required to "cash settle" may be treated as such for asset segregation or " earmarking" purposes when a Portfolio has entered into a contractual arrangement with its counterparty to require the trade to be closed out or cash settled prior to or in lieu of physical settlement. Typically, no income accrues on securities a Portfolio has committed to purchase prior to the time delivery of the securities is made, although a Portfolio may earn income on securities it has segregated or " earmarked." As described below, the SEC adopted a final rule related to the use of derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that will rescind and withdraw the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and coverage transactions reflected in the Portfolios' asset segregation and cover practices discussed herein.

When purchasing a security on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis, the Portfolio assumes the rights and risks of ownership of the security, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations, and takes such fluctuations into account when determining its net asset value. Because the Portfolio is not required to pay for the security until the delivery date, these risks are in addition to the risks associated with the Portfolio's other investments. If the other party to a transaction fails to deliver the securities, the Portfolio could miss a favorable price or yield opportunity. If the Portfolio remains substantially fully invested at a time when when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment purchases are outstanding, the purchases may result in a form of leverage.

When a Portfolio has sold a security on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis, the Portfolio does not participate in future gains or losses with respect to the security. If the other party to a transaction fails to pay for the securities, the Portfolio could suffer a loss. Additionally, when selling a security on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis without owning the security, a Portfolio will incur a loss if the security's price appreciates in value such that the security's price is above the agreed upon price on the settlement date.

A Portfolio may dispose of or renegotiate a transaction after it is entered into, and may purchase or sell when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment securities before the settlement date, which may result in a gain or loss. There is no percentage limitation on the extent to which the Portfolios may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis.

Standby Commitment Agreements

The Portfolio and Underlying PIMCO Funds may enter into standby commitment agreements, which are agreements that obligate a party, for a set period of time, to buy a certain amount of a security that may be issued and sold at the option of the issuer. The price of a security purchased pursuant to a standby commitment agreement is set at the time of the agreement. In return for its promise to purchase the security, the Portfolio or Underlying PIMCO Fund receives a commitment fee based upon a percentage of the purchase price of the security. The Portfolio or Underlying PIMCO Fund receives this fee whether or not it is ultimately required to purchase the security.

There is no guarantee that the securities subject to a standby commitment agreement will be issued or, if such securities are issued, the value of the securities on the date of issuance may be more or less than the purchase price. The Portfolio or Underlying PIMCO Fund may be required to limit its investments in standby commitment agreements with remaining terms exceeding seven days pursuant to the regulatory limitation on investments in illiquid investments. Please refer to “Illiquid Investments” below for further discussion of regulatory considerations and constraints relating to investment liquidity. The Portfolio or Underlying PIMCO Fund will record the purchase of a standby commitment agreement, and will reflect the value of the security in the Portfolio’s or Underlying PIMCO Fund’s net asset value, on the date on which the security can reasonably be expected to be issued.

Infrastructure Investments

Infrastructure entities include companies in the infrastructure business and infrastructure projects and assets representing a broad range of businesses, types of projects and assets. The risks that may be applicable to an infrastructure entity vary based on the type of business, project or asset, its location, the developmental stage of a project and an investor’s level of control over the management or operation of the entity.

Infrastructure entities are typically subject to significant government regulations and other regulatory and political risks, including expropriation; political violence or unrest, including war, sabotage or terrorism; and unanticipated regulatory changes by a government or the failure of a government to comply with international treaties and agreements. Additionally, an infrastructure entity may do business with state-owned suppliers or customers that may be unable or unwilling to fulfill their contractual obligations. Changing public perception and sentiment may also influence a government’s level of support or involvement with an infrastructure entity.

Companies engaged in infrastructure development and construction and infrastructure projects or assets that have not been completed will be subject to construction risks, including construction delays; delays in obtaining permits and regulatory approvals; unforeseen expenses resulting from budget and cost overruns; inexperienced contractors and contractor errors; and problems related to project design and plans. Due to the numerous risks associated with construction and the often incomplete or unreliable data about projected revenues and income for a project, investing in the construction of an infrastructure project involves significant risks. The ability to obtain initial or additional financing for an infrastructure project is often directly tied to its stage of development and the availability of operational data. A project that is complete and operational is more likely to obtain financing than a project at an earlier stage of development. Additionally, an infrastructure entity may not be able to obtain needed additional financing, particularly during periods of turmoil in the capital markets. The cost of compliance with international standards for project finance may increase the cost of obtaining capital or financing for a project. Alternatively, an investment in debt securities of infrastructure entities may also be subject to prepayment risk if lower-cost financing becomes available.

Infrastructure projects or assets may also be subject to operational risks, including the project manager’s ability to manage the project; unexpected maintenance costs; government interference with the operation of an infrastructure project or asset; obsolescence of project; and the early exit of a project’s equity investors. Additionally, the operator of an infrastructure project or asset may not be able to pass along the full amount of any cost increases to customers.

An infrastructure entity may be organized under a legal regime that may provide investors with limited recourse against the entity’s assets, the sponsor or other non-project assets and there may be restrictions on the ability to sell or transfer assets. Financing for infrastructure projects and assets is often secured by cash flows, underlying contracts, and project assets. An investor may have limited options and there may be significant costs associated with foreclosing upon any assets that secure repayment of a financing.

Short Sales

Each of the Portfolios may make short sales of securities: (i) to 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. A short sale is a transaction in which a Portfolio sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline.

When a Portfolio makes a short sale, it will often borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the broker-dealer through which it made the short sale as collateral for its obligation to deliver the security upon conclusion of the sale. In connection with short sales of securities, a Portfolio may pay a fee to borrow securities or maintain an arrangement with a broker to borrow securities, and is often obligated to pay over any accrued interest and dividends on such borrowed securities.

If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time that a Portfolio replaces the borrowed security, the Portfolio will incur a loss; conversely, if the price declines, the Portfolio will realize a capital gain. Any gain will be decreased, and any loss increased, by the transaction costs described above. If a Portfolio engages in short sales as part of a hedging strategy, the successful use of short selling may be adversely affected by imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the security sold short and the securities being hedged.

The Portfolio may invest pursuant to a risk arbitrage strategy to take advantage of a perceived relationship between the values of two securities. Frequently, a risk arbitrage strategy involves the short sale of a security.

To the extent that a Portfolio engages in short sales, it will provide collateral to the broker-dealer and, in accordance with current federal securities laws, rules and staff positions (except in the case of short sales “against the box”) will maintain additional asset coverage in the form of segregated or “earmarked” assets that PIMCO determines to be liquid and that is equal to the current market value of the securities sold short (calculated daily), or will ensure that such positions are covered by offsetting positions, until the Portfolio replaces the borrowed security. A short sale is “against the box” to the extent that the Portfolio contemporaneously owns, or has the right to obtain at no added cost, securities identical to those sold short. As described below, the SEC adopted a final rule related to the use of derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that will rescind and withdraw the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and coverage transactions reflected in the Portfolios’ asset segregation and cover practices discussed herein. The Portfolios will engage in short selling to the extent permitted by the federal securities laws and rules and interpretations thereunder. To the extent a Portfolio engages in short selling in foreign (non-U.S.) jurisdictions, the Portfolio will do so to the extent permitted by the laws and regulations of such jurisdiction.

144A Securities

In addition to a Portfolio’s investments in privately placed and unregistered securities, a Portfolio may also invest in securities sold pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act. Such securities are commonly known as “144A securities” and may only be resold under certain circumstances to other institutional buyers. 144A securities frequently trade in an active secondary market. As a result of the resale restrictions on 144A securities, there is a greater risk that they will become illiquid than securities registered with the SEC. Please refer to “Illiquid Investments” below for further discussion of regulatory considerations and constraints relating to investment liquidity.

Regulation S Securities

The Portfolio may invest, either directly or through investments in its wholly-owned subsidiary, in the securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers that are issued through private offerings without registration with the SEC pursuant to Regulation S under the 1933 Act (“Regulation S Securities”). Offerings of Regulation S Securities may be conducted outside of the United States. Because Regulation S Securities are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, Regulation S Securities may be considered illiquid. Please refer to “Illiquid Investments” below for further discussion of regulatory considerations and constraints relating to investment liquidity. Furthermore, because Regulation S Securities are generally less liquid than registered securities, a Portfolio may take longer to liquidate these positions than would be the case for publicly traded securities. Although Regulation S Securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the price realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by a Portfolio. Further, companies whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that would be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. Accordingly, Regulation S Securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk and may result in substantial losses.

Illiquid Investments

In accordance with Rule 22e-4 (the “Liquidity Rule”) under the 1940 Act, each Portfolio may invest up to 15% of its net assets in “illiquid investments” that are assets. For these purposes, “illiquid investments” are investments that cannot reasonably be expected to be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment.

For each Portfolio, each portfolio investment must be classified at least monthly into one of four liquidity categories (highly liquid, moderately liquid, less liquid and illiquid), which are defined pursuant to the Liquidity Rule. Such classification is to be made using information obtained after reasonable inquiry and taking into account relevant market, trading and investment-specific considerations. Moreover, in making such classification determinations, a Portfolio determines whether trading varying portions of a position in a particular portfolio investment or asset class, in sizes that the Portfolio would reasonably anticipate trading, is reasonably expected to significantly affect its liquidity, and if so, the Portfolio takes this determination into account when classifying the liquidity of that investment. The Portfolios may be assisted in classification determinations by one or more third-party service providers. Assets classified according to this process as “illiquid investments” are those subject to the 15% limit on illiquid investments.

Repurchase Agreements

Each Portfolio may enter into repurchase agreements, which involve an agreement to purchase a security and to sell that security back to the original seller at the Portfolio’s cost of purchasing the security plus interest within a specified time. If the party agreeing to repurchase should default, the Portfolio may seek to sell the securities which it holds. This could involve procedural costs or delays in addition to a loss on the securities if their value should fall below their repurchase price. Please refer to “Illiquid Investments” above for further discussion of regulatory considerations and constraints relating to investment liquidity.

Loans of Portfolio Securities

For the purpose of achieving income, each Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers, and other financial institutions, provided: (i) the loan is secured continuously by collateral consisting of U.S. Government securities, cash or cash equivalents (negotiable certificates of deposits, bankers’ acceptances or letters of credit) maintained on a daily mark-to-market basis in an amount at least equal to 102% of the market value (plus accrued interest) of the securities loaned or 105% of the market value (plus accrued interest) of the securities loaned if the borrowed securities are principally cleared and settled outside of the U.S.; (ii) the Portfolio may at any time call the loan and obtain the return of the securities loaned; (iii) the Portfolio will receive any interest or dividends paid on the loaned securities; and (iv) the aggregate market value of securities loaned will not at any time exceed 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the total assets of the Portfolio (including the collateral received with respect to such loans). Each Portfolio’s performance will continue to reflect the receipt of either interest through investment of cash collateral by a Portfolio in permissible investments, or a fee, if the collateral is U.S. Government securities. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral should the borrower fail to return the securities loaned or become insolvent. The Portfolios may pay lending fees to the party arranging the loan. Cash collateral received by a Portfolio in securities lending transactions may be invested in short-term liquid Fixed Income Instruments or in money market or short-term funds, or similar investment vehicles, including affiliated money market or short-term funds. The Portfolio bears the risk of such investments.

Investments in Business Development Companies (“BDCs”)

Certain of the Portfolios may invest in BDCs, which typically operate to invest in, or lend capital to, early stage-to-mature private companies as well as small public companies. BDCs are regulated under the 1940 Act and are generally taxed as regulated investment companies under the Internal Revenue Code. BDCs realize operating income when their investments are sold off or as income is received in connection with lending, and therefore maintain complex organizational, operational, tax and compliance requirements. For tax purposes, BDCs generally intend to qualify for taxation as regulated investment companies. To so qualify, BDCs must satisfy certain asset diversification and source of income tests and must generally distribute at least 90% of their taxable earnings as dividends. Under the 1940 Act, BDCs are also required to invest at least 70% of their total assets primarily in securities of private companies or thinly traded U.S. public companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. Generally, little public information exists for private and thinly traded

companies in which a BDC may invest, and therefore there is a risk that investors may not be able to make a fully informed decision. In addition, investments made by BDCs are typically illiquid and may be difficult to value. A BDC may only incur indebtedness in amounts such that the BDC's asset coverage, subject to certain conditions, equals at least 150% after such incurrence. These limitations on asset mix and leverage may prohibit the way that the BDC raises capital.

Investments in Underlying PIMCO Funds

The PVIT Funds of Funds invest substantially all or a significant portion of their assets in Underlying PIMCO Funds. Please see the "Principal Investment Strategies" section in the Prospectuses for a description of the asset allocation strategies and general investment policies of each Portfolio. In some cases, the PVIT Funds of Funds and Affiliated Funds of Funds may be the predominant or sole shareholders of a particular Underlying PIMCO Fund. As noted above, investment decisions made with respect to the PVIT Funds of Funds and Affiliated Funds of Funds could, under certain circumstances, negatively impact the Underlying PIMCO Funds.

For instance, the PVIT Funds of Funds and Affiliated Funds of Funds may purchase and redeem shares of an Underlying PIMCO Fund as part of a reallocation or rebalancing strategy, which may result in the Underlying PIMCO Fund having to sell securities or invest cash when it otherwise would not do so. Such transactions could increase an Underlying PIMCO Fund's transaction costs and accelerate the realization of taxable income if sales of securities resulted in gains.

Additionally, as the PVIT Funds of Funds and Affiliated Funds of Funds may invest substantially all or a significant portion of their assets in Underlying PIMCO Funds, the Underlying PIMCO Funds may not acquire securities of other registered open-end investment companies in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(F) or Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act, thus limiting the Underlying PIMCO Funds' investment flexibility.

In addition, as discussed in more detail in the "Regulatory Risk" section below, certain regulatory changes adopted by the SEC may further limit the Underlying PIMCO Funds' investment flexibility.

Investments in Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETFs")

Investments in ETFs entail certain risks; in particular, investments in index ETFs involve the risk that the ETF's performance may not track the performance of the index the ETF is designed to track. Unlike the index, an ETF incurs administrative expenses and transaction costs in trading securities. In addition, the timing and magnitude of cash inflows and outflows from and to investors buying and redeeming shares in the ETF could create cash balances that cause the ETF's performance to deviate from the index (which remains "fully invested" at all times). Performance of an ETF and the index it is designed to track also may diverge because the composition of the index and the securities held by the ETF may occasionally differ. In addition, investments in ETFs involve the risk that the market prices of ETF shares will fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and materially, in response to changes in the ETF's NAV, the value of ETF holdings and supply and demand for ETF shares. Although the creation/redemption feature of ETFs generally makes it more likely that ETF shares will trade close to NAV, market volatility, lack of an active trading market for ETF shares, disruptions at market participants (such as Authorized Participants or market makers) and any disruptions in the ordinary functioning of the creation/redemption process may result in ETF shares trading significantly above (at a "premium") or below (at a "discount") NAV. Additionally, to the extent an ETF holds securities traded in markets that close at a different time from the ETF's listing exchange, liquidity in such securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times, and during the time when the ETF's listing exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid/ask spreads and the resulting premium or discount to the ETF's shares' NAV may widen. Significant losses may result when transacting in ETF shares in these and other circumstances. Neither PIMCO nor the Trust can predict whether ETF shares will trade above, below or at NAV. An ETF's investment results are based on the ETF's daily NAV. Investors transacting in ETF shares in the secondary market, where market prices may differ from NAV, may experience investment results that differ from results based on the ETF's daily NAV.

Environment, Social Responsibility and Governance Policies

The PIMCO ESG Income Fund, PIMCO Low Duration ESG Fund, PIMCO Total Return ESG Fund and PIMCO Enhanced Short Maturity Active ESG Exchange-Traded Fund, Underlying PIMCO Funds, will not, as a matter of non-fundamental operating policy, invest in the securities of any non-governmental issuer determined by PIMCO to be

engaged principally in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, tobacco products or military equipment, the operation of gambling casinos, the production or trade of pornographic materials, or in the oil industry, including extraction, production, and refining or the production, distribution of coal and coal fired generation. The PIMCO ESG Income Fund, PIMCO Low Duration ESG Fund, PIMCO Total Return ESG Fund and PIMCO Enhanced Short Maturity Active ESG Exchange-Traded Fund can invest in the securities of any issuer determined by PIMCO to be engaged principally in biofuel production, natural gas generation and sales and trading activities. However, green/sustainable bonds from issuers involved in fossil fuel-related sectors may be permitted. Labeled green bonds are those issues with proceeds specifically earmarked to be used for climate and environmental projects. Labeled green bonds are often verified by a third party, which certifies that the bond will fund projects that include environmental benefits. In addition, the PIMCO Low Duration ESG Fund and PIMCO Total Return ESG Fund will not invest in the securities of any non-governmental issuer determined by PIMCO to be engaged principally in the provision of healthcare services or the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, unless the issuer derives 100% of its gross revenues from products or services designed to protect and improve the quality of human life, as determined on the basis of information available to PIMCO. This generally prohibits investments in healthcare service and/or pharmaceutical manufacturing issuers that derive gross revenue from products or services related to abortion, abortifacients, contraceptives or stem cell research. To the extent possible on the basis of information available to PIMCO, an issuer will be deemed to be principally engaged in an activity if it derives more than 10% of its gross revenues from such activities (“Socially-Restricted Issuers”). In analyzing whether an issuer meets any of the criteria described above, PIMCO may rely upon, among other things, information provided by an independent third party.

Evaluation of any particular issuer’s business practices with respect to the environment, social responsibility, and governance (“ESG practices”) will involve the exercise of qualitative and subjective judgment by PIMCO, and there is no guarantee that the criteria utilized, or judgment exercised by PIMCO will reflect the beliefs or values of any one particular investor. Information regarding responsible practices is obtained through voluntary or third-party reporting, which may not be accurate or complete, and PIMCO is dependent on such information to evaluate a company’s commitment to, or implementation of, responsible practices. PIMCO’s assessment of a company’s ESG practices at any given time will, however, be based upon its good faith interpretation of available information and its continuing and reasonable best efforts to obtain and evaluate the most current information available, and to utilize such information, as it becomes available, promptly and expeditiously in portfolio management for these Underlying PIMCO Funds. Socially responsible norms differ by region, and in determining the efficacy of an issuer’s ESG practices, PIMCO will use its own proprietary assessments of material ESG issues and may also reference standards as set forth by recognized global organizations such as entities sponsored by the United Nations. Additionally, PIMCO may engage proactively with issuers to encourage them to improve their ESG practices. PIMCO’s activities in this respect may include, but are not limited to, direct dialogue with company management, such as through in-person meetings, phone calls, electronic communications, and letters. Through these engagement activities, PIMCO seeks to identify opportunities for a company to improve its ESG practices, and will endeavor to work collaboratively with company management to establish concrete objectives and to develop a plan for meeting these objectives. The PIMCO ESG Income Fund, PIMCO Low Duration ESG Fund, PIMCO Total Return ESG Fund and PIMCO Enhanced Short Maturity Active ESG Exchange-Traded Fund may invest in securities of issuers whose ESG practices are currently suboptimal, with the expectation that these practices may improve over time either as a result of PIMCO’s engagement efforts or through the company’s own initiatives. It may also exclude those issuers that are not receptive to PIMCO’s engagement efforts, as determined in PIMCO’s sole discretion.

The PIMCO ESG Income Fund, PIMCO Low Duration ESG Fund and PIMCO Total Return ESG Fund will not invest in derivative instruments where the counterparties to such transactions are themselves Socially-Restricted Issuers. PIMCO’s determination of whether a counterparty is a Socially-Restricted Issuer at any given time will be based upon PIMCO’s good faith interpretation of available information and its continuing and reasonable best efforts to obtain and evaluate the most current information available. PIMCO anticipates that it will review all counterparties periodically to determine whether any qualify as a Socially-Restricted Issuer at that time, but will not necessarily conduct such reviews at the time a Fund enters into a transaction. This could cause a Fund to enter into a transaction with a Socially-Restricted Issuer counterparty. In such cases, upon the determination that a counterparty is a Socially-Restricted Issuer, the PIMCO ESG Income Fund, PIMCO Low Duration ESG Fund or the PIMCO Total Return ESG Fund, as applicable, will use reasonable efforts to divest themselves of the applicable investment and may incur a loss in doing so. The PIMCO ESG Income Fund, PIMCO Low Duration ESG Fund and PIMCO Total Return ESG Fund will not invest in derivative instruments whose returns are based, in whole, on securities issued by Socially-Restricted Issuers. With respect to investments in derivative instruments that are based only in part on securities issued by Socially-Restricted Issuers, including, but not limited to, credit default swaps on an index of

securities, the PIMCO ESG Income Fund, PIMCO Low Duration ESG Fund or the PIMCO Total Return ESG Fund may be obligated to take possession of the underlying securities in certain circumstances. In such cases, the PIMCO Low Duration ESG Fund or the PIMCO Total Return ESG Fund, as applicable, will use reasonable efforts to divest themselves of these securities and may incur a loss in doing so.

Because the PIMCO ESG Income Fund, PIMCO Low Duration ESG Fund, PIMCO Total Return ESG Fund and PIMCO Enhanced Short Maturity Active ESG Exchange-Traded Fund adhere to the social investment policies described above, these Underlying PIMCO Funds may be required to forego certain investment opportunities and their associated returns. In addition, there is no assurance that the socially responsible investing strategy and techniques employed will be successful. Past performance is not a guarantee or reliable indicator of future results.

Climate Related Policies

The PIMCO Climate Bond Fund, an Underlying PIMCO Fund, will not invest in the securities of any issuer determined by PIMCO to be engaged principally in the fossil fuel-related sectors, including distribution/retail, equipment and services, extraction and production, petrochemicals, pipelines and transportation and refining, and the production or distribution of coal and coal fired generation. The PIMCO Climate Bond Fund may invest in the securities of issuers determined by PIMCO to be engaged principally in biofuel production, natural gas generation and sales and trading activities. Moreover, the PIMCO Climate Bond Fund will not invest in the securities of any issuer determined by PIMCO to be engaged principally in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, tobacco products or military equipment, the operation of gambling casinos, or in the production or trade of pornographic materials. To the extent possible on the basis of information available to PIMCO, an issuer will be deemed to be principally engaged in an activity if it derives more than 10% of its gross revenues from such activities (“Restricted Issuers” or “RIs”). In analyzing whether an issuer meets any of the criteria described above, PIMCO may rely upon, among other things, information provided by an independent third party. For the avoidance of doubt, green labeled bonds from issuers involved in fossil fuel-related sectors, as defined above, may be permitted.

Evaluation of any particular issuer’s environmental practices will involve the exercise of qualitative and subjective judgment by PIMCO, and there is no guarantee that the criteria utilized, or judgment exercised by PIMCO will reflect the beliefs or values of any one particular investor. Information regarding environmental practices is obtained through voluntary or third-party reporting, which may not be accurate or complete, and PIMCO is dependent on such information to evaluate a company’s commitment to, or implementation of, environmental practices. PIMCO’s assessment of a company’s environmental practices at any given time will, however, be based upon its good faith interpretation of available information and its continuing and reasonable best efforts to obtain and evaluate the most current information available, and to utilize such information, as it becomes available, promptly and expeditiously in portfolio management for the PIMCO Climate Bond Fund. When considering an investment, PIMCO may utilize the following resources, among others, to evaluate climate related factors: PIMCO’s internal research and scoring process relating to climate factors, third party research and data providers, an issuer’s alignment with international commitments deemed relevant by PIMCO (such as the 2016 Paris Agreement on climate change), and/or information made available by the issuer, such as carbon emissions and intensity. In determining the efficacy of an issuer’s environmental practices, PIMCO will use its own proprietary assessments of material environmental and climate-oriented issues and may also reference standards as set forth by recognized global organizations, such as entities sponsored by the United Nations. The PIMCO Climate Bond Fund may avoid investment in the securities of issuers whose business practices with respect to climate specific factors do not meet criteria established by PIMCO. Additionally, PIMCO may engage proactively with issuers to encourage them to improve their environmental practices or preparations for a low carbon economy. PIMCO’s activities in this respect may include, but are not limited to, direct dialogue with company management, such as through in-person meetings, phone calls, electronic communications, and letters. Through these engagement activities, PIMCO will seek to identify opportunities for a company to improve its climate focused practices, and will endeavor to work collaboratively with company management to establish concrete objectives and to develop a plan for meeting these objectives. The PIMCO Climate Bond Fund has flexibility to invest in securities of issuers whose climate-related practices are currently suboptimal, with the expectation that these practices may improve over time either as a result of PIMCO’s engagement efforts or through the company’s own initiatives. The PIMCO Climate Bond Fund may exclude those issuers that are not receptive to PIMCO’s engagement efforts, as determined in PIMCO’s sole discretion.

The PIMCO Climate Bond Fund will not invest in derivative instruments where the counterparties to such transactions are themselves RIs. PIMCO’s determination of whether a counterparty is a RI at any given time will be

based upon PIMCO's good faith interpretation of available information and its continuing and reasonable best efforts to obtain and evaluate the most current information available. PIMCO anticipates that it will review all counterparties periodically to determine whether any qualify as a RI at that time, but will not necessarily conduct such reviews at the time a Fund enters into a transaction. This could cause the Fund to enter into a transaction with a RI counterparty. In such cases, upon the determination that a counterparty is a RI, the PIMCO Climate Bond Fund will use reasonable efforts to divest itself of the applicable investment and may incur a loss in doing so. The PIMCO Climate Bond Fund will not invest in derivative instruments whose returns are based, in whole, on securities issued by RIs. With respect to investments in derivative instruments that are based only in part on securities issued by RIs, including, but not limited to, credit default swaps on an index of securities, the PIMCO Climate Bond Fund may be obligated to take possession of the underlying securities in certain circumstances. In such cases, the PIMCO Climate Bond Fund will use reasonable efforts to divest itself of these securities and may incur a loss in doing so.

Because the PIMCO Climate Bond Fund adheres to the climate related policies described above, the Fund may be required to forego certain investment opportunities and their associated returns. In addition, there is no assurance that the climate related investing strategy and techniques employed will be successful. Past performance is not a guarantee or reliable indicator of future results.

Investments in the Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries

Investments in the Subsidiaries are expected to provide the *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio* and *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio*, respectively, with exposure to the commodity markets within the limitations of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code and IRS revenue rulings, as discussed below under "Taxation." The Subsidiaries are companies organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands, and are overseen by their own board of directors. The *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio* is the sole shareholder of the CRRS Subsidiary, and it is not currently expected that shares of the CRRS Subsidiary will be sold or offered to other investors. The *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* is the sole shareholder of the GMAA Subsidiary, and it is not currently expected that shares of the GMAA Subsidiary will be sold or offered to other investors.

It is expected that the Subsidiaries will invest primarily in commodity-linked derivative instruments, including swap agreements, commodity options, futures and options on futures, backed by a portfolio of inflation-indexed securities and other Fixed Income Instruments. Although the *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio* and *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* may enter into these commodity-linked derivative instruments directly, each Portfolio will likely gain exposure to these derivative instruments indirectly by investing in its Subsidiary. To the extent that PIMCO believes that these commodity-linked derivative instruments are better suited to provide exposure to the commodities market than commodity index-linked notes, each Portfolio's investment in its Subsidiary will likely increase. The Subsidiaries will also invest in inflation-indexed securities and other Fixed Income Instruments, which are intended to serve as margin or collateral for the respective Subsidiary's derivatives position. To the extent that the *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio* and *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* invests in its respective Subsidiary, such Portfolio may be subject to the risks associated with those derivative instruments and other securities, which are discussed elsewhere in the applicable Prospectuses and this Statement of Additional Information.

While the Subsidiaries may be considered similar to investment companies, they are not registered under the 1940 Act and, unless otherwise noted in the applicable Prospectuses and this Statement of Additional Information, are not subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act and other U.S. regulations. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio*, the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* and/or the Subsidiaries to operate as described in the applicable Prospectuses and this Statement of Additional Information and could negatively affect the Portfolios and their shareholders.

In May 2014, the Board of Trustees granted PIMCO the authority to establish and terminate wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Portfolios to implement certain trading strategies, hold certain investments or for other reasons.

Quantitative Investing Risk

PIMCO employs and/or relies on algorithms, models or other systems in connection with certain of its investment activities, including research, forecasting, selection, and execution processes (together, "Systems"). These Systems rely

heavily on the use of proprietary and nonproprietary data, software, hardware, and intellectual property, including data, software and hardware that may be licensed or otherwise obtained from third parties. The use of such Systems has inherent limitations and risks. Although PIMCO seeks to develop and use Systems appropriately and effectively, there can be no assurance that it will successfully do so. Errors may occur in the design, writing, testing, monitoring, and/or implementation of Systems, including in the manner in which Systems function together. The effectiveness of Systems may diminish over time, including as a result of market changes and changes in the behavior of market participants. The quality of the resulting analysis, investment selections, portfolio construction, asset allocations, proposed trades, risk management and trading strategies depends on a number of factors including the accuracy and quality of data inputs into the Systems, the mathematical and analytical assumptions and underpinnings of the Systems' coding, the accuracy in translating those analytics into program code or interpreting the output of a System by another System in order to facilitate a transaction, change in market conditions, the successful integration of the various Systems into the portfolio selection and trading process and whether actual market events correspond to one or more assumptions underlying the Systems. Accordingly, Systems are subject to errors and/or mistakes ("System Incidents") that may adversely impact a Portfolio. For example, System Incidents may result in Systems performing in a manner other than as intended, including, but not limited to, failure to achieve desired performance or investment objectives, execution of unanticipated trades or failure to execute intended trades, or failure to identify hedging or other risk management opportunities or targets. Further, if incorrect market data are entered into an otherwise properly functioning System, the System's resulting output, including proposed trades or investment recommendations, may be inconsistent with the underlying investment strategy. Most Systems require continual monitoring and enhancements, and there is no guarantee that such enhancements will be successful or that Systems will operate as intended. The successful deployment of the investment strategy, the portfolio construction process and/or the trading process could be severely compromised by software or hardware malfunctions, viruses, glitches, connectivity loss, system crashes or various other System Incidents, including, in particular, where multiple Systems contribute to the process (i.e., where one System develops a potential recommended signal or possible trade and another System interprets or optimizes that recommended signal or possible trade to facilitate a trade order). System Incidents may be difficult to detect and PIMCO may not immediately or ever detect certain System Incidents, which may have an increasing impact on a Portfolio over time. PIMCO will address System Incidents in its sole discretion, subject to any applicable regulatory or contractual requirements, and there is no guarantee that measures taken to address a System Incident will be successful.

System Incidents with respect to the implementation of quantitative strategies or methods may not be considered by PIMCO to be violations of the applicable standards of care and, as a result, losses associated with System Incidents may not be considered compensable to a Portfolio. PIMCO, in its discretion, may not disclose certain System Incidents to the Portfolios.

PIMCO relies on quantitative models, data, and trading algorithms supplied by third parties for certain Portfolios. Such models, data and algorithms are used to construct sets of transactions and investments, to implement investment decisions, and to provide risk management insights. When the third-party models, data or algorithms prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions or investments made in reliance thereon expose applicable Portfolios to additional risks. For example, PIMCO does not have the same insight or access into the construction, coding or testing of the algorithms, and PIMCO and applicable Portfolios will be exposed to systems, cyber security and other risks associated with the third party models, data or algorithms. Losses associated with third-party models, data, or algorithms may not be considered compensable to a Portfolio. PIMCO, in its discretion, may not disclose certain such events to applicable Portfolios.

Government Intervention in Financial Markets

Governmental and quasi-governmental authorities and regulators throughout the world have in the past responded to major economic disruptions with a variety of significant fiscal and monetary policy changes, including but not limited to, direct capital infusions into companies, new monetary programs and dramatically lower interest rates. For example, in response to the outbreak of COVID-19, Congress has approved stimulus intended to offset the severity and duration of the adverse economic effects of COVID-19 and related disruptions in economic and business activity. Many central banks across Europe, Asia and elsewhere have similarly announced and/or adopted economic relief packages. The introduction and adoption of these packages could cause market disruption and volatility. In addition, the end of any such program could cause market downturns, disruptions and volatility, particularly if markets view the ending as premature.

In addition, instability in the financial markets during and after the 2008-2009 financial downturn also led the U.S. Government and governments across the world to take a number of actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity. Most significantly, the U.S. Government has enacted a broad-reaching regulatory framework over the financial services industry and consumer credit 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 Portfolios invest, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Portfolios themselves are regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude a Portfolio's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Governments or their agencies may also acquire distressed assets from financial institutions and acquire ownership interests in those institutions. The implications of government ownership and disposition of these assets are unclear, and such a program may have positive or negative effects on the liquidity, valuation and performance of the portfolio holdings. Furthermore, volatile financial markets can expose the Portfolios to greater market and liquidity risk and potential difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments held by the Portfolios. The Portfolios have established procedures to assess the liquidity of portfolio holdings and to value instruments for which market prices may not be readily available. PIMCO will monitor developments and seeks to manage the Portfolios in a manner consistent with achieving each Portfolio's investment objective, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

The value of a 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 a Portfolio invests. In the event of such a disturbance, issuers of securities held by a Portfolio may experience significant declines in the value of their assets and even cease operations, or may receive government assistance accompanied by increased restrictions on their business operations or other government intervention. 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.

Temporary Investment

If PIMCO believes that economic or market conditions are unfavorable to investors, PIMCO may temporarily invest up to 100% of a Portfolio's assets in certain defensive strategies for temporary or indefinite periods. These defensive strategies include holding a substantial portion of a Portfolio's assets in cash, cash equivalents or other highly rated short-term securities, including securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. As discussed in this Statement of Additional Information, a Portfolio may also invest in affiliated money market and/or short-term bond funds for cash management purposes.

Increasing Government and Other Public Debt

Government and other public debt, including municipal securities, can be adversely affected by large and sudden changes in local and global economic conditions that result in increased debt levels. For example, the total public debt of the United States and other countries around the globe as a percentage of gross domestic product has grown rapidly since the beginning of the 2008-2009 financial downturn and has accelerated in connection with the U.S. Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Governmental agencies project that the United States will continue to maintain high debt levels for the foreseeable future. Although high debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, they may create certain systemic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented.

A high debt level may increase market pressures to meet government funding needs, which can increase debt costs and cause a government or public or municipal entity to issue additional debt, thereby increasing refinancing risk. A high debt level also raises concerns that the issuer may be unable or unwilling to make principal or interest payments when they are due, which may adversely impact the value of certain instruments held by a Portfolio. Unsustainable debt levels can cause declines in the valuation of currencies, and can prevent a government from implementing effective counter-cyclical fiscal policy in economic downturns or can generate or contribute to an economic downturn. In addition, the high and rising level of U.S. national debt may adversely impact the U.S. economy and securities in which a Fund may invest. From time to time, uncertainty regarding the status of negotiations in the U.S. Government to increase the statutory debt ceiling could increase the risk that the

U.S. Government may default on payments on certain U.S. Government securities; cause the credit rating of the U.S. Government to be downgraded or increase volatility in both stock and bond markets; result in higher interest rates; reduce prices of U.S. Treasury securities; and/or increase the costs of certain kinds of debt.

In the past, the U.S. sovereign credit rating has experienced downgrades and there can be no guarantee that it will not experience further downgrades in the future by rating agencies. The rating market, prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government may be adversely affected by a rating agency's decision to downgrade the U.S. sovereign credit rating. The foregoing risks could adversely affect the value of the Portfolios' investments.

Inflation and Deflation

The Portfolios may be subject to inflation and deflation risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the present value of assets or income of a Portfolio will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the present value of money. The Portfolio's dividend rates or borrowing costs, where applicable, may also increase during periods of inflation. This may further reduce Portfolio performance. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time creating an economic recession, which could make issuer default more likely and may result in a decline in the value of a Portfolio's assets. Generally, securities issued in emerging markets are subject to a greater risk of inflationary or deflationary forces, and more developed markets are better able to use monetary policy to normalize markets.

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 a Portfolio is regulated, affect the expenses incurred directly by the Portfolio and the value of its investments, and limit and/or preclude a 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. Many of the changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act could materially impact the profitability of the Portfolios and the value of assets they hold, expose the Portfolios to additional costs, require changes to investment practices, and adversely affect the Portfolios' ability to pay dividends. For example, the Volcker Rule's restrictions on proprietary trading have negatively impacted fixed income market making capacity, which resulted in reduced liquidity in certain fixed income markets. Other regulations, such as the Risk Retention Rules, have increased costs for certain securitization transactions. Additional legislative or regulatory actions to address perceived liquidity or other issues in fixed income markets generally, or in particular markets such as the municipal securities market, may alter or impair the Portfolios' ability to pursue their investment objectives or utilize certain investment strategies and techniques. While there continues to be uncertainty about the full impact of these and other regulatory changes, it is the case that the Portfolios will be subject to a more complex regulatory framework, and may incur additional costs to comply with new requirements as well as to monitor for compliance in the future.

Actions by governmental entities may also impact certain instruments in which a Portfolio invests. For example, certain instruments in which a Portfolio may invest rely in some fashion upon 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. On July 27, 2017, the Chief Executive of the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), the United Kingdom's financial regulatory body and regulator of LIBOR, announced that after 2021 it would cease its active encouragement of banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR due to the absence of an active market for interbank unsecured lending and other reasons. On March 5, 2021, the FCA publicly announced that all U.S. Dollar LIBOR settings will either cease to be provided by any administrator or will no longer be representative (i) immediately after December 31, 2021 for one-week and two-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR settings and (ii) immediately after June 30, 2023 for the remaining U.S. Dollar LIBOR settings. As of January 1, 2022, as a result of supervisory guidance from U.S. regulators, some U.S. regulated entities have ceased entering into new LIBOR contracts with limited exceptions. While publication of the one-, three- and six- month Sterling and Japanese yen LIBOR settings will continue at least through calendar year 2022 on the basis of a changed methodology (known as "synthetic LIBOR"), these rates have been designated by the FCA as unrepresentative of the underlying market they seek to measure and are solely available for use in legacy transactions. Certain bank-sponsored committees in other jurisdictions, including Europe, the United Kingdom, Japan and Switzerland, have selected alternative reference rates denominated in other currencies. There remains uncertainty regarding the future utilization of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate (e.g., the Secured

Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), 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 a Portfolio or on certain instruments in which a Portfolio invests can be difficult to ascertain, and they may vary depending on factors that include, but are not limited to: (i) existing fallback or termination provisions in individual contracts and (ii) whether, how, and when industry participants develop and adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products and instruments. For example, certain of a Portfolio’s investments may involve individual contracts that have no existing fallback provision or language that contemplates the discontinuation of LIBOR, and those investments could experience increased volatility or reduced liquidity as a result of the transition process. In addition, interest rate provisions included in such contracts may need to be renegotiated in contemplation of the transition away from LIBOR. On March 15, 2022, the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act was signed into law. This law provides a statutory fallback mechanism on a nationwide basis to replace LIBOR with a benchmark rate that is selected by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and based on SOFR for certain contracts that reference LIBOR and contain no, or insufficient, fallback provisions. It is expected that implementing regulations in respect of the law will follow. The transition of investments from LIBOR to a replacement rate as a result of amendment, application of existing fallbacks, statutory requirements or otherwise may also result in a reduction in the value of certain instruments held by a 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.

Additionally, alteration of the terms of a debt instrument or a modification of the terms of other types of contracts to replace LIBOR or another interbank offered rate (“IBOR”) with a new reference rate could result in a taxable exchange and the realization of income and gain/loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The IRS has issued final regulations regarding the tax consequences of the transition from IBOR to a new reference rate in debt instruments and non-debt contracts. Under the final regulations, alteration or modification of the terms of a debt instrument to replace an operative rate that uses a discontinued IBOR with a qualified rate (as defined in the final regulations) including true up payments equalizing the fair market value of contracts before and after such IBOR transition, to add a qualified rate as a fallback rate to a contract whose operative rate uses a discontinued IBOR or to replace a fallback rate that uses a discontinued IBOR with a qualified rate would not be taxable. These federal income tax consequences would apply only to the shareholders of a Portfolio (the insurance companies offering the variable products and other variable insurance funds), but there would not be federal income tax consequences to the owners of the Variable Contracts. The IRS may provide additional guidance, with potential retroactive effect.

In October 2020, the SEC adopted a final rule related to the use of derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that will rescind and withdraw the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and cover transactions reflected in the Portfolios’ asset segregation and cover practices discussed herein. As the Portfolios come into compliance with the final rule, their approach to asset segregation and coverage requirements and treatment of certain transactions described herein will be impacted. The final rule requires a Portfolio to trade derivatives and other transactions that create future payment or delivery obligations (except reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions) subject to value-at-risk (“VaR”) leverage limits and derivatives risk management program and reporting requirements. Generally, these requirements apply unless a Portfolio satisfies a “limited derivatives users” exception that is included in the final rule. Under the final rule, when a Portfolio trades reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions, including certain tender option bonds, it needs to aggregate the amount of indebtedness associated with the reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness when calculating a Portfolio’s asset coverage ratio or treat all such transactions as derivatives transactions. Reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions aggregated with other indebtedness do not need to be included in the calculation of whether a Portfolio satisfies the limited derivatives users exception, but for portfolios subject to the VaR testing requirement, reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions must be included for purposes of such testing whether treated as derivatives transactions or not. The SEC also provided guidance in connection with the new rule regarding the use of securities lending collateral that may limit a Portfolio’s securities lending activities. In addition, under the final rule, a Portfolio will be permitted to invest in a security on a when-issued or forward-settling basis, or with a non-standard settlement cycle, and the transaction will be deemed not to involve a senior security (as defined under Section 18(g) of the 1940 Act), provided that, (i) the Portfolio intends to physically settle the transaction and (ii) the transaction will settle within 35 days of its trade date (the “Delayed-Settlement Securities Provision”). A Portfolio may otherwise engage in when-issued, forward-settling and non-standard settlement cycle securities transactions that do not meet the conditions of the Delayed-Settlement Securities Provision so long as the Portfolio treats any such transaction as a “derivatives transaction” for purposes of

compliance with the final rule. Furthermore, under the final rule, the Portfolio will be permitted to enter into an unfunded commitment agreement, and such unfunded commitment agreement will not be subject to the asset coverage requirements under the 1940 Act, if the Portfolio reasonably believes, at the time it enters into such agreement, that it will have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet its obligations with respect to all such agreements as they come due.

Compliance with these new requirements will be required after an eighteen-month transition period ending August 19, 2022. Following the compliance date, these requirements may limit the ability of a Portfolio to use derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions, when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment transactions, and unfunded commitment agreements as part of its investment strategies. These requirements may increase the cost of a Portfolio's investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors. PIMCO cannot predict the effects of these regulations on the Portfolios. PIMCO intends to monitor developments and seek to manage the Portfolios in a manner consistent with achieving the Portfolios' investment objectives, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

In October 2020, the SEC adopted certain regulatory changes and took other actions related to the ability of registered investment companies to invest in other registered investment companies. These changes, which are now in effect, include, among other things, the adoption of Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act (the "Fund of Funds Rule"), the rescission of Rule 12d1-2 under the 1940 Act, and the withdrawal of certain related exemptive relief and no-action assurances. Such changes could adversely impact the investment strategies and operations of the PVIT Funds of Funds and Underlying PIMCO Funds, as well as Portfolios serving as underlying funds of Affiliated Funds of Funds or third-party funds of funds.

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 1940 Act, and the SEC noted that this definition will apply in all contexts under the 1940 Act. The SEC adopted an 18-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 Portfolios is uncertain at this time.

CSDR Related Risk

The European Union has adopted a settlement discipline regime under Regulation (EU) No 909/2014 and the Settlement Discipline RTS as they may be modified from time to time ("CSDR"), which will have phased compliance dates. It aims to reduce the number of settlement fails that occur in EEA central securities depositories ("CSDs") and address settlement fails where they occur. The key elements of the regime are: (i) mandatory buy-ins – if a settlement fail continues for a specified period of time after the intended settlement date, a buy-in process must be initiated to effect the settlement; (ii) cash penalties - EEA CSDs are required to impose cash penalties on participants that cause settlement fails and distribute these to receiving participants; and (iii) allocations and confirmations – EEA investment firms are required to take measures to prevent settlement fails, including putting in place arrangements with their professional clients to communicate securities allocations and transaction confirmations.

These requirements apply to transactions in transferable securities (e.g., shares and bonds), money market instruments, units in funds and emission allowances that are to be settled via an EEA CSD and, in the case of cash penalties and buy-in requirements only, are admitted to trading or traded on an EEA trading venue or cleared by an EEA central counterparty.

The implementation of the CSDR settlement discipline regime for Portfolios that enter into in-scope transactions may result in increased operational and compliance costs being borne directly or indirectly by the Portfolios. CSDR may also affect liquidity and increase trading costs associated with relevant securities. If in-scope transactions are subject to additional expenses and penalties as a consequence of the CSDR settlement discipline regime, such expenses and penalties may be charged to the relevant Portfolio depending upon their characterization under the Portfolio's Advisory Contract and Supervision and Administration Agreement (each defined below).

Liquidation of Portfolios

The Board of Trustees of the Trust may determine to close and/or liquidate a Portfolio at any time. In the event of the liquidation of a Portfolio, shareholders may receive a liquidating distribution in cash or in-kind equal to their proportionate interest in the Portfolio or substitution of their investment in the Portfolio for investment in a comparable investment company. The value of an investment in a Portfolio, and any subsequent distribution in the event of a termination, will be subject to market conditions at that time. A shareholder of a liquidating Portfolio will not be entitled to any refund or reimbursement of expenses borne, directly or indirectly, by the shareholder (such as shareholder account fees (if any) or Portfolio operating expenses), and a shareholder may receive an amount in liquidation less than the shareholder's original investment.

It is the intention of any Portfolio expecting to close or liquidate to retain its qualification as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code during the liquidation period and, therefore, not to be taxed on any of its net capital gains realized from the sale of its assets or ordinary income earned that it timely distributes to shareholders. In the unlikely event that a Portfolio should lose its status as a regulated investment company during the liquidation process, (i) the Portfolio would be subject to taxes which would reduce any or all of the types of liquidating distributions and (ii) owners of variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies based on the Portfolio would be treated as owning shares of the Portfolio (rather than their proportionate share of the assets of such Portfolio) for purposes of the diversification requirements under Section 817(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, and as a result might be taxed currently on the investment earnings under their contracts and thereby lose the benefit of tax deferral.

Participation in Litigation or Arbitration Proceedings

PIMCO, in its judgment and discretion and based on the considerations deemed by PIMCO to be relevant, may believe that it is in the best interests of a Portfolio to initiate or settle a claim or join a class of plaintiffs pursuing a claim as lead plaintiff (or opt out of a class and pursue a claim directly). Similarly, PIMCO may determine not to take or not to recommend any such action. To the extent that a Portfolio has liquidated, PIMCO will generally not take or recommend any such action. Subject to procedures approved by the Board of Trustees, PIMCO may, on behalf of a Portfolio, directly initiate or participate in litigation or an arbitration proceeding as a named plaintiff or claimant. Pursuant to such procedures, PIMCO may, without limitation, (i) engage legal counsel for a Portfolio and/or cause a Portfolio to pay fair and reasonable legal fees and expenses incurred in connection with investigating the validity of a potential claim (or performing other due diligence relating to a potential claim) or taking any actions considered by PIMCO to be necessary or appropriate (a) to protect or preserve a Portfolio's rights or interests in connection with (1) defending a claim made against a Portfolio and (2) initiating or otherwise engaging in preliminary measures intended to facilitate possible future litigation or arbitration or otherwise support a judicial decision favorable to a Portfolio and (b) to preserve a Portfolio's ability to bring a claim and to prevent the expiration of an applicable statute of limitations; and (ii) on behalf of a Portfolio that is not acting or seeking to act as a named plaintiff or claimant, (a) give direction to a third party (such as trustees or service providers), (b) cause a Portfolio to advance fair and reasonable legal fees and expenses to such third party, and/or (c) indemnify, on behalf of a Portfolio, such third party for its fair and reasonable fees and expenses, in each such case in connection with litigation or a claim concerning the Portfolio's investment and pursuant to the terms of the investment (including, without limitation, as a result of a Portfolio's holding of a certificate issued by a trust where the trustee or other service provider to the trust is commencing litigation or pursuing a claim on behalf of the trust). PIMCO may also vote for or authorize a settlement relating to litigation or a claim described in subparagraph (ii) above. Pursuant to the Board approved procedures, a Portfolio may directly bear a portion or all of the fees associated with the actions described above.

Portfolio Operations

Operational Risk. An investment in a 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 a Portfolio. While the Portfolios seek to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to a Portfolio.

Market Disruptions Risk. The Portfolios are 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 and cause a Portfolio to lose value. These events can also impair the technology and other operational systems upon which the Portfolios' service providers, including PIMCO as the Portfolios' investment adviser, rely, and could otherwise disrupt the Portfolios' service providers' ability to fulfill their obligations to the Portfolios.

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 Portfolios hold, and may adversely affect the Portfolios' investments and operations. The transmission of COVID-19 and efforts to contain its spread have resulted in travel restrictions and disruptions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, quarantines, event and service cancellations or interruptions, disruptions to business operations (including staff furloughs and reductions) and supply chains, and a reduction in consumer and business spending, as well as general concern and uncertainty that has negatively affected the economy. These disruptions have led to instability in the market place, including equity and debt market losses and overall volatility, and the jobs market. The impact of COVID-19, and other infectious illness outbreaks, epidemics or pandemics that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies of many nations or the entire global economy, the financial well-being and performance of individual issuers, borrowers and sectors and the health of the markets generally in potentially significant and unforeseen ways. In addition, the impact of infectious illnesses, such as COVID-19, in emerging market countries may be greater due to generally less established healthcare systems. This crisis or other public health crises may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally.

The foregoing could lead to a significant economic downturn or recession, increased market volatility, a greater number of market closures, higher default rates and adverse effects on the values and liquidity of securities or other assets. Such impacts, which may vary across asset classes, may adversely affect the performance of the Portfolios. In certain cases, an exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities or even the entire market, which may result in the Portfolios being, among other things, unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments or to accurately price their investments. These and other developments may adversely affect the liquidity of the Portfolios' holdings (see "Liquidity Risk" in the prospectus for further details).

Cyber Security Risk. As the use of technology has become more prevalent in the course of business, the Portfolios have 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 from outside threat actors or internal resources that may, among other things, cause a 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 breaches may involve unauthorized access to a Portfolio's digital information systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding), and may come from multiple sources, including outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users) or cyber extortion, including exfiltration of data held for ransom and/or "ransomware" attacks that renders systems inoperable until ransom is paid, or insider actions. In addition, cyber security breaches involving a Portfolio's third party service providers (including but not limited to advisers, sub-advisers, administrators, transfer agents, custodians, vendors, suppliers, distributors and other third parties), trading counterparties or issuers in which a Portfolio invests can also subject a Portfolio to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches or extortion of company data. Moreover, cyber security breaches involving trading counterparties or issuers in which a Portfolio invests could adversely impact such counterparties or issuers and cause the Portfolio's investment to lose value.

Cyber security failures or breaches may result in financial losses to a Portfolio and its shareholders. These failures or breaches may also result in disruptions to business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses; interference with a 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; third party claims in litigation; 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.

Like with operational risk in general, the Portfolios have established business continuity plans and risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security. However, there are inherent limitations in these plans and systems, including that certain risks may not have been identified, in large part because different or unknown threats may emerge in the future. As such, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Portfolios do not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers in which a Portfolio may invest, trading counterparties or third party service providers to the Portfolios. Such entities have experienced cyber attacks and other attempts to gain unauthorized access to systems from time to time, and there is no guarantee that efforts to prevent or mitigate the effects of such attacks or other attempts to gain unauthorized access will be successful. There is also a risk that cyber security breaches may not be detected. The Portfolios and their shareholders may suffer losses as a result of a cyber security breach related to the Portfolios, their service providers, trading counterparties or the issuers in which a Portfolio invests.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Fundamental Investment Restrictions

Each Portfolio's investment objective (except for the *PIMCO Balanced Allocation*, *PIMCO Dynamic Bond*, *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation*, *PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged)*, *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation*, *PIMCO Income* and *PIMCO International Bond (Unhedged) Portfolios*), as set forth in the Prospectuses under the heading "Investment Objective," together with the investment restrictions set forth below, is a fundamental policy of the Portfolio and may not be changed with respect to a Portfolio without shareholder approval by vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of that Portfolio.

1. A Portfolio may not concentrate its investments in a particular industry, as that term is used in the 1940 Act, and as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.
2. A Portfolio may not, with respect to 75% of the Portfolio's total assets, purchase the securities of any issuer, except securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, if, as a result (i) more than 5% of the Portfolio's total assets would be invested in the securities of that issuer, or (ii) the Portfolio would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer. (This investment restriction is not applicable to the *PIMCO International Bond (Unhedged)* or *PIMCO International Bond (U.S. Dollar-Hedged) Portfolios*.) For the purpose of this restriction, each state and each separate political subdivision, agency, authority or instrumentality of such state, each multi-state agency or authority, and each guarantor, if any, are treated as separate issuers of Municipal Bonds.
3. A Portfolio may not purchase or sell real estate, although it may purchase securities secured by real estate or interests therein, or securities issued by companies which invest in real estate, or interests therein.
4. A Portfolio may not purchase or sell commodities or commodities contracts or oil, gas or mineral programs. This restriction shall not prohibit a Portfolio, subject to restrictions described in the Prospectuses and elsewhere in this Statement of Additional Information, from purchasing, selling or entering into futures contracts, options on futures contracts, foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currency options, hybrid instruments, or any interest rate or securities-related or foreign currency-related hedging instrument, including swap agreements and other derivative instruments, subject to compliance with any applicable provisions of the federal securities or commodities laws.
5. A Portfolio may borrow money or issue any senior security, only as permitted under the 1940 Act, as amended, and as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.
6. A Portfolio may make loans, only as permitted under the 1940 Act, as amended, and as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.
7. A Portfolio may not act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers, except to the extent that in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities, it may be deemed to be an underwriter under the federal securities laws.
8. Notwithstanding any other fundamental investment policy or limitation, it is a fundamental policy of each Portfolio that it may pursue its investment objective by investing in one or more underlying investment companies or vehicles that have substantially similar investment objectives, policies and limitations as the Portfolio.

Under the 1940 Act, a “senior security” does not include any promissory note or evidence of indebtedness where such loan is for temporary purposes only and in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of the total assets of the issuer at the time the loan is made. A loan is presumed to be for temporary purposes if it is repaid within sixty days and is not extended or renewed. To the extent that borrowings for temporary administrative purposes exceed 5% of the total assets of a Portfolio, such excess shall be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement.

As noted above, a Portfolio may enter into certain transactions that can be viewed as constituting a form of borrowing or financing transaction by the Portfolio. In accordance with current federal securities laws, rules and staff positions, in such event, a Portfolio covers its commitment under such transactions by segregating or “earmarking” assets. In addition to covering such commitments in the manner described above, with respect to forwards, futures contracts, options and swaps that are required to cash settle (i.e., where physical delivery of the underlying reference asset is not permitted, including when a Portfolio has entered into a contractual arrangement with a third party FCM or counterparty that requires cash settlement), a Portfolio is permitted to segregate or “earmark” liquid assets equal to a Portfolio’s daily marked-to-market net obligation under the instrument, if any, rather than the instrument’s full notional value (i.e., the market value of the reference asset underlying the forward or derivative). By doing so, such instruments will not be considered a “senior security” by the Portfolio. By segregating or earmarking liquid assets equal to only its net marked-to-market obligation under forwards or derivatives that are required to cash settle, a Portfolio will have the ability to utilize such instruments to a greater extent than if a Portfolio were required to segregate or earmark liquid assets equal to the full notional value of the instrument. As described above, the SEC adopted a final rule related to the use of derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that will rescind and withdraw the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and coverage transactions reflected in the Portfolios’ asset segregation and cover practices discussed herein.

Pursuant to policies adopted by the Portfolios’ Board of Trustees, purchased OTC options and the assets used as cover for OTC options written by a Portfolio may be treated as liquid. Please refer to “Illiquid Investments” above for further discussion of regulatory considerations and constraints relating to investment liquidity. It is noted that, while regulatory guidance indicates that assets used for cover may be considered “encumbered,” the liquidity classification of assets used for cover is not affected by their status as being used for cover.

The Portfolios interpret their policy with respect to concentration in a particular industry under Fundamental Investment Restriction 1, above, to apply to direct investments in the securities of issuers in a particular industry, and to any other investments, such as certain derivatives, that may properly be assigned to a particular industry, as defined by the Trust. For purposes of this restriction, a foreign government is considered to be an industry. Currency positions are not considered to be an investment in a foreign government for industry concentration purposes. Mortgage-backed securities that are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities are not subject to the Portfolios’ industry concentration restrictions, by virtue of the exclusion from that test available to all U.S. Government securities. Similarly, Municipal Bonds issued by states, municipalities and other political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities of states and multi-state agencies and authorities are not subject to the Portfolios’ industry concentration restrictions. With respect to investments in Underlying PIMCO Funds by the *PIMCO All Asset*, the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios*, the Trust takes the position that investments in Underlying PIMCO Funds are not considered an investment in a particular industry, and portfolio securities held by an Underlying PIMCO Fund in which these Portfolios may invest are not considered to be securities purchased by these Portfolios for purposes of the Trust’s policy on concentration.

A Portfolio may invest in certain derivative instruments which, while representing a relatively small amount of the Portfolio’s net assets, provide a greater amount of economic exposure to a particular industry. To the extent that a Portfolio obtains economic exposure to a particular industry in this manner, it may be subject to similar risks of concentration in that industry as if it had invested in the securities of issuers in that industry directly.

For purposes of applying the Portfolios’ policy with respect to diversification under Fundamental Investment Restriction 2, above, traditional bond insurance on a security will not be treated as a separate security, and the insurer will not be treated as a separate issuer of the security. Therefore, the Portfolios’ policy with respect to diversification does not limit the percentage of a Portfolio’s assets that may be invested in securities insured by a single bond insurer.

Under the Portfolios’ policy under Fundamental Investment Restriction 3, above, where a Portfolio purchases a loan or other security secured by real estate or interests therein, in the event of a subsequent default, foreclosure, or

similar event, the Portfolio may take possession of and hold the underlying real estate in accordance with its rights under the initial security and subsequently sell or otherwise dispose of such real estate.

The Portfolios interpret their policy with respect to the purchase and sale of commodities or commodities contracts under Fundamental Investment Restriction 4 above to permit the Portfolios, subject to each Portfolio's investment objectives and general investment policies (as stated in the Prospectuses and elsewhere in this Statement of Additional Information), to invest in commodity futures contracts and options thereon, commodity-related swap agreements, hybrid instruments, and other commodity-related derivative instruments.

The Portfolios interpret their policies with respect to borrowing and lending to permit such activities as may be lawful for the Portfolios, to the full extent permitted by the 1940 Act or by exemption from the provisions therefrom pursuant to exemptive order of the SEC. To the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder, the Portfolios may enter into transactions with respect to the investment of daily cash balances of the Portfolios in shares of PIMCO-sponsored money market and/or short term bond funds. Pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the SEC, the Portfolios, along with other registered investment companies in the PIMCO Funds family may engage in interfund lending transactions, to the extent such participation is consistent with each Portfolio's investment objective and investment policies. As part of the interfund lending program, certain PIMCO-sponsored money market and short-term bond funds will have the ability to lend to certain other PIMCO-sponsored non-money market and non-short-term bond funds, as detailed in the exemptive relief (the "Interfund Lending Program").

Any loan made through the Interfund Lending Program would be preferable to borrowing from a bank from the perspective of a borrowing fund and more beneficial than an alternative short-term investment from the perspective of a lending fund. The term of an interfund loan is limited to the time required to receive payment for securities sold, but in no event more than seven days. In addition, an interfund loan is callable with one business day's notice. All loans are for temporary cash management or emergency purposes and the interest rates to be charged will be the average of the overnight repurchase agreement rate and the bank loan rate.

The limitations detailed above and the other conditions of the SEC exemptive order permitting interfund lending are designed to minimize the risks associated with interfund lending for both the lending fund and the borrowing fund. No fund may borrow more than the amount permitted by its investment limitations and all loans are subject to numerous conditions designed to ensure fair and equitable treatment of all participating funds. The interfund lending facility is subject to the oversight and periodic review of the Board.

No borrowing or lending activity is without risk. When a fund borrows money from another fund, there is a risk that the interfund loan could be called on one day's notice or not renewed, in which case the fund may have to borrow from a bank at higher rates if an interfund loan is not available. If a borrowing fund is unable to repay the loan when due, a delay in repayment to the lending fund could result in a lost investment opportunity for the lending fund.

Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions

Each Portfolio is also subject to the following non-fundamental restrictions and policies (which may be changed by the Trust's Board of Trustees without shareholder approval) relating to the investment of its assets and activities. Unless otherwise indicated:

1. A Portfolio may not invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets, as determined pursuant to Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act and the Portfolio's procedures adopted thereunder.
2. A Portfolio may not purchase securities on margin, except for use of short-term credit necessary for clearance of purchases and sales of portfolio securities, but it may make margin deposits in connection with covered transactions in options, futures, options on futures and short positions. For purposes of this restriction, the posting of margin deposits or other forms of collateral in connection with swap agreements is not considered purchasing securities on margin.
3. Each Portfolio may invest up to 5% of its total assets (taken at market value at the time of investment) in any combination of mortgage-related or other asset-backed interest only, principal only, or inverse floating rate securities. The 5% limitation described in this restriction is considered an Elective Investment Restriction (as defined below) for purposes of a Portfolio's acquisition through a Voluntary Action (as defined below).

In addition, the Trust has adopted the following non-fundamental investment policies that may be changed on 60 days notice to shareholders:

1. The *PIMCO High Yield Portfolio* will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in high yield investments.
2. The *PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio* will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in U.S. Government investments.
3. The *PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities Portfolio(Unhedged)* will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in bond investments.
4. Each of the *PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)* and *PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)* will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in bond investments.
5. The *PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio* will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in emerging market bond investments.
6. Each of the *PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio* and *PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio* will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in Fixed Income Instrument investments.

For purposes of these policies, the term “assets,” as defined in Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, means net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes. In addition, for purposes of these policies, investments may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts, or swap agreements. Further, for purposes of these policies, a Portfolio may “look through” a repurchase agreement to the collateral underlying the agreement (typically, government securities), and apply the repurchase agreement toward the 80% investment requirement based on the type of securities comprising its collateral. For purposes of these policies, the term “convertible investments” includes synthetic convertible securities created by PIMCO and those created by other parties such as investment banks.

In addition, for purposes of a Portfolio’s investment policy adopted pursuant to Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, the Portfolio will count certain derivative instruments, such as interest rate swaps, credit default swaps in which the Portfolio is buying protection, options on swaps, and Eurodollar futures, at market value in aggregating the Portfolio’s relevant investments providing exposure to the type of investments, industries, countries or geographic regions suggested by the Portfolio’s name because the exposure provided by these instruments is not equal to the full notional value of the derivative. With regard to other derivatives, such as futures, forwards, total return swaps, and credit default swaps in which the Portfolio is selling protection, the Portfolio will count the full notional value of the derivative in aggregating the Portfolio’s relevant investments providing exposure to the type of investments, industries, countries or geographic regions suggested by the Portfolio’s name because the Portfolio’s exposure to the underlying asset is equal to the notional value. Further, for purposes of the investment policy adopted pursuant to Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act for Non-fundamental Investment Policy 1 above, the PIMCO High Yield Portfolio will include securities comprising its benchmark index as “high yield investments” even if the highest rating of the security is an investment grade rating. For purposes of other investment policies and restrictions, the Portfolios may value derivative instruments at market value, notional value or full exposure value (i.e., the sum of the notional amount for the contract plus the market value). For example, a Portfolio may value credit default swaps at full exposure value for purposes of the Portfolio’s credit quality guidelines 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, a 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 Portfolios for purposes of applying investment policies and restrictions may differ from the manner in which those investments are valued by other types of investors.

Currency Hedging. The Trust has adopted a non-fundamental policy pursuant to which each Portfolio that may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, except for the *PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond*, *PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities (Unhedged)*, *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation*, *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation* and *PIMCO International Bond (Unhedged) Portfolios*, will normally limit its foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities or currencies) to 20% of its total assets. The *PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio* will normally limit its foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities or currencies) to within 5% (plus or minus) of the foreign currency exposure of the Bloomberg Global Aggregate (U.S. Dollar-Hedged) Index, as calculated by PIMCO. The *PIMCO Income Portfolio* will normally limit its foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities or currencies) to 10% of its total assets. The *PIMCO*

Dynamic Bond Portfolio will normally limit its foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities or currencies) to 35% of its total assets. Within the fixed income sleeve of the *PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio*, the Portfolio will normally limit its foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. denominated securities or currencies) to 5% of its total assets. There can be no assurance that currency hedging techniques will be successful. All percentage limitations described in this paragraph are considered Elective Investment Restrictions (as defined below) for purposes of a Portfolio's acquisition through a Voluntary Action (as defined below).

Unless otherwise indicated, all limitations applicable to Portfolio investments (as stated above and elsewhere in this Statement of Additional Information or in the Prospectuses) apply only at the time of investment. Any subsequent change in a rating assigned by any rating service to a security (or, if unrated, deemed to be of comparable quality), or change in the percentage of Portfolio assets invested in certain securities or other instruments, or change in the average duration of a Portfolio's investment portfolio, resulting from market fluctuations or other changes in a Portfolio's total assets will not require a Portfolio to dispose of an investment. Other than with respect to securities comprising the benchmark index for the PIMCO High Yield Portfolio, in the event that ratings services assign different ratings to the same security, PIMCO will use the highest rating as the credit rating for that security.

From time to time, a Portfolio may voluntarily participate in actions (for example, rights offerings, conversion privileges, exchange offers, credit event settlements, etc.) where the issuer or counterparty offers securities or instruments to holders or counterparties, such as a Portfolio, and the acquisition is determined to be beneficial to Portfolio shareholders ("Voluntary Action"). Notwithstanding any percentage investment limitation listed under this "Investment Restrictions" section or any percentage investment limitation of the 1940 Act or rules thereunder, if a Portfolio has the opportunity to acquire a permitted security or instrument through a Voluntary Action, and the Portfolio will exceed a percentage investment limitation following the acquisition, it will not constitute a violation if, prior to the receipt of the securities or instruments and after announcement of the offering, the Portfolio sells an offsetting amount of assets that are subject to the investment limitation in question at least equal to the value of the securities or instruments to be acquired.

Unless otherwise indicated, all percentage limitations on Portfolio investments (as stated throughout this Statement of Additional Information or in the Prospectuses) that are not: (i) specifically included in this "Investment Restrictions" section; or (ii) imposed by the 1940 Act, rules thereunder, the Internal Revenue Code or related regulations (the "Elective Investment Restrictions"), will apply only at the time of investment unless the acquisition is a Voluntary Action. In addition and notwithstanding the foregoing, for purposes of this policy, certain Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions, as noted above, are also considered Elective Investment Restrictions. The percentage limitations and absolute prohibitions with respect to Elective Investment Restrictions are not applicable to a Portfolio's acquisition of securities or instruments through a Voluntary Action. Certain percentage limitations or absolute prohibitions stated in certain Elective Investment Restrictions by their terms apply only with respect to specific securities or instruments as opposed to asset classes or economic exposures represented by such securities or instruments; for purposes of applying such limitations or prohibitions, the Portfolios may not count investments in derivatives or other instruments that are not the specific securities or instruments limited or prohibited by the express terms of the Elective Investment Restriction. In such cases, a Portfolio may obtain greater economic exposure to asset classes represented by such specific securities or instruments because such exposure is not restricted by the express terms of the Elective Investment Restriction.

A Portfolio may engage in roll-timing strategies where the Portfolio seeks to extend the expiration or maturity of a position, such as a forward contract, futures contract or TBA transaction, on an underlying asset by closing out the position before expiration and contemporaneously opening a new position with respect to the same underlying asset that has substantially similar terms except for a later expiration date. Such "rolls" enable the Portfolio to maintain continuous investment exposure to an underlying asset beyond the expiration of the initial position without delivery of the underlying asset. Similarly, as certain standardized swap agreements transition from over-the-counter trading to mandatory exchange-trading and clearing due to the implementation of Dodd-Frank Act regulatory requirements, a Portfolio may "roll" an existing over-the-counter swap agreement by closing out the position before expiration and contemporaneously entering into a new exchange-traded and cleared swap agreement on the same underlying asset with substantially similar terms except for a later expiration date. These types of new positions opened contemporaneous with the closing of an existing position on the same underlying asset with substantially similar terms are collectively referred to as "Roll Transactions." Elective Investment Restrictions (defined in the preceding paragraph), which normally apply at the time of investment, do not apply to Roll Transactions (although Elective Investment Restrictions will apply to the Portfolio's entry into the initial position). In addition and notwithstanding the

foregoing, for purposes of this policy, those Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions that are considered Elective Investment Restrictions for purposes of the policy on Voluntary Actions (described in the preceding paragraph) are also Elective Investment Restrictions for purposes of this policy on Roll Transactions. The Portfolios will test for compliance with Elective Investment Restrictions at the time of a Portfolio's initial entry into a position, but the percentage limitations and absolute prohibitions set forth in the Elective Investment Restrictions are not applicable to a Portfolio's subsequent acquisition of securities or instruments through a Roll Transaction.

Recently finalized Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") rules include mandatory margin requirements for the TBA market that require a Portfolio to post collateral in connection with their TBA transactions. There is no similar requirement applicable to a Portfolio's TBA counterparties. The required collateralization of TBA trades could increase the cost of TBA transactions to a Portfolio and impose added operational complexity.

Certain of the Portfolios have investment policies, limitations, or practices that are applicable "normally" or under "normal circumstances" or "normal market conditions" (as stated above and elsewhere in this Statement of Additional Information or in the Prospectuses). Pursuant to the discretion of PIMCO and a Portfolio's sub-adviser, if any, these investment policies, limitations, or practices may not apply during periods of abnormal purchase or redemption activity or during periods of unusual or adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. Such market, economic or political conditions may include periods of abnormal or heightened market volatility, strained credit and/or liquidity conditions, or increased governmental intervention in the markets or industries. During such periods, a Portfolio may not invest according to its principal investment strategies or in the manner in which its name may suggest, and may be subject to different and/or heightened risks. It is possible that such unusual or adverse conditions may continue for extended periods of time.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Trustees and Officers

The business of the Trust is managed under the direction of the Trust's Board of Trustees. Subject to the provisions of the Trust's Trust Instrument, its By-Laws and Delaware law, the Board of Trustees (the "Board") has all powers necessary and convenient to carry out this responsibility, including the election and removal of the Trust's officers.

Leadership Structure and Risk Oversight Function

The Board is currently composed of eight Trustees, six of whom are not "interested persons" of the Trust (as that term is defined by Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act) ("Independent Trustees"). The Trustees meet periodically throughout the year to discuss and consider matters concerning the Trust and to oversee the Trust's activities, including its investment performance, compliance program and risks associated with its activities.

Peter G. Strelow, a Managing Director and Co-Chief Operating Officer of PIMCO, and therefore an "interested person" of the Trust, serves as Chairman of the Board. The Board has established four standing committees to facilitate the Trustees' oversight of the management of the Trust: an Audit Committee, a Valuation Oversight Committee, an Investment Performance Committee and a Governance and Nominating Committee. The scope of each Committee's responsibilities is discussed in greater detail below. Ronald C. Parker is the Lead Independent Trustee of the Trust. The Lead Independent Trustee's duties and responsibilities include serving as chair of, and leading and facilitating discussions at, executive sessions of the Independent Trustees and acting as chair at Board or Committee meetings in the absence of the Chairman of the Board or other currently-appointed chair; coordinating with the Independent Trustees and the Trust's management to discuss recommendations for Board meeting agendas; reviewing, and providing input to the Trust's management as appropriate regarding, whether agenda objectives are being met; and acting generally as spokesperson for the Independent Trustees on external matters, provided that if another Independent Trustee is deemed to be more qualified or better able to address a particular matter, such other Independent Trustee shall serve as spokesperson in connection with such matter. In addition, the Chairs of the Audit Committee, Investment Performance Committee, Governance and Nominating Committee and the Valuation Oversight Committee, each of whom is an Independent Trustee, act as liaisons between the Independent Trustees and the Trust's management between Board meetings and, with management, are involved in the preparation of agendas for Board and Committee meetings, as applicable.

The Board believes that, as Chairman, Mr. Strelow provides skilled executive leadership to the Trust. Further, the Board believes that an interested Chairman performs an essential liaison function between the Trust and PIMCO, its investment adviser and administrator. The Board believes that its governance structure allows all of the Independent Trustees to participate in the full range of the Board’s oversight responsibilities. The Board reviews its structure regularly as part of its annual self-evaluation. The Board has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate in light of the characteristics and circumstances of the Trust because it allocates areas of responsibility among the Committees and the Board in a manner that enhances effective oversight. The Board considered, among other things, the role of PIMCO in the day-to-day management of the Trust’s affairs; the extent to which the work of the Board is conducted through the Committees; the number of portfolios that comprise the Trust and other trusts in the fund complex overseen by members of the Board; the variety of asset classes those portfolios include; the net assets of each Portfolio, the Trust and the fund complex; and the management, distribution and other service arrangements of each Portfolio, the Trust and the fund complex.

In its oversight role, the Board has adopted, and periodically reviews, policies and procedures designed to address risks associated with the Trust’s activities. In addition, PIMCO and the Trust’s other service providers have adopted policies, processes and procedures to identify, assess and manage risks associated with the Trust’s activities. The Trust’s senior officers, including, but not limited to, the Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) and Treasurer, PIMCO portfolio management personnel and other senior personnel of PIMCO, the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm (the “independent auditors”) and personnel from the Trust’s third-party service providers make periodic reports to the Board and its Committees with respect to a variety of matters, including matters relating to risk management.

Qualifications of the Trustees

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

Trustees of the Trust

<u>Name, Year of Birth and Position Held with Trust*</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served†</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Other Public Company and Investment Company Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years</u>
Interested Trustees¹				
Peter G. Strelow (1970) Chairman of the Board and Trustee	05/2017 to present Chairman of the Board - 02/2019 to present	Managing Director and Co-Chief Operating Officer, PIMCO. Senior Vice President of the Trust, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds. Formerly, Chief Administrative Officer, PIMCO.	149	Chairman and Trustee, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT.

<u>Name, Year of Birth and Position Held with Trust*</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served†</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Other Public Company and Investment Company Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years</u>
Kimberley G. Stafford (1978) Trustee	02/2021 to present	Managing Director, Global Head of Product Strategy, PIMCO; and Member of Executive Committee, PIMCO. Formerly, Head of Asia Pacific, Global Head of Consultant Relations and Head of US Institutional and Alternatives Sales, PIMCO.	149	Trustee, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT.
Independent Trustees				
George E. Borst (1948) Trustee	04/2015 to present	Executive Advisor, McKinsey & Company (since 10/14); Formerly, Executive Advisor, Toyota Financial Services (10/13-12/14); and CEO, Toyota Financial Services (1/01-9/13).	149	Trustee, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT; Director, MarineMax Inc.
Jennifer Holden Dunbar (1963) Trustee	04/2015 to present	Formerly, Managing Director, Dunbar Partners, LLC (business consulting and investments) (05/05-05/21); and Partner, Leonard Green & Partners, L.P.	149	Trustee, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT; Director, PS Business Parks; Director, Big 5 Sporting Goods Corporation.
Kym M. Hubbard (1957) Trustee	02/2017 to present	Formerly, Global Head of Investments, Chief Investment Officer and Treasurer, Ernst & Young.	149	Trustee, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT; Director, State Auto Financial Corporation.

<u>Name, Year of Birth and Position Held with Trust*</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served†</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Other Public Company and Investment Company Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years</u>
Gary F. Kennedy (1955) Trustee	04/2015 to present	Formerly, Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer, American Airlines and AMR Corporation (now American Airlines Group) (1/03-1/14).	149	Trustee, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT.
Peter B. McCarthy (1950) Trustee	04/2015 to present	Formerly, Assistant Secretary and Chief Financial Officer, United States Department of Treasury; Deputy Managing Director, Institute of International Finance.	149	Trustee, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT.
Ronald C. Parker (1951) Lead Independent Trustee	07/2009 to present Lead Independent Trustee – 02/2017 to present	Director of Roseburg Forest Products Company. Formerly, Chairman of the Board, The Ford Family Foundation; and President, Chief Executive Officer, Hampton Affiliates (forestry products).	149	Lead Independent Trustee, PIMCO Funds and PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT.

(*) Unless otherwise noted, the information for the individuals listed is as of March 31, 2022.

(1) Ms. Stafford and Mr. Strelow are “interested persons” of the Trust (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) because of their affiliations with PIMCO.

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

The Board has determined that each of the Trustees is qualified to serve as a Trustee of the Trust, based on a review of the experience, qualifications, attributes and skills of each Trustee, including those listed in the table above. The Board has taken into account each Trustee’s commitment to the Board and participation in Board and committee meetings throughout his or her tenure on the Board. The following is a summary of qualifications, experiences and skills of each Trustee (in addition to the principal occupation(s) during the past five years noted in the table above) that support the conclusion that each individual is qualified to serve as a Trustee:

Mr. Strelow’s position as a Managing Director and Co-Chief Operating Officer of PIMCO, his former positions as Chief Administrative Officer of PIMCO and as President of the Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds, give him valuable experience with the day-to-day management of the Trust as well as other funds within the fund complex, enabling him to provide essential management input to the Board.

Ms. Stafford’s position as a Managing Director of PIMCO and as a Member of its Executive Committee give her valuable experience with the day-to-day management of the operation of the Trust as well as other funds within the fund complex, enabling her to provide essential management input to the Board.

Mr. Borst served in multiple executive positions at a large automotive corporation. Mr. Borst has prior financial experience from his oversight of the chief financial officer, treasury, accounting and audit functions of that automotive corporation. He also served as the Chief Executive Officer of a credit company. Additionally, Mr. Borst has prior experience as a board member of a corporation. He also has valuable experience as a Trustee of PIMCO Funds and PIMCO ETF Trust since 2015.

Ms. Dunbar has financial experience investing and managing private equity fund assets. Additionally, Ms. Dunbar has previously served on the boards of directors of a variety of public and private companies. She currently serves on the boards of directors of two public companies. She also has gained relevant experience as a Trustee of PIMCO Funds and PIMCO ETF Trust since 2015, and as a Trustee of PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT since 2016.

Ms. Hubbard has prior financial, operations and management experience as the Global Head of Investments, Chief Investment Officer and Treasurer of a large accounting firm. She currently serves on the board of directors of a public company. Additionally, Ms. Hubbard has valuable experience from her service on the board of trustees of PIMCO Funds and PIMCO ETF Trust since 2017.

Mr. Kennedy served as general counsel, senior vice president and chief compliance officer for a large airline company. He also has experience in management of the airline company's corporate real estate and legal departments. Mr. Kennedy has also gained relevant experience as a Trustee of PIMCO Funds and PIMCO ETF Trust since 2015.

Mr. McCarthy has experience in the areas of financial reporting and accounting, including prior experience as Assistant Secretary and Chief Financial Officer of the United States Department of the Treasury. He also served as Deputy Managing Director of the Institute of International Finance, a global trade association of financial institutions. Mr. McCarthy also has significant prior experience in corporate banking. Additionally, Mr. McCarthy has gained valuable experience as a Trustee of PIMCO Funds and PIMCO ETF Trust since 2015 and as a Trustee of PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT since 2011.

Mr. Parker has prior financial, operations and management experience as the President and Chief Executive Officer of a privately held company. He also has investment experience as the Chairman of a family foundation. He also has valuable experience as a Trustee of PIMCO Funds and PIMCO ETF Trust since 2009, and as a Trustee of PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT since 2016.

Executive Officers

<u>Name, Year of Birth and Position Held with Trust*</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years†</u>
Eric D. Johnson (1970) President	06/2019 to present	Executive Vice President and Head of Funds Business Group Americas, PIMCO. President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
Ryan G. Leshaw (1980) Chief Legal Officer and Secretary	11/2021 to present	Executive Vice President and Senior Counsel, PIMCO. Chief Legal Officer and Secretary, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT. Chief Legal Officer, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds. Formerly, Associate, Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP.
Keisha Audain-Pressley (1975)** Chief Compliance Officer	01/2020 to present	Executive Vice President and Deputy Chief Compliance Officer, PIMCO. Chief Compliance Officer, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.

<u>Name, Year of Birth and Position Held with Trust*</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years†</u>
Joshua D. Ratner (1976)** Senior Vice President	05/2019 to present	Executive Vice President and Head of Americas Operations, PIMCO. Senior Vice President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
Peter G. Strelow (1970) Senior Vice President	06/2019 to present	Managing Director and Co-Chief Operating Officer, PIMCO. Senior Vice President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds. Formerly, Chief Administrative Officer, PIMCO.
Wu-Kwan Kit (1981) Assistant Secretary	08/2017 to present	Senior Vice President and Senior Counsel, PIMCO. Assistant Secretary, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT. Vice President, Senior Counsel and Secretary, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds. Formerly, Assistant General Counsel, VanEck Associates Corp.
Jeffrey A. Byer (1976) Vice President	02/2020 to present	Executive Vice President, PIMCO. Vice President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
Elizabeth A. Duggan (1964) Vice President	02/2021 to present	Executive Vice President, PIMCO. Vice President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT.
Mark A. Jelic (1981) Vice President	08/2021 to present	Senior Vice President, PIMCO. Vice President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
Brian J. Pittluck (1977) Vice President	01/2020 to present	Senior Vice President, PIMCO. Vice President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
Bijal Y. Parikh (1978) Treasurer	01/2021 to present	Executive Vice President, PIMCO. Treasurer, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
Jason J. Nagler (1982)*** Deputy Treasurer	11/2021 to present	Senior Vice President, PIMCO. Deputy Treasurer, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT. Assistant Treasurer, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.

<u>Name, Year of Birth and Position Held with Trust*</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years†</u>
Erik C. Brown (1967)** Assistant Treasurer	02/2001 to present	Executive Vice President, PIMCO. Assistant Treasurer, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
Brandon T. Evans (1982) Assistant Treasurer	05/2019 to present	Senior Vice President, PIMCO. Assistant Treasurer, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT. Deputy Treasurer, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.

(*) Unless otherwise noted, the information for the individuals listed is as of March 31, 2022.

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

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

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

Securities Ownership

Listed below for each Trustee is a dollar range of securities beneficially owned in the Trust together with the aggregate dollar range of equity securities in all registered investment companies overseen by the Trustee that are in the same family of investment companies as the Trust as of December 31, 2021.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Portfolios	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Funds Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
Interested Trustee		
Kimberley G. Stafford	None	Over \$100,000
Peter G. Strelow	None	Over \$100,000
Independent Trustees		
George E. Borst	None	Over \$100,000
Jennifer Holden Dunbar	None	Over \$100,000
Kym M. Hubbard	None	Over \$100,000
Gary F. Kennedy	None	Over \$100,000
Peter B. McCarthy	None	Over \$100,000
Ronald C. Parker	None	Over \$100,000

To the best of the Trust’s knowledge, as of March 31, 2022, the Trustees and Officers of the Trust, as a group, owned less than 1% of the shares of each class of each Portfolio.

Trustee Ownership of the Investment Adviser and Principal Underwriter, and Their Control Persons

No Independent Trustee (or his or her immediate family members) had any direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in the investment adviser, the principal underwriter of the Trust, or any entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with the investment adviser or the principal underwriter of the Trust (not including registered investment companies). Set forth in the table below is information regarding each Independent Trustee's (and his or her immediate family members') share ownership in securities of the investment adviser of the Trust, the principal underwriter of the Trust, and any entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with the investment adviser or principal underwriter of the Trust (not including registered investment companies), as of December 31, 2021.

<u>Name of Independent Trustee</u>	<u>Name of Owners and Relationships to Trustee</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Value of Securities</u>	<u>Percent of Class</u>
George E. Borst	None	None	None	None	None
Jennifer Holden Dunbar	None	None	None	None	None
Kym M. Hubbard	None	None	None	None	None
Gary F. Kennedy	None	None	None	None	None
Peter B. McCarthy	None	None	None	None	None
Ronald C. Parker	None	None	None	None	None

No Independent Trustee or immediate family member has during the two most recently completed calendar years had any securities interest in the principal underwriter of the Trust or the investment adviser or their affiliates (other than the Trust). No Independent Trustee or immediate family member has during the two most recently completed calendar years had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction or series of similar transactions, in which the amount involved exceeds \$120,000, with:

- the Portfolio;
- an officer of the Portfolio;
- an investment company, or person that would be an investment company but for the exclusions provided by sections 3(c)(1) and 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act, having the same investment adviser or principal underwriter as the Portfolio or having an investment adviser or principal underwriter that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the investment adviser or principal underwriter of the Portfolio;
- an officer or an investment company, or a person that would be an investment company but for the exclusions provided by sections 3(c)(1) and 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act, having the same investment adviser or principal underwriter as the Portfolio or having an investment adviser or principal underwriter that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the investment adviser or principal underwriter of the Portfolio;
- the investment adviser or principal underwriter of the Portfolio;
- an officer of the investment adviser or principal underwriter of the Portfolio;
- a person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the investment adviser or principal underwriter of the Portfolio; or
- an officer of a person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the investment adviser or principal underwriter of the Portfolio.

With respect to the persons listed in the bullet points above, no independent Trustee or immediate family member has during the two most recently completed calendar years had any direct or indirect relationship, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, wherein the relationship included:

- (i) Payments for property or services to or from any such person;
- (ii) Provision of legal services to any such person;

- (iii) Provision of investment banking services to any such person; and
- (iv) Any consulting or other relationship that is substantially similar in nature and scope to the relationships listed in (i) through (iii) above.

Standing Committees

Except where otherwise noted, the Committee membership for each Committee and other information below is listed as of December 31, 2021. However, the members of any Committee may be changed by the Board of Trustees from time to time.

The Trust has a standing Audit Committee that consists of all of the Independent Trustees (Msses. Dunbar and Hubbard and Messrs. Borst, Kennedy, McCarthy (Chair) and Parker). The Audit Committee's responsibilities include, but are not limited to, (i) assisting the Board's oversight of the integrity of the Trust's financial statements, the Trust's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the qualifications and independence of the Trust's independent auditors, and the performance of such firm; (ii) overseeing the Trust's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, its internal controls and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers; (iii) overseeing the quality and objectivity of the Trust's financial statements and the independent audit thereof; and (iv) acting a liaison between the Trust's independent auditors and the full Board. The Audit Committee also reviews both the audit and non-audit work of the Trust's independent auditors, submits a recommendation to the Board of Trustees as to the selection of an independent auditor, and reviews generally the maintenance of the Trust's records and the safekeeping arrangement of the Trust's custodian. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, there were four meetings of the Audit Committee.

The Board of Trustees has formed a Valuation Oversight Committee who has been delegated responsibility by the Board for overseeing determination of the fair value of each Portfolio's portfolio securities and other assets on behalf of the Board in accordance with the Portfolio's valuation procedures. The Valuation Oversight Committee reviews and approves procedures for the fair valuation of each Portfolio's portfolio securities and periodically reviews information from PIMCO regarding fair value determinations made pursuant to Board-approved procedures, and makes related recommendations to the full Board and assists the full Board in resolving particular fair valuation and other valuation matters. In certain circumstances as specified in the Trust's valuation policies, the Valuation Oversight Committee may also determine the fair value of portfolio holdings after consideration of all relevant factors, which determinations shall be reported to the full Board of Trustees. The Valuation Oversight Committee consists of Msses. Dunbar and Hubbard (Chair) and Messrs. Borst, Kennedy, McCarthy, Parker and Strelow. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, there were four meetings of the Valuation Oversight Committee.

The Trust has also formed an Investment Performance Committee, which meets periodically to review and assess the investment performance of the Portfolio. The Investment Performance Committee meets with and receives periodic reports from representatives of the investment adviser or investment manager regarding the Portfolio's investment objective, strategies, performance and outlook. The Investment Performance Committee consists of Msses. Dunbar (Chair) and Hubbard and Messrs. Borst, Kennedy, McCarthy, Parker and Strelow. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, there were three meetings of the Investment Performance Committee.

The Trust also has a Governance and Nominating Committee, which is responsible, among other things, for the promotion of sound governance practices and for the selection and nomination of candidates to serve as Trustees of the Trust. Only Independent Trustees may serve as members of the Governance and Nominating Committee, and the Governance and Nominating Committee currently consists of Messrs. Borst, Kennedy (Chair), McCarthy and Parker and Msses. Dunbar and Hubbard. Prior to November 6, 2018, the Governance and Nominating Committee comprised all of the Trustees, but only members of the Committee who were Independent Trustees voted on the nomination of Independent Trustee candidates.

The Governance and Nominating Committee has established a policy, effective February 13, 2019, whereby the Chairman of the Board will serve for a term that is not longer than five years from the date of appointment. Upon a vote of the majority of the Trustees, such Chairman may serve up to two additional consecutive five-year terms.

The Governance and Nominating Committee has a policy in place for considering trustee candidates recommended by shareholders. The Governance and Nominating Committee may consider potential trustee candidates recommended by shareholders provided that the proposed candidates: (i) satisfy any minimum qualifications of the

Trust for its Trustees and (ii) are not “interested persons” of the Trust or the investment adviser within the meaning of the 1940 Act. The Governance and Nominating Committee will not consider submissions in which the Nominating Shareholder is the trustee candidate.

Any shareholder (a “Nominating Shareholder”) submitting a proposed trustee candidate must continuously own as of record, or beneficially through a financial intermediary, shares of the Trust having a net asset value of not less than \$25,000 during the two-year period prior to submitting the proposed trustee candidate. Each of the securities used for purposes of calculating this ownership must have been held continuously for at least two years as of the date of the nomination. In addition, such securities must continue to be held through the date of the special meeting of shareholders to elect trustees.

All trustee candidate submissions by Nominating Shareholders must be received by the Portfolio by the deadline for submission of any shareholder proposals which would be included in the Portfolio’s proxy statement for the next special meeting of shareholders of the Portfolio.

Nominating Shareholders must substantiate compliance with these requirements at the time of submitting their proposed trustee nominee to the attention of the Trust’s Secretary. Notice to the Trust’s Secretary should be provided in accordance with the deadline specified above and include, (i) the Nominating Shareholder’s contact information; (ii) the number of Portfolio shares which are owned of record and beneficially by the Nominating Shareholder and the length of time which such shares have been so owned by the Nominating Shareholder; (iii) a description of all arrangements and understandings between the Nominating Shareholder and any other person or persons (naming such person or persons) pursuant to which the submission is being made and a description of the relationship, if any, between the Nominating Shareholder and the trustee candidate; (iv) the trustee candidate’s contact information, age, date of birth and the number of Portfolio shares owned by the trustee candidate; (v) all information regarding the trustee candidate’s qualifications for service on the Board of Trustees as well as any information regarding the trustee candidate that would be required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies for elections of trustees required by Regulation 14A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “1934 Act”), had the trustee candidate been nominated by the Board; (vi) whether the Nominating Shareholder believes the trustee candidate would or would not be an “interested person” of the Portfolio, as defined in the 1940 Act and a description of the basis for such belief; and (vii) a notarized letter executed by the trustee candidate, stating his or her intention to serve as a nominee and be named in the Portfolio’s proxy statement, if nominated by the Board of Trustees, and to be named as a trustee if so elected.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, there were three meetings of the Governance and Nominating Committee.

Trustee Retirement Policy

The Board has in place a retirement policy for all Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust, as that term is defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act, that seeks to balance the benefits of the experience and institutional memory of existing Trustees against the need for fresh perspectives, and to enhance the overall effectiveness of the Board. No Independent Trustee shall continue service as a Trustee beyond the first Board meeting occurring after his or her 76th birthday, provided that this policy may be waived or modified from time to time at the discretion of the Governance and Nominating Committee. The continued appropriateness of the retirement policy is reviewed from time to time by the Governance and Nominating Committee.

Compensation Table

The following table sets forth information regarding compensation received by the Trustees for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021:

<u>Name and Position</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation from Trust</u>	<u>Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Funds Expenses</u>	<u>Total Compensation from Trust and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees</u>
George E. Borst, Trustee	\$61,800	N/A	\$449,250
Jennifer Holden Dunbar, Trustee	\$62,450	N/A	\$454,250
Kym M. Hubbard, Trustee	\$61,150	N/A	\$444,250

Name and Position	Aggregate Compensation from Trust	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Funds Expenses	Total Compensation from Trust and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees
Gary F. Kennedy, Trustee	\$61,800	N/A	\$449,250
Peter B. McCarthy, Trustee	\$65,050	N/A	\$479,250
Ronald C. Parker, Trustee	\$65,050	N/A	\$474,250

Control Persons and Principal Holders of Securities

As of April 6, 2022, the following persons owned of record or beneficially 5% or more of the noted class of shares of the following Portfolios:

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED	PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	DELAWARE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY VARIABLE ACCT F ATTN ACCOUNTING CONTROL, 1601 TRAPELO RD STE 30, WALTHAM MA 02451-7360	1,452,798.74	23.22%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	1,326,960.49	21.21%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWPP ATTN IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	614,907.64	9.83%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVLIX ATTN IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	474,103.11	7.58%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	SECURITY BENEFIT LIFE FBO UNBUNDLED C/O VARIABLE ANNUITY DEPT ONE SECURITY BENEFIT PLACE, TOPEKA KS 66636-1000	506,816.74	8.10%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	ALLIANZ LIFE INS CO OF N AMERICA ATTN FINANCIAL PRODUCTS FINANCIAL, 5701 GOLDEN HILLS DR, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-1297	74,376,809.15	23.86%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	FIDELITY INVESTMENTS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 100 SALEM ST # O2N, SMITHFIELD RI 02917-1234	47,089,360.72		15.11%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT ADM	ADM	**	ALLIANZ LIFE INS CO OF N AMERICA ATTN FINANCIAL PRODUCTS FINANCIAL, 5701 GOLDEN HILLS DR, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-1297	5,731,416.67	*	52.90%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT ADM	ADM	**	DELAWARE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY VARIABLE ACCT F ATTN ACCOUNTING CONTROL, 1601 TRAPELO RD STE 30, WALTHAM MA 02451-7360	1,484,504.41		13.70%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT ADM	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCECO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	1,962,833.31		18.12%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (USD-HEDGED) ADM	ADM	**	FARMERS NEW WORLD LIFE INSURANCE VARIABLE UNIVERSAL LIFE 3120 139TH AVE SE STE 300, BELLEVUE WA 98005-4491	445,380.43		5.95%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (USD-HEDGED) ADM	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCECO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	3,600,135.30	*	48.07%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (USD-HEDGED) ADM	ADM	**	LINCOLN BENEFIT LIFE ALLSTATE FINANCIAL ATTN PRODUCT VALUATION, ONE SECURITY BENEFIT PLACE, TOPEKA KS 66636-1000	405,518.18		5.41%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (USD-HEDGED) ADM	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWPP ATTN IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	529,638.03		7.07%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (USD-HEDGED) ADM	ADM	**	SECURITY BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO FBO UNBUNDLED C/O VARIABLE ANNUITY DEPT, 1 SW SECURITY BENEFIT PL, TOPEKA KS 66636-1000	869,415.06		11.61%
PVIT GLOBAL BD OPP PORT (UNHEDGED) ADM	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWPP ATTN IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	987,514.03		11.03%
PVIT GLOBAL BD OPP PORT (UNHEDGED) ADM	ADM	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	1,000,823.16		11.18%
PVIT GLOBAL BD OPP PORT (UNHEDGED) ADM	ADM	**	OHIO NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE BENEFIT OF ITS SEPARATE ACCOUNTS ATTN DENNIS TANEY, PO BOX 237, CINCINNATI OH 45201-0237	4,704,637.59	*	52.54%
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	ALLIANZ LIFE INS CO OF N AMERICA ATTN FINANCIAL PRODUCTS FINANCIAL, 5701 GOLDEN HILLS DR, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-1297	50,852,541.09	*	62.01%
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	ALLIANZ LIFE OF NEW YORK 5701 GOLDEN HILLS DR, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-1297	7,379,451.73		9%
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	AMERICAN GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SIGNATURE II - A ATTN VARIABLE PRODUCT ACCT 5-36, PO BOX 1591, HOUSTON TX 77251-1591	1,199,603.09		5.36%
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCECO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	5,969,270.49	*	26.66%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	OHIO NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE BENEFIT OF ITS SEPARATE ACCOUNTS ATTN DENNIS TANEY, PO BOX 237, CINCINNATI OH 45201-0237	8,919,375.57	*	39.83%
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	PRINCIPAL LIFE INSURANCE CO CUST. FBO PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL - EXECUTIVE VARIABLE UNIVERSAL LIFE ATTN INDIVIDUAL LIFE ACCOUNTING 711 HIGH ST, DES MOINES IA 50392-0001	1,720,353.12		7.68%
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	PRINCIPAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN IND ACCTG G-12-S41, 711 HIGH ST, DES MOINES IA 50392-0001	2,610,716.03		11.66%
PVIT LOW DURATION PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	FIDELITY INVESTMENTS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 100 SALEM ST # O2N, SMITHFIELD RI 02917-1234	34,110,670.74	*	36.82%
PVIT LOW DURATION PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	GE LIFE AND ANNUITY ASSURANCE CO ATTN VARIABLE ACCOUNTING, 6610 W BROAD ST, BLDG 3 5TH FLOOR, RICHMOND VA 23230-1702	7,176,711.79		7.75%
PVIT LOW DURATION PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	USAZ FUSION MODERATE FUND ATTN KYLE SMITH, 4400 EASTON COMMONS SUITE 200, COLUMBUS OH 43219-6240	5,137,548.02		5.55%
PVIT LONG-TERM US GOVT PORT ADM	ADM	**	GE LIFE AND ANNUITY ASSURANCE CO ATTN VARIABLE ACCOUNTING, 6610 W BROAD ST, BLDG 3 5TH FLOOR, RICHMOND VA 23230-1702	5,718,959.20		13.56%
PVIT LONG-TERM US GOVT PORT ADM	ADM	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	30,407,110.75	*	72.12%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	ALLIANZ LIFE INS CO OF N AMERICA ATTN FINANCIAL PRODUCTS FINANCIAL, 5701 GOLDEN HILLS DR, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-1297	16,313,763.67		17.30%
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	FIDELITY INVESTMENTS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 100 SALEM ST # O2N, SMITHFIELD RI 02917-1234	17,071,528.87		18.11%
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWPP ATTN IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	6,229,277.16		6.61%
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	OHIO NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE BENEFIT OF ITS SEPARATE ACCOUNTS ATTN DENNIS TANEY, PO BOX 237, CINCINNATI OH 45201-0237	13,123,317.83		13.92%
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	VOYA RETIREMENT INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY 1 ORANGE WAY # C1N, WINDSOR CT 06095-4773	8,821,421.33		9.36%
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT INST	INST	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAX C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	158,000.24		7.69%
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT INST	INST	**	NFS LLC FBO J P MORGAN CHASE BANK N A FBO CGLIC SAFEM PIMCO VIT HIGH YIELD PORT 499 WASHINGTON BLVD, JERSEY CITY NJ 07310-1995	1,149,040.22	*	55.96%
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT INST	INST	**	NFS LLC FBO J P MORGAN CHASE BANK N A FBO CGLIC SARVULIX PIMCO VIT HIGH YIELD P 499 WASHINGTON BLVD, JERSEY CITY NJ 07310-1995	186,270.59		9.07%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT INST	INST	**	TRANSAMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY EM PRIVATE PLACEMENT INDIVIDUAL VARIABLE ACCT 4410, 4333 EDGEWOOD RD NE, CEDAR RAPIDS IA 52499-0001	461,811.28		22.49%
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT INST	INST	**	GREAT-WEST LIFE & ANNUITY 8515 E ORCHARD RD, GREENWOOD VLG CO 80111-5002	4,338,744.36	*	70.46%
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT INST	INST	**	LOMBARD INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY SEPARATE ACCOUNT 1650 MARKET STREET 54TH FLOOR, 1 LIBERTY PL, PHILADELPHIA PA 19103-4201	1,350,360.82		21.93%
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT INST	INST	**	MID ATLANTIC TRUST CO FBO MUTUAL OF AMERICA SEPARATE ACCOUNT X 1251 WATERFRONT PL STE 525, PITTSBURGH PA 15222-4228	2,686,521.31		15.68%
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT INST	INST	**	MID ATLANTIC TRUST CO FBO MUTUAL OF AMERICA SEPARATE ACCOUNT X 1251 WATERFRONT PL STE 525, PITTSBURGH PA 15222-4228	3,672,475.36		21.43%
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT INST	INST	**	TIAA-CREF LIFE SEPARATE ACCOUNT VA-X OF TIAA-CREF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN MARJORIE PIERRE-MERRITT SEC, 730 3RD AVE MSC 14/41, NEW YORK NY 10017-3206	8,616,573.67	*	50.28%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (USD-HEDGED) INST	INST	**	MAC & CO A/C XXXXXX ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS 500 GRANT STREET, ROOM 151-1010, PITTSBURGH PA 15219-2502	1,807,230.03		14.70%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (USD-HEDGED) INST	INST	**	MAC & CO A/C XXXXXX FBO AGGRESSIVE MODEL PORTFOLIO ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS 500 GRANT STREET, ROOM 151-1010, PITTSBURGH PA 15219-2502	3,526,531.64	*	28.69%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (USD-HEDGED) INST	INST	**	MAC & CO A/C XXXXXX FBO MODEL PORTFOLIO ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS 500 GRANT STREET, ROOM 151-1010, PITTSBURGH PA 15219-2502	3,039,462.36		24.72%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (USD-HEDGED) INST	INST	**	MAC & CO A/C XXXXXX FBO MODERATELY CONSERV MODEL PORTF ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS 500 GRANT STREET, ROOM 151-1010, PITTSBURGH PA 15219-2502	2,433,550.93		19.80%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (USD-HEDGED) INST	INST	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	1,008,989.03		8.21%
PVIT LONG-TERM US GOVT PORT INST	INST	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	115,785.59		16.40%
PVIT LONG-TERM US GOVT PORT INST	INST	**	NFS LLC FBO J P MORGAN CHASE BANK N A FBO CGLIC SAFEM PIMCO VIT LTUSG 499 WASHINGTON BLVD, JERSEY CITY NJ 07310-1995	319,885.17	*	45.31%
PVIT LONG-TERM US GOVT PORT INST	INST	**	NFS LLC FBO J P MORGAN CHASE BANK N A FBO CGLIC SAHBM PIMCO VIT LTUSG 499 WASHINGTON BLVD, JERSEY CITY NJ 07310-1995	37,054.97		5.25%
PVIT LONG-TERM US GOVT PORT INST	INST	**	THRIVENT VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT I 625 FOURTH AVENUE SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55415-1624	46,844.30		6.64%
PVIT LONG-TERM US GOVT PORT INST	INST	**	TRANSAMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY EM PRIVATE PLACEMENT INDIVIDUAL VARIABLE ACCT 4410, 4333 EDGEWOOD RD NE, CEDAR RAPIDS IA 52499-0001	185,898.71	*	26.33%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT INST	INST	**	MAC & CO A/C XXXXXX FBO AGGRESSIVE MODEL PORTFOLIO ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS 500 GRANT STREET, ROOM 151-1010, PITTSBURGH PA 15219-2502	6,362,157.58		16.34%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT INST	INST	**	MAC & CO A/C XXXXXX FBO MODEL PORTFOLIO ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS 500 GRANT STREET, ROOM 151-1010, PITTSBURGH PA 15219-2502	12,534,308.60	*	32.19%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT INST	INST	**	MAC & CO A/C XXXXXX FBO MODERATELY CONSERV MODEL PORTF ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS 500 GRANT STREET, ROOM 151-1010, PITTSBURGH PA 15219-2502	5,025,590.66		12.91%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT INST	INST	**	MAC & CO XXXXXX ATTN MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS, 500 GRANT STREET RM 151-1010, PITTSBURGH PA 15219-2502	2,316,332.92		5.95%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT INST	INST	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	2,281,171.41		5.86%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT INST	INST	**	NFS LLC FBO J P MORGAN CHASE BANK N A FBO CGLIC SAFEM PIMCO VIT TOTAL RETURN PORTFOLIO 499 WASHINGTON BLVD, JERSEY CITY NJ 07310-1995	2,334,229.36		6%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT INST	INST	**	TRANSAMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY EM PRIVATE PLACEMENT INDIVIDUAL VARIABLE ACCT 4410, 4333 EDGEWOOD RD NE, CEDAR RAPIDS IA 52499-0001	3,375,175.80		8.67%
PVIT LOW DURATION PORT INST	INST	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAX C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	116,311.85		10.28%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT LOW DURATION PORT INST	INST	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	895,066.49	*	79.07%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT ADV	ADV	**	AXA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY - SEPARATE ACCOUNT XX 1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS - FMG, FL 16, NEW YORK NY 10019	3,268,773.17		13.23%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT ADV	ADV	**	AXA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SA - A 1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK NY 10104-1472	1,743,837.51		7.06%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT ADV	ADV	**	AXA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SA - FP 1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK NY 10104-1472	2,557,798.85		10.35%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT ADV	ADV	**	LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 1300 S CLINTON ST, FORT WAYNE IN 46802-3506	2,260,407.31		9.15%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT ADV	ADV	**	MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN RS FUNDS OPERATIONS MIP C255, 1295 STATE ST, SPRINGFIELD MA 01111-0001	1,263,768.86		5.12%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT ADV	ADV	**	PHL VARIABLE INSURANCE COMPANY 15 TECH VALLEY DRIVE STE 201, EAST GREENBUSH NY 12061-4142	2,402,910.66		9.73%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT ADV	ADV	**	SEPERATE ACCOUNT A OF PACIFIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 700 NEWPORT CENTER DR, NEWPORT BEACH CA 92660-6397	4,366,427.66		17.67%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT ADV	ADV	**	AMERICAN GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE CO VARIABLE SEPARATE ACCOUNT ATTN VARIABLE PRODUCTS ACCOUNTING, 2727-A ALLEN PARKWAY 4-D1, HOUSTON TX 77019-2107	18,211,326.08		8.44%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT ADV	ADV	**	MINNESOTA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 401 ROBERT ST N, SAINT PAUL MN 55101-2005	16,949,376.70		7.86%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT ADV	ADV	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	78,585,951.59	*	36.43%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT ADV	ADV	**	PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY PO BOX 2606, BIRMINGHAM AL 35202-2606	70,954,561.15	*	32.90%
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT ADV	ADV	**	MIDLAND NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 5801 SW 6TH AVE, TOPEKA KS 66636-1001	1,993,481.91		7.02%
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT ADV	ADV	**	PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY PO BOX 2606, BIRMINGHAM AL 35202-2606	21,246,371.46	*	74.83%
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT ADV	ADV	**	THRIVENT VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT I 625 FOURTH AVENUE SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55415-1624	2,570,089.74		9.05%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT ADM	ADM	**	ALLIANZ LIFE INS CO OF N AMERICA ATTN FINANCIAL PRODUCTS FINANCIAL, 5701 GOLDEN HILLS DR, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-1297	4,921,835.26		10.39%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT ADM	ADM	**	FIDELITY INVESTMENTS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 100 SALEM ST # O2N, SMITHFIELD RI 02917-1234	11,055,959.84		23.34%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT ADM	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCECO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	2,626,299.78		5.54%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT ADM	ADM	**	LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 1300 S CLINTON ST, FORT WAYNE IN 46802-3506	9,377,593.90		19.80%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT ADM	ADM	**	METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY C/O SEPARATE ACCOUNT, ATTN: BONNIE HARRIS B1-08, 13045 TESSON FERRY RD, SAINT LOUIS MO 63128-3407	2,453,314.89		5.18%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT COMMODITY- REALRETURN PORT ADM	ADM	**	OHIO NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE BENEFIT OF ITS SEPARATE ACCOUNTS ATTN DENNIS TANEY, PO BOX 237, CINCINNATI OH 45201-0237	3,024,727.99		6.39%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT ADV	ADV	**	DELAWARE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY VARIABLE ACCT F ATTN ACCOUNTING CONTROL, 1601 TRAPELO RD STE 30, WALTHAM MA 02451-7360	1,153,940.12		7.42%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT ADV	ADV	**	IDS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN MANAGED ASSETS, INVESTMENT ACCOUNTING, 10468 AMERIPRISE FINANCIAL CENTER, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55474-0001	6,561,221.82	*	42.16%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAII C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	3,722,170.95		23.92%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT M	M	**	JOHN HANCOCK DISTRIBUTORS USA 200 BERKELEY ST, BOSTON MA 02116-5022	3,774,352.63	*	55.70%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT M	M	**	JOHN HANCOCK LIFE INS CO USA ANNUITIES DIVISION 200 BERKELEY ST FL 3, BOSTON MA 02116-5023	538,144.01		7.94%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT M	M	**	JOHN HANCOCK LIFE INSURANCE ATTN NEIL CRONIN, 200 BERKELEY ST, BOSTON MA 02116-5022	2,310,410.01	*	34.10%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (UNHEDGED) ADM	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCECO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	557,007.63	*	59.03%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (UNHEDGED) ADM	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE COMPANY NWVL-G C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	98,457.98		10.43%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (UNHEDGED) ADM	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWPP ATTN IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	110,952.66		11.76%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (UNHEDGED) ADM	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVLIX ATTN IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	115,143.96		12.20%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (UNHEDGED) ADM	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVLIX C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	48,011.53		5.09%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT INST	INST	**	LOMBARD INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY SEPARATE ACCOUNT 1650 MARKET STREET 54TH FLOOR, 1 LIBERTY PL, PHILADELPHIA PA 19103-4201	269,347.99		20.28%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT INST	INST	**	MEMBERS HORIZON VARIABLE SEPARATE ACCOUNT MEMBERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 2000 HERITAGE WAY, WAVERLY IA 50677-9208	329,185.67		24.79%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT INST	INST	**	TIAA-CREF LIFE SEPARATE ACCOUNT VA-X OF TIAA-CREF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN MARJORIE PIERRE-MERRITT SEC, 730 3RD AVE MSC 14/41, NEW YORK NY 10017-3206	530,135.30	*	39.92%
PVIT GLOBAL BD OPP (UNHEDGED) INST	INST	**	TALCOTT RESOLUTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SEPARATE ACCOUNT PO BOX 5051, HARTFORD CT 06102-5051	266,188.01	*	27.49%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT GLOBAL BD OPP (UNHEDGED) INST	INST	**	TIAA-CREF LIFE SEPARATE ACCOUNT VA-X OF TIAA-CREF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN MARJORIE PIERRE-MERRITT SEC, 730 3RD AVE MSC 14/41, NEW YORK NY 10017-3206	567,648.56	*	58.62%
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT ADV	ADV	**	MIDLAND NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO ATTN VARIABLE SERVICES, 8300 MILLS CIVIC PKWY, WDM IA 50266-3833	127,456.61		6.70%
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT ADV	ADV	**	MIDLAND NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 5801 SW 6TH AVE, TOPEKA KS 66636-1001	948,764.92	*	49.88%
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAX C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	578,959.84	*	30.44%
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT ADV	ADV	**	PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY PO BOX 2606, BIRMINGHAM AL 35202-2606	107,878.36		5.67%
PVIT LOW DURATION PORT ADV	ADV	**	MINNESOTA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN: A7-1507, 401 ROBERT ST N, SAINT PAUL MN 55101-2005	6,551,181.70		7.75%
PVIT LOW DURATION PORT ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAII C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	38,819,126.42	*	45.93%
PVIT LOW DURATION PORT ADV	ADV	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	14,430,478.96		17.07%
PVIT LOW DURATION PORT ADV	ADV	**	PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY PO BOX 2606, BIRMINGHAM AL 35202-2606	14,616,300.89		17.29%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT ADV	ADV	**	AMERICAN GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE CO VARIABLE SEPARATE ACCOUNT ATTN VARIABLE PRODUCTS ACCOUNTING, 2727-A ALLEN PARKWAY 4-D1, HOUSTON TX 77019-2107	257,172.61		6.59%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT ADV	ADV	**	AXA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY - SEPARATE ACCOUNT XX 1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS - FMG, FL 16, NEW YORK NY 10019	1,146,713.57	*	29.38%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWWAII C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	1,186,907.66	*	30.41%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWWAX C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	443,226.17		11.36%
PVIT GLOBAL BD OPP PORT (UNHEDGED) ADV	ADV	**	AXA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY - SEPARATE ACCOUNT XX 1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS - FMG, FL 16, NEW YORK NY 10019	734,295.85	*	30.66%
PVIT GLOBAL BD OPP PORT (UNHEDGED) ADV	ADV	**	CUNA MUTUAL VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCT ATTN B&C-VICKI FOELSKE, 2000 HERITAGE WAY, WAVERLY IA 50677-9208	1,010,469.18	*	42.18%
PVIT GLOBAL BD OPP PORT (UNHEDGED) ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWWAX C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	204,296.94		8.53%
PVIT GLOBAL BD OPP PORT (UNHEDGED) ADV	ADV	**	THRIVENT VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT I 625 FOURTH AVENUE SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55415-1624	429,722.46		17.94%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (UNHEDGED) ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAII C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	1,808,627.71	*	78.68%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (UNHEDGED) ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAX C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	156,513.93		6.81%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (UNHEDGED) ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAX C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	289,930.95		12.61%
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT ADV	ADV	**	MIDLAND NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 5801 SW 6TH AVE, TOPEKA KS 66636-1001	4,395,608.22		19.16%
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAII C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	8,578,658.58	*	37.40%
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAX C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	1,384,342.03		6.04%
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT ADV	ADV	**	PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY PO BOX 2606, BIRMINGHAM AL 35202-2606	6,662,172.53	*	29.05%
PVIT LONG-TERM US GOVT PORT ADV	ADV	**	PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY PO BOX 2606, BIRMINGHAM AL 35202-2606	2,609,643.28	*	60.76%
PVIT LONG-TERM US GOVT PORT ADV	ADV	**	THRIVENT VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT I 625 FOURTH AVENUE SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55415-1624	1,347,661.46	*	31.38%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT GLOBAL MGD ASSET ALLOC PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	11,598.13		5.05%
PVIT GLOBAL MGD ASSET ALLOC PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	215,929.17	*	93.97%
PVIT GLOBAL MGD ASSET ALLOC PORT ADV	ADV	**	DELAWARE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK VARIABLE ACCT C ATTN ACCOUNTING CONTROL, 1601 TRAPELO RD STE 30, WALTHAM MA 02451-7360	3,086,046.94		9.44%
PVIT GLOBAL MGD ASSET ALLOC PORT ADV	ADV	**	DELAWARE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY VARIABLE ACCT F ATTN ACCOUNTING CONTROL, 1601 TRAPELO RD STE 30, WALTHAM MA 02451-7360	27,931,716.90	*	85.44%
PVIT GLOBAL CORE BOND (HDG) PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	ALLIANZ LIFE INS CO OF N AMERICA ATTN FINANCIAL PRODUCTS FINANCIAL, 5701 GOLDEN HILLS DR, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-1297	11,375,574.60	*	87.47%
PVIT GLOBAL CORE BOND (HDG) PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	ALLIANZ LIFE OF NEW YORK 5701 GOLDEN HILLS DR, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-1297	1,176,889.95		9.05%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT INST	INST	**	TALCOTT RESOLUTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SEPARATE ACCOUNT PO BOX 5051, HARTFORD CT 06102-5051	3,433,226.58	*	97.44%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADM	ADM	**	AIG LIFE INS CO AIG PREMIER PPVUL 2727 ALLEN PKWY STE A, HOUSTON TX 77019-2116	123,153.47		5%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADM	ADM	**	GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 18210 CRANE NEST DR, TAMPA FL 33647-2748	240,411.69		9.76%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADM	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	1,264,734.00	*	51.36%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADM	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWPP ATTN IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	287,023.22		11.66%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADM	ADM	**	TRANSAMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY EM PRIVATE PLACEMENT FMG ACCTG - MS XXXX 4333 EDGEWOOD RD NE, CEDAR RAPIDS IA 52499-0001	494,738.39		20.09%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADV	ADV	**	AMERICAN GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE CO VARIABLE SEPARATE ACCOUNT ATTN VARIABLE PRODUCTS ACCOUNTING, 2727-A ALLEN PARKWAY 4-D1, HOUSTON TX 77019-2107	106,806.23		7.54%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADV	ADV	**	GUARDIAN INSURANCE & ANNUITY CO S/A R B-SHARE SVA ATTN JAMES NEMETH INDIVIDUAL MARKETS PRODUCT FIN-NRO, 6255 STERNERS WAY, BETHLEHEM PA 18017-8993	137,841.80		9.73%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADV	ADV	**	LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 1300 S CLINTON ST, FORT WAYNE IN 46802-3506	437,393.85	*	30.88%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADV	ADV	**	MIDLAND NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 5801 SW 6TH AVE, TOPEKA KS 66636-1001	213,301.62		15.06%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAX C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	424,676.94	*	29.98%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT COMMODITY- REALRETURN PORT INST	INST	**	LOMBARD INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY SEPARATE ACCOUNT 1650 MARKET STREET 54TH FLOOR, 1 LIBERTY PL, PHILADELPHIA PA 19103-4201	632,988.83	*	42.11%
PVIT COMMODITY- REALRETURN PORT INST	INST	**	MEMBERS HORIZON VARIABLE SEPARATE ACCOUNT MEMBERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 2000 HERITAGE WAY, WAVERLY IA 50677-9208	151,206.73		10.06%
PVIT COMMODITY- REALRETURN PORT INST	INST	**	TIAA-CREF LIFE SEPARATE ACCOUNT VA-X OF TIAA-CREF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN MARJORIE PIERRE-MERRITT SEC, 730 3RD AVE MSC 14/41, NEW YORK NY 10017-3206	528,713.98	*	35.17%
PVIT COMMODITY- REALRETURN PORT INST	INST	**	TIAA-CREF LIFE SEPARATE ACCOUNT VLI-X OF TIAA-CREF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 730 THIRD AVE, NEW YORK NY 10017-3206	100,573.82		6.69%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT INST	INST	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	690,260.57		14.04%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT INST	INST	**	TIAA-CREF LIFE SEPARATE ACCOUNT VA-X OF TIAA-CREF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN MARJORIE PIERRE-MERRITT SEC, 730 3RD AVE MSC 14/41, NEW YORK NY 10017-3206	3,664,813.59	*	74.55%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT INST	INST	**	TIAA-CREF LIFE SEPARATE ACCOUNT VLI-X OF TIAA-CREF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 730 THIRD AVE, NEW YORK NY 10017-3206	250,717.46		5.10%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (UNHEDGED) INST	INST	**	LOMBARD INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY SEPARATE ACCOUNT 1650 MARKET STREET 54TH FLOOR, 1 LIBERTY PL, PHILADELPHIA PA 19103-4201	7,358.85	*	85.99%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (UNHEDGED) INST	INST	**	PIMCO LLC 1633 BROADWAY NEW YORK, NY 10019	1,198.77		14.01%
PVIT GLOBAL MGD ASSET ALLOC PORT INST	INST	**	PACIFIC SELECT EXEC SEPARATE ACCOUNT OF PACIFIC LIFE INSURANCE CO 700 NEWPORT CENTER DR, NEWPORT BEACH CA 92660-6307	9,089.57		8.30%
PVIT GLOBAL MGD ASSET ALLOC PORT INST	INST	**	TALCOTT RESOLUTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SEPARATE ACCOUNT PO BOX 5051, HARTFORD CT 06102-5051	100,484.23	*	91.70%
PVIT BALANCED ALLOCATION PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	ALLIANZ LIFE INS CO OF N AMERICA ATTN FINANCIAL PRODUCTS FINANCIAL, 5701 GOLDEN HILLS DR, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-1297	18,421,620.75	*	88.31%
PVIT BALANCED ALLOCATION PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	ALLIANZ LIFE OF NEW YORK 5701 GOLDEN HILLS DR, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-1297	2,437,726.99		11.69%
PVIT GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED ALLOC PORT ADM	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCECO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	1,051.20	*	100%
PVIT GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED ALLOC PORT ADV	ADV	**	MINNESOTA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN: A7-1507, 401 ROBERT ST N, SAINT PAUL MN 55101-2005	21,199,802.74	*	96.67%
PVIT BALANCED ALLOCATION PORT ADV	ADV	**	GUARDIAN INSURANCE & ANNUITY CO S/A R B-SHARE SVA ATTN JAMES NEMETH INDIVIDUAL MARKETS PRODUCT FIN-NRO, 6255 STERNERS WAY, BETHLEHEM PA 18017-8993	97,540.62	*	90.87%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT BALANCED ALLOCATION PORT ADV	ADV	**	GUARDIAN INSURANCE & ANNUITY CO S/A R C-SHARE SVA ATTN JAMES NEMETH INDIVIDUAL MARKETS PRODUCT FIN-NRO, 6255 STERNERS WAY, BETHLEHEM PA 18017-8993	9,800.94		9.13%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (USD-HEDGED) ADV	ADV	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	43,626,348.57	*	98.21%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT M	M	**	METLIFE INSURANCE CO OF CONNECTICUT ATNN ROTEM DAYAN, 18210 CRANE NEST DR, TAMPA FL 33647-2748	29,389.82	*	94.05%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT M	M	**	METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY C/O SEPARATE ACCOUNT, ATTN: BONNIE HARRIS B1-08, 13045 TESSON FERRY RD, SAINT LOUIS MO 63128-3407	1,860.40		5.95%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT M	M	**	METLIFE INSURANCE CO OF CONNECTICUT ATNN ROTEM DAYAN, 18210 CRANE NEST DR, TAMPA FL 33647-2748	36,536.88	*	28.39%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT M	M	**	METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY C/O SEPARATE ACCOUNT, ATTN: BONNIE HARRIS B1-08, 13045 TESSON FERRY RD, SAINT LOUIS MO 63128-3407	11,786.74		9.16%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT M	M	**	PRINCIPAL LIFE INSURANCE CO CUST FBO PRINCIPAL PIVOT SERIES VARIABLE ANNUITY III 711 HIGH ST, DES MOINES IA 50392-0001	46,112.18	*	35.83%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT M	M	**	PRINCIPAL LIFE INSURANCE CO CUST FBO PRINCIPAL PIVOT SERIES VARIABLE ANNUITY VX 711 HIGH ST, DES MOINES IA 50392-0001	7,701.50		5.98%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT COMMODITY- REALRETURN PORT M	M	**	PRINCIPAL LIFE INSURANCE CO CUST. FBO PRINCIPAL PIVOT SERIES VARIABLE ANNUITY ATTN INDIVIDUAL LIFE ACCOUNTING 711 HIGH ST, DES MOINES IA 50392-0001	26,572.20		20.65%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT M	M	**	METLIFE INSURANCE CO OF CONNECTICUT ATNN ROTEM DAYAN, 18210 CRANE NEST DR, TAMPA FL 33647-2748	44,944.56	*	95.71%
PVIT INCOME PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCECO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	14,254,041.02	*	81.45%
PVIT INCOME PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWPP ATTN IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	984,253.08		5.62%
PVIT INCOME PORT INST	INST	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWXVAX C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	203,168.82		6.52%
PVIT INCOME PORT INST	INST	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	2,531,389.28	*	81.27%
PVIT INCOME PORT INST	INST	**	TALCOTT RESOLUTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SEPARATE ACCOUNT PO BOX 5051, HARTFORD CT 06102-5051	240,647.91		7.73%
PVIT INCOME PORT ADV	ADV	**	AXA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY - SEPARATE ACCOUNT XX 1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS - FMG, FL 16, NEW YORK NY 10019	3,664,930.20		12.48%
PVIT INCOME PORT ADV	ADV	**	MIDLAND NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 5801 SW 6TH AVE, TOPEKA KS 66636-1001	3,385,803.51		11.53%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED	PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT INCOME PORT ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAX C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	1,780,018.06	6.06%
PVIT INCOME PORT ADV	ADV	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	6,511,909.21	22.17%
PVIT INCOME PORT ADV	ADV	**	SEPERATE ACCOUNT A OF PACIFIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 700 NEWPORT CENTER DR, NEWPORT BEACH CA 92660-6397	1,930,052.03	6.57%
PVIT INCOME PORT ADV	ADV	**	USAZ FUSION BALANCED FUND 4400 EASTON CMNS STE 200, COLUMBUS OH 43219-6240	3,511,329.73	11.95%
PVIT INCOME PORT ADV	ADV	**	USAZ FUSION MODERATE FUND ATTN KYLE SMITH, 4400 EASTON COMMONS SUITE 200, COLUMBUS OH 43219-6240	6,577,899.89	22.39%

* Entity owned 25% or more of the outstanding shares of beneficial interest of the Portfolio, and therefore may be presumed to “control” the Portfolio, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act.

** Shares are believed to be held only as nominee.

Investment Adviser

PIMCO, a Delaware limited liability company, serves as investment adviser to the Portfolios pursuant to an investment advisory contract (“Advisory Contract”) between PIMCO and the Trust. PIMCO also serves as investment adviser to the Subsidiaries. PIMCO is located at 650 Newport Center Drive, Newport Beach, California 92660. As of December 31, 2021, PIMCO had approximately \$2.20 trillion of assets under management and \$1.70 trillion of third-party assets under management.

PIMCO is a majority owned subsidiary of Allianz Asset Management of America L.P. (“Allianz Asset Management”) with minority interests held by Allianz Asset Management of America LLC, by Allianz Asset Management U.S. Holding II LLC, each a Delaware limited liability company, and by certain current and former officers of PIMCO. Allianz Asset Management was organized as a limited partnership under Delaware law in 1987. Through various holding company structures, Allianz Asset Management is majority owned by Allianz SE. Allianz SE is a European based, multinational insurance and financial services holding company and a publicly traded German company.

The general partner of Allianz Asset Management has substantially delegated its management and control of Allianz Asset Management to a Management Board. The Management Board of Allianz Asset Management is comprised of John C. Maney.

As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, there are currently no significant institutional shareholders of Allianz SE.

PIMCO has engaged Research Affiliates, LLC (“Research Affiliates”), a California limited liability company, to serve as asset allocation sub-adviser to the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio pursuant to an asset allocation sub-advisory agreement (“Asset Allocation Sub-Advisory Agreement”). Research Affiliates was organized in March 2002 and is located at 620 Newport Center Drive, Suite 900, Newport Beach, California 92660.

Absent an SEC exemption or other regulatory relief, the Portfolios generally are precluded from effecting principal transactions with brokers that are deemed to be affiliated persons of the Portfolio, the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser, and the Portfolios’ ability to purchase securities being underwritten by an affiliated broker or a syndicate including an affiliated broker is subject to restrictions. Similarly, the Portfolios’ ability to utilize the affiliated brokers for agency transactions is subject to the restrictions of Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act. PIMCO does not believe that the restrictions on transactions with the affiliated brokers described above will materially adversely affect its ability to provide services to the Portfolio, the Portfolios’ ability to take advantage of market opportunities, or the Portfolios’ overall performance.

Advisory Agreements

The Portfolios pay for the advisory and supervisory and administrative services they require under what is essentially an all-in fee structure.

PIMCO is responsible for making investment decisions and placing orders for the purchase and sale of the Trust’s investments directly with the issuers or with brokers or dealers selected by it in its discretion. See “Portfolio Transactions and Brokerage,” below. PIMCO also furnishes to the Board of Trustees, which has overall responsibility for the business and affairs of the Trust, periodic reports on the investment performance of each Portfolio.

Under the terms of the Advisory Contract, PIMCO is obligated to manage the Portfolios in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The investment advisory services of PIMCO to the Trust are not exclusive under the terms of the Advisory Contract. PIMCO is free to, and does, render investment advisory services to others.

Following the expiration of the two year period commencing with the effectiveness of the Advisory Contract, it will continue in effect on a yearly basis provided such continuance is approved annually; (i) by the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust or by the Board of Trustees; and (ii) by a majority of the independent Trustees. The Advisory Contract may be terminated without penalty by vote of the Trustees or the shareholders of the Trust, or by PIMCO, on 60 days’ written notice by either party to the contract and will terminate automatically if assigned.

As discussed in “Investment Objectives and Policies” above, the *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio* may pursue its investment objective by investing in the CRRS Subsidiary and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* may pursue its investment objective by investing in the GMAA Subsidiary. The Subsidiaries have each entered into a separate contract with PIMCO whereby PIMCO provides investment advisory and other services to the Subsidiaries (the “Subsidiary Advisory Contracts”). In consideration of these services, each Subsidiary pays PIMCO a management fee and an administrative services fee at the annual rates of 0.49% and 0.20%, respectively. PIMCO has contractually agreed to waive the advisory fee and the supervisory and administrative fee it receives from the *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio* in an amount equal to the management fee and administrative fee, respectively, paid to PIMCO by the CRRS Subsidiary. This waiver may not be terminated by PIMCO, and will remain in effect for as long as PIMCO’s contract with the CRRS Subsidiary is in place. PIMCO has contractually agreed to waive the advisory fee and the supervisory and administrative fee it receives from the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* in an amount equal to the management fee and administrative services fee, respectively, paid to PIMCO by the GMAA Subsidiary. This waiver may not be terminated by PIMCO, and will remain in effect for as long as PIMCO’s contract with the GMAA Subsidiary is in place.

The Subsidiary Advisory Contracts will continue in effect until terminated. The Subsidiary Advisory Contracts are each terminable by either party thereto, without penalty, on 60 days’ prior written notice, and shall terminate automatically in the event: (i) it is “assigned” by PIMCO (as defined in the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”)); or (ii) the Advisory Contract between the Trust, acting for and on behalf of the

PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio*, as applicable, and PIMCO is terminated.

PIMCO employs Research Affiliates to provide asset allocation services to the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio pursuant to an Asset Allocation Sub-Advisory Agreement. Under the Asset Allocation Sub-Advisory Agreement, Research Affiliates is responsible for recommending how the assets of the Portfolio are allocated and reallocated from time to time among the Underlying PIMCO Funds. The Portfolio indirectly pays a proportionate share of the advisory fees paid to PIMCO by the Underlying PIMCO Funds in which the Portfolio invests. Research Affiliates is not compensated directly by the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio, but is paid by PIMCO. Under the terms of the Asset Allocation Sub-Advisory Agreement, Research Affiliates is obligated to sub-advise the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

The Asset Allocation Sub-Advisory Agreement will continue in effect with respect to the *PIMCO All Asset Portfolio*, for two years from its effective date, and thereafter on a yearly basis provided such continuance is approved annually: (i) by the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust or by the Board of Trustees; and (ii) by a majority of the independent Trustees. The Asset Allocation Sub-Advisory Agreement may be terminated without penalty by vote of the Trustees or its shareholders, or by PIMCO, on 60 days' written notice by either party to the contract and will terminate automatically if assigned. If Research Affiliates ceases to serve as sub-adviser of the Portfolio, PIMCO will either assume full responsibility therefor, or retain a new asset allocation sub-adviser, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees and, if required, the Portfolio's shareholders.

In rendering investment advisory services to the Trust, PIMCO may use the resources of one or more foreign (non-U.S.) affiliates that are not registered under the Advisers Act (the "PIMCO Overseas Affiliates") to provide portfolio management, research and trading services to the Trust. Under the Memorandums of Understanding ("MOUs"), each of the PIMCO Overseas Affiliates are Participating Affiliates of PIMCO as that term is used in relief granted by the staff of the SEC allowing U.S. registered advisers to use investment advisory and trading resources of unregistered advisory affiliates subject to the regulatory supervision of the registered adviser. Each Participating Affiliate and any of their respective employees who provide services to the Trust are considered under the MOUs to be "associated persons" of PIMCO as that term is defined in the Advisers Act for purposes of PIMCO's required supervision.

Advisory Fee Rates

Each Portfolio either currently pays, or will pay, a monthly investment advisory fee at an annual rate based on average daily net assets of the Portfolio as follows:

Portfolio(*)	Advisory Fee Rate
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio	0.175
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio	0.225
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond and PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolios	0.45
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio	0.49
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	0.55
PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio	0.66
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio	0.90
All Other Portfolios	0.25

(*) As disclosed in the Portfolios' prospectuses, the Portfolios may invest in certain PIMCO-advised money market funds and/or short-term bond funds ("Central Funds"), to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules thereunder or exemptive relief therefrom. The Central Funds are registered investment companies created for use solely by the series of registered investment companies advised by PIMCO, in connection with their cash management activities. The Central Funds do not pay an investment advisory fee to PIMCO in return for providing investment advisory services. However, when investing in a Central Fund, each such Portfolio ("Investing Portfolio") has agreed that 0.005% of the advisory fee that such Investing Portfolio is currently obligated to pay to PIMCO under its investment advisory contract will be designated as compensation for the investment advisory services PIMCO provides to the applicable Central Fund.

Advisory Fee Payments

The advisory fees paid by each Portfolio that was operational during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

Portfolio	Year Ended 12/31/21	Year Ended 12/31/20	Year Ended 12/31/19
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio	\$ 857,889	\$ 1,078,336	\$ 1,229,187
PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio	1,081,434	576,261	606,416
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio	2,825,246	1,773,107	1,888,828
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	759,626	1,488,041	1,673,156
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio	1,131,330	1,133,046	1,205,739
PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities Portfolio (Unhedged)	408,654	451,586	497,100
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	291,635	232,291	263,557
PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio	2,627,705	4,261,868	4,461,182
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio	4,810,349	5,322,772	5,623,480
PIMCO High Yield Portfolio	1,884,486	2,049,566	2,354,409
PIMCO Income Portfolio	1,138,260	848,067	789,211
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)	77,798	69,756	74,207
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	1,689,955	1,444,204	1,385,838
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio	1,221,191	1,273,702	919,839
PIMCO Low Duration Portfolio	4,905,192	4,631,225	4,532,586
PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	4,647,449	4,419,499	4,529,491
PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio	1,243,884	1,227,619	1,141,274
PIMCO Total Return Portfolio	16,612,873	16,430,431	16,315,724

PIMCO paid \$612,778 during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, \$770,240 during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, and \$877,991 during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, to Research Affiliates in connection with the Asset Allocation Sub-Advisory Agreement relating to the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio.

Advisory Fees Waived and Recouped

The PIMCO All Asset Portfolio is permitted to invest in Underlying PIMCO Funds, which, for this Portfolio, is defined to include the least expensive class of shares of any actively managed or smart beta funds (including mutual funds or exchange-traded funds) of PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust or PIMCO Equity Series, each an affiliated open-end investment company, except other funds of funds and the PIMCO California Municipal Intermediate Value Fund, PIMCO California Municipal Opportunistic Value Fund, PIMCO National Municipal Intermediate Value Fund and PIMCO National Municipal Opportunistic Value Fund.

Each of the PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios is permitted to invest in Underlying PIMCO Funds, which, for these two Portfolios, is defined to include Institutional Class or Class M shares of any funds of the PIMCO Funds and PIMCO Equity Series, affiliated open-end companies, except other funds of funds and the PIMCO California Municipal Intermediate Value Fund, PIMCO California Municipal Opportunistic Value Fund, PIMCO National Municipal Intermediate Value Fund and PIMCO National Municipal Opportunistic Value Fund. Each of the PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios is further permitted to invest in Acquired Funds, which, for these two Portfolios, is defined to include the Underlying PIMCO Funds and other affiliated, including funds of PIMCO ETF Trust, and unaffiliated funds, which may or may not be registered under the 1940 Act.

The PIMCO All Asset, PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios pay advisory and supervisory and administrative fees directly to PIMCO at the annual rates stated above, based on the average daily net assets attributable in the aggregate to each Portfolio's Administrative Class shares. Each Portfolio also indirectly pays its proportionate share of the advisory, supervisory and administrative and management fees charged by PIMCO to the Underlying PIMCO Funds and, to the extent not included among the Underlying PIMCO Funds, funds of PIMCO ETF Trust in which each Portfolio invests (collectively, "Underlying PIMCO Fund Fees").

PIMCO has contractually agreed, through May 1, 2023, for the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio, to waive its advisory fee to the extent that the Underlying PIMCO Fund Fees exceed 0.64% of the total assets invested in Underlying PIMCO Funds. This waiver will automatically renew for one-year terms unless PIMCO provides written notice to the Trust at least 30 days prior to the end of the then current term. In any month in which the investment advisory contract is in effect, PIMCO is entitled to reimbursement by the Portfolio of any portion of the advisory fee waived as set forth above (the “Asset Allocation Reimbursement Amount”) within thirty-six months of the time of the waiver, provided that such amount paid to PIMCO will not: (1) together with any Underlying PIMCO Fund Fees exceed, for such month, the applicable expense limit; (2) exceed the total Asset Allocation Reimbursement Amount; or (3) include any amounts previously reimbursed to PIMCO.

PIMCO has contractually agreed, through May 1, 2023, to waive, first, the advisory fee and, second, to the extent necessary, the supervisory and administrative fee it receives from the PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio, respectively, in an amount equal to the Underlying PIMCO Fund Fees indirectly incurred by the Portfolio in connection with its investments in Underlying PIMCO Funds, up to a maximum waived amount that is equal to the Portfolio’s aggregate advisory fee and supervisory and administrative fee. This waiver will automatically renew for one-year terms unless PIMCO provides written notice to the Trust at least 30 days prior to the end of the then current term.

PIMCO has contractually agreed, through May 1, 2023, to waive, first, the advisory fee and, second, to the extent necessary, the supervisory and administrative fee it receives from the PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio in an amount equal to the expenses attributable to the Management Fees of series of PIMCO Funds, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO ETF Trust indirectly incurred by the Portfolio in connection with its investments in series of PIMCO Funds, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO ETF Trust, up to a maximum waived amount that is equal to the Portfolio’s aggregate advisory fee and supervisory and administrative fee. This waiver will automatically renew for one-year terms unless PIMCO provides written notice to the Trust at least 30 days prior to the end of the then current term.

PIMCO also has contractually agreed to waive the advisory fee it receives from the *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio* in an amount equal to the management fee paid to PIMCO by the CRRS Subsidiary, which cannot be recouped. PIMCO also has contractually agreed to waive the advisory fee it receives from the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* in an amount equal to the management fee paid to PIMCO by the GMAA Subsidiary, which cannot be recouped. These waivers 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.

On December 4, 2020, the SEC granted an order approving the substitutions of shares of certain mutual funds offered as investment options to certain variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts issued by the insurance company requesting such order with shares of certain other mutual funds, including the PIMCO Total Return Portfolio, PIMCO Global Core Bond Portfolio (Unhedged) and PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio. As a condition of this order, the SEC required that PIMCO enter into a written contract with the Portfolios to limit expenses as required by the order. Accordingly, pursuant to a Fund Substitution Expense Limitation Agreement dated April 21, 2021, PIMCO has agreed to waive, reduce or reimburse, for the PIMCO Total Return Portfolio, PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio and PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio, all or any portion of fees by an amount sufficient to reduce the Administrative Class’s annualized expenses to 1.15%, 0.99% and 1.05%, respectively. This Expense Limitation Agreement will expire on June 20, 2023.

Advisory fees waived during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

Portfolio	Year Ended 12/31/21	Year Ended 12/31/20	Year Ended 12/31/19
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio	\$ 621,308	\$ 605,280	\$1,053,693
PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio	44,119	22,480	21,292
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio	713,275	301,787	257,089
PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio	2,627,705	4,261,868	4,461,182
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio	985,421	1,057,296	884,029

No previously waived advisory fees were recouped during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

PIMCO Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

PIMCO has adopted written proxy voting policies and procedures (“Proxy Policy”) as required by Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act. The Trust has adopted the Proxy Policy of PIMCO when voting proxies on behalf of the Portfolios.

Policy Statement: The proxy voting policy is intended to foster PIMCO’s compliance with its fiduciary obligations and applicable law; the policy applies to any voting or consent rights with respect to securities held in accounts over which PIMCO has discretionary voting authority. The Policy is designed in a manner reasonably expected to ensure that voting and consent rights are exercised in the best interests of PIMCO’s clients.

Overview: PIMCO has adopted a written proxy voting policy (“Proxy Policy”) as required by Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act. Proxies generally describe corporate action-consent rights (relative to fixed income securities) and proxy voting ballots (relative to fixed income or equity securities) as determined by the issuer or custodian. As a general matter, when PIMCO has proxy voting authority, PIMCO has a fiduciary obligation to monitor corporate events and to take appropriate action on client proxies that come to its attention. Each proxy is voted on a case-by-case basis, taking into account relevant facts and circumstances. When considering client proxies, PIMCO may determine not to vote a proxy in limited circumstances.

Equity Securities. The term “equity securities” means common and preferred stock, including common and preferred shares issued by investment companies; it does not include debt securities convertible into equity securities. PIMCO has retained an Industry Service Provider (“ISP”) to provide research and voting recommendations for proxies relating to equity securities in accordance with the ISP’s guidelines. By following the guidelines of an independent third party, PIMCO seeks to mitigate potential conflicts of interest PIMCO may have with respect to proxies covered by the ISP. PIMCO will follow the recommendations of the ISP unless: (i) the ISP does not provide a voting recommendation; or (ii) a portfolio manager or analyst decides to override the ISP’s voting recommendation. In either such case as described above, the Legal and Compliance department will review the proxy to determine whether an actual or potential conflict of interest exists. When the ISP does not provide a voting recommendation, the relevant portfolio manager or analyst will make a determination regarding how, or if, the proxy will be voted by completing required documentation.

Fixed Income Securities. Fixed income securities can be processed as proxy ballots or corporate action-consents at the discretion of the issuer/custodian. Voting or consent rights shall not include matters which are primarily decisions to buy or sell investments, such as tender offers, exchange offers, conversions, put options, redemptions, and Dutch auctions. When processed as proxy ballots, the ISP generally does not provide a voting recommendation and its role is limited to election processing and recordkeeping. In such instances, any elections would follow the standard process discussed above for equity securities. When processed as corporate action-consents, the Legal and Compliance department will review all election forms to determine whether an actual or potential conflict of interest exists with respect to the portfolio manager’s or analyst’s consent election. PIMCO’s Credit Research and Portfolio Management Groups are responsible for issuing recommendations on how to vote proxy ballots and corporation action-consents with respect to fixed income securities.

Resolution of Potential and Identified Conflicts of Interest. The Proxy Policy permits PIMCO to seek to resolve material conflicts of interest by pursuing any one of several courses of action. With respect to material conflicts of interest between PIMCO and a client account, the Proxy Policy permits PIMCO to either: (i) convene a working group to assess and resolve the conflict (the “Proxy Working Group”); or (ii) vote in accordance with protocols previously established by the Proxy Policy, the Proxy Working Group and/or other relevant procedures approved by PIMCO’s Legal and Compliance department or PIMCO’s Conflict Committee with respect to specific types of conflicts.

PIMCO will supervise and periodically review its proxy voting activities and the implementation of the Proxy Policy. PIMCO’s Proxy Policy, and information about how PIMCO voted a client’s proxies, is available upon request.

ISP Oversight: Consistent with its fiduciary obligations, PIMCO will perform periodic due diligence and oversight of ISPs engaged to provide PIMCO with proxy voting research and recommendations. PIMCO’s due diligence and oversight process includes, but is not limited to, the evaluation of: the ISP’s capacity and competency to provide proxy voting research and recommendations including the adequacy and quality of the ISP’s operational infrastructure as it relates to its process for seeking timely input from issuers and its voting methodologies and the ISP’s compliance program.

Sub-Adviser Engagement: As an investment manager, PIMCO may exercise its discretion to engage a Sub-Adviser to provide portfolio management services to certain Portfolios. Consistent with its management responsibilities, the Sub-Adviser will assume the authority for voting proxies on behalf of PIMCO for these Portfolios. Sub-Advisers may utilize third parties to perform certain services related to their portfolio management responsibilities. As a fiduciary, PIMCO will maintain oversight of the investment management responsibilities (which may include proxy voting) performed by the Sub-Adviser and contracted third parties.

Information about how PIMCO voted the Portfolio’s proxies for the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30th (Form N-PX) will be available no later than the following August 31st, without charge, upon request, by calling the Portfolios at 1-800-927-4648, on the Portfolios’ website at www.pimco.com and on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Portfolio Administrator

PIMCO also serves as Administrator to the Portfolios pursuant to a supervision and administration agreement (as amended and restated from time to time, the “Supervision and Administration Agreement”) with the Trust. The Supervision and Administration Agreement replaces the Amended and Restated Administration Agreement and the administrative fees payable thereunder. Pursuant to the Supervision and Administration Agreement, PIMCO provides the Portfolios with certain supervisory, administrative and shareholder services necessary for Portfolio operations and is responsible for the supervision of other Portfolio service providers, and receives a supervisory and administrative fee in return. PIMCO may in turn use the facilities or assistance of its affiliates to provide certain services under the Supervision and Administration Agreement, on terms agreed between PIMCO and such affiliates. The supervisory and administrative services provided by PIMCO include but are not limited to: (1) shareholder servicing functions, including preparation of shareholder reports and communications, (2) regulatory compliance, such as reports and filings with the SEC and state securities commissions, and (3) general supervision of the operations of the Portfolios, including coordination of the services performed by the Portfolios’ transfer agent, custodian, legal counsel, independent registered public accounting firm, and others. PIMCO (or an affiliate of PIMCO) also furnishes the Portfolios with office space facilities required for conducting the business of the Portfolios, and pays the compensation of those officers, employees and Trustees of the Trust affiliated with PIMCO. In addition, PIMCO, at its own expense, arranges for the provision of legal, audit, custody, transfer agency and other services for the Portfolios, and is responsible for the costs of registration of the Trust’s shares and the printing of Prospectuses and shareholder reports for current shareholders.

Supervisory and Administrative Fee Rates

PIMCO has contractually agreed to provide the foregoing services, and to bear these expenses, at the following rates for each Portfolio (each expressed as a percentage of the Portfolio’s average daily net assets attributable to its classes of shares on an annual basis):

Portfolio	Supervisory and Administrative Fee Rate
PIMCO Balanced Allocation and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios	0.05%
PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio	0.20%
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	0.30%
PIMCO High Yield Portfolio	0.35%
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	0.31%
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond, PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation and PIMCO Income Portfolios	0.40%
PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities (Unhedged), PIMCO International Bond (Unhedged) and PIMCO International Bond (U.S. Dollar-Hedged) Portfolios	0.50%
All Other Portfolios	0.25%

Except for the expenses paid by PIMCO, the Trust bears all costs of its operations. The Portfolios are responsible for: (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) 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; (vi) extraordinary expenses, including costs of litigation and indemnification expenses; (vii) expenses, such as organizational expenses, which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; and (viii) any expenses allocated or allocable to a specific class of shares (“class-specific expenses”).

Class-specific expenses include distribution and service fees payable with respect to different classes of shares and supervisory and administrative fees as described above, and may include certain other expenses as permitted by the Trust’s Multi-Class Plan (as amended and restated from time to time, the “Multi-Class Plan”) adopted pursuant to Rule 18f-3 under the 1940 Act and subject to review and approval by the Trustees.

The Supervision and Administration Agreement may be terminated by the Trustees, or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust, Portfolio or Class, as applicable, at any time on 60 days’ written notice. Following the expiration of the one-year period commencing with the effectiveness of the Supervision and Administration Agreement, it may be terminated by PIMCO, also on 60 days’ written notice.

The *PIMCO All Asset*, the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios* indirectly pay a proportionate share of the Underlying PIMCO Fund Expenses.

The Supervision and Administration Agreement is subject to annual approval by the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act). The current Supervision and Administration Agreement, as supplemented from time to time, was approved by the Board of Trustees, including all of the independent Trustees at a meeting held for such purpose. In approving the Supervision and Administration Agreement, the Trustees determined that: (1) the Supervision and Administration Agreement is in the best interests of the Portfolios and their shareholders; (2) the services to be performed under the Supervision and Administration Agreement are services required for the operation of the Portfolios; (3) PIMCO is able to provide, or to procure, services for the Portfolios which are at least equal in nature and quality to services that could be provided by others; and (4) the fees to be charged pursuant to the Supervision and Administration Agreement are fair and reasonable in light of the usual and customary charges made by others for services of the same nature and quality

Supervisory and Administrative Fee Payments

The supervisory and administrative fees (formerly named administrative fees) paid by each Portfolio that was operational during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

Portfolio	Year Ended 12/31/21	Year Ended 12/31/20	Year Ended 12/31/19
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio	\$ 1,225,556	\$ 1,540,480	\$ 1,755,982
PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio	81,927	43,656	45,941
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio	1,368,668	873,852	937,454
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	414,341	811,659	912,630
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio	1,005,626	1,007,152	1,071,768
PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities Portfolio (Unhedged)	817,309	903,172	994,199
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	361,628	288,041	326,811
PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio	2,335,738	3,788,327	3,965,495
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio	331,878	368,425	388,034
PIMCO High Yield Portfolio	2,638,280	2,869,392	3,296,173
PIMCO Income Portfolio	1,821,215	1,356,908	1,262,737
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)	155,596	139,513	148,414
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	3,379,910	2,888,408	2,771,676
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio	1,356,879	1,415,225	1,022,043
PIMCO Low Duration Portfolio	4,905,192	4,631,225	4,532,586
PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	4,647,449	4,419,499	4,529,491
PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio	995,107	982,095	913,020
PIMCO Total Return Portfolio	16,612,873	16,430,431	16,315,724

Supervisory and Administrative Fees Waived and Recouped

PIMCO has contractually agreed, through May 1, 2023, to waive a portion of each Portfolio's supervisory and administrative fees, 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 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. In any month in which the supervision and administration agreement is in effect, PIMCO is entitled to reimbursement by each Portfolio of any portion of the supervisory and administrative fee waived or reimbursed as set forth above (the "Reimbursement Amount") within thirty-six months of the time of the waiver, provided that such amount paid to PIMCO will not: (1) 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); (2) exceed the total Reimbursement Amount; or (3) include any amounts previously reimbursed to PIMCO.

PIMCO has contractually agreed to waive the supervisory and administrative fee it receives from the *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio* in an amount equal to the administrative services fee paid to PIMCO by the CRRS Subsidiary, which cannot be recouped. In addition, PIMCO has contractually agreed to waive the supervisory and administrative fee it receives from the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* in an amount equal to the administrative fee paid to PIMCO by the GMAA Subsidiary, which cannot be recouped.

As described above, the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio is permitted to invest in Underlying PIMCO Funds, which, for this Portfolio, is defined to include the least expensive class of shares of any actively managed or smart beta funds (including mutual funds or exchange-traded funds) of PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust or PIMCO Equity Series, each an affiliated open-end investment company, except other funds of funds and the PIMCO California Municipal Intermediate Value Fund, PIMCO California Municipal Opportunistic Value Fund, PIMCO National Municipal Intermediate Value Fund and PIMCO National Municipal Opportunistic Value Fund.

Each of the PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios is permitted to invest in Underlying PIMCO Funds, which, for these two Portfolios, is defined to include Institutional Class or Class M shares of any funds of the PIMCO Funds and PIMCO Equity Series, affiliated open-end companies, except other funds of funds and the PIMCO California Municipal Intermediate Value Fund, PIMCO California Municipal Opportunistic Value Fund, PIMCO National Municipal Intermediate Value Fund and PIMCO National Municipal Opportunistic Value Fund. Each of the PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios is further permitted to invest in Acquired Funds, which, for these two Portfolios, is defined to include the Underlying PIMCO Funds and other affiliated, including funds of PIMCO ETF Trust, and unaffiliated funds, which may or may not be registered under the 1940 Act.

The PIMCO All Asset, PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios pay advisory and supervisory and administrative fees directly to PIMCO at the annual rates stated above, based on the average daily net assets attributable in the aggregate to each Portfolio's Administrative Class shares. Each Portfolio also indirectly pays Underlying PIMCO Fund Fees.

PIMCO has contractually agreed, through May 1, 2023, for the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio, to waive its advisory fee to the extent that the Underlying PIMCO Fund Fees exceed 0.64% of the total assets invested in Underlying PIMCO Funds. This waiver will automatically renew for one-year terms unless PIMCO provides written notice to the Trust at least 30 days prior to the end of the then current term. In any month in which the investment advisory contract is in effect, PIMCO is entitled to reimbursement by each applicable Portfolio of the Asset Allocation Reimbursement Amount within thirty-six months of the time of waiver, provided that such amount paid to PIMCO will not: (1) together with any Underlying PIMCO Fund Fees exceed, for such month, the applicable 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); (2) exceed the total Asset Allocation Reimbursement Amount; or (3) include any amounts previously reimbursed to PIMCO.

PIMCO has contractually agreed, through May 1, 2023, to waive, first, the advisory fee and, second, to the extent necessary, the supervisory and administrative fee it receives from the PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio, respectively, in an amount equal to the Underlying PIMCO Fund Fees indirectly incurred by the Portfolio in connection with its investments in Underlying PIMCO Funds, up to a maximum waived amount that is equal to the Portfolio's aggregate advisory fee and supervisory and administrative fee. This waiver will automatically renew for one-year terms unless PIMCO provides written notice to the Trust at least 30 days prior to the end of the then current term.

PIMCO has contractually agreed, through May 1, 2023, to waive, first, the advisory fee and, second, to the extent necessary, the supervisory and administrative fee it receives from the PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio in an amount equal to the expenses attributable to the Management Fees of series of PIMCO Funds, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO ETF Trust indirectly incurred by the Portfolio in connection with its investments in series of PIMCO Funds, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO ETF Trust, up to a maximum waived amount that is equal to the Portfolio's aggregate advisory fee and supervisory and administrative fee. This waiver will automatically renew for one-year terms unless PIMCO provides written notice to the Trust at least 30 days prior to the end of the then current term.

Supervisory and administrative fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

Portfolio	Year Ended 12/31/21	Year Ended 12/31/20	Year Ended 12/31/19
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio	-	\$ 470	-
PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio	-	73	-
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio	291,132	123,406	104,934
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	-	204	-
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio	-	141	-
PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities Portfolio (Unhedged)	-	155	-
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	-	95	-
PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio	485,419	796,186	815,797
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio	74,820	84,554	87,533
PIMCO High Yield Portfolio	-	667	-
PIMCO Income Portfolio	9,440	8,757	7,281
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)	-	34	-
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	-	342	-
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio	-	305	-
PIMCO Low Duration Portfolio	-	1,138	-
PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	-	1,165	-
PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio	-	306	-
PIMCO Total Return Portfolio	-	4,187	-

Previously waived supervisory and administrative fees recouped during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

Portfolio	Year Ended 12/31/21	Year Ended 12/31/20	Year Ended 12/31/19
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio	-	\$ 470	-
PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio	-	73	-
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio	-	228	-
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	-	204	-
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio	-	141	-
PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities Portfolio (Unhedged)	-	155	-
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	-	95	-
PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio	-	547	-
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio	-	382	-
PIMCO High Yield Portfolio	-	667	-
PIMCO Income Portfolio	18,867	16,622	15,469

Portfolio	Year Ended 12/31/21	Year Ended 12/31/20	Year Ended 12/31/19
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)	-	34	-
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	-	342	-
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio	-	305	-
PIMCO Low Duration Portfolio	-	1,138	-
PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	-	1,165	-
PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio	-	306	-
PIMCO Total Return Portfolio	-	4,187	-

OTHER PIMCO INFORMATION

PIMCO may from time to time develop methodologies for compiling and calculating a benchmark index. PIMCO may license or sell its intellectual property rights in such methodologies to third parties who may use such methodologies to develop a benchmark index. Such third parties may pay to PIMCO a portion of the subscription or licensing fees the third party receives in connection with such indices. PIMCO may pay out of its own resources a fee to such third parties for certain data related to such indices. A Portfolio may use such an index as the Portfolio's primary or secondary benchmark index but would not bear any fees for such use.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Other Accounts Managed

The portfolio managers who are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolios also manage other registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles and other accounts, as indicated in the table below. The following table identifies, as of December 31, 2021, except as otherwise noted: (i) each portfolio manager of the Portfolios; (ii) the number of other registered investment companies, pooled investment vehicles and other accounts managed by the portfolio manager (exclusive of the Portfolios); and (iii) the total assets of such companies, vehicles and accounts, and the number and total assets of such other companies, vehicles and accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based on performance. The Portfolio(s) managed by each portfolio manager, including each Portfolio's total assets, are listed in the footnotes following the table.

	Total Number of Other Accounts	Total Assets of All Other Accounts (in \$millions)	Number of Other Accounts Paying a Performance Fee	Total Assets of Other Accounts Paying a Performance Fee (in \$millions)
Amit Agrawal¹				
Registered Investment Companies	4	\$ 14,089.04	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	9	\$ 18,646.10	0	\$ 0.00
Other Accounts	2	\$ 182.78	1	\$ 182.71
Joshua Anderson²				
Registered Investment Companies	6	\$163,205.01	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	13	\$ 16,935.85	2	\$1,746.33
Other Accounts	1	\$ 0.11	0	\$ 0.00
Yacov Arnopolin³				
Registered Investment Companies	4	\$ 5,121.88	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	16	\$ 49,900.50	0	\$ 0.00
Other Accounts	14	\$ 6,694.79	1	\$ 101.29
Robert Arnott⁴				
Registered Investment Companies	18	\$ 36,238.70	0	\$ 0
Pooled Investment Vehicles	10	\$ 3,560.62	1	\$ 159.77
Other Accounts	9	\$ 7,060.48	2	\$ 551.44
Andrew Balls⁵				
Registered Investment Companies	8	\$ 19,320.79	0	\$ 0.00

	<u>Total Number of Other Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets of All Other Accounts (in \$millions)</u>	<u>Number of Other Accounts Paying a Performance Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets of Other Accounts Paying a Performance Fee (in \$millions)</u>
Pooled Investment Vehicles	13	\$ 20,200.00	1	\$ 188.11
Other Accounts	24	\$ 23,849.22	4	\$ 1,866.98
Christopher Brightman ⁶				
Registered Investment Companies	18	\$ 36,238.70	0	\$ 0
Pooled Investment Vehicles	10	\$ 3,560.62	1	\$ 159.77
Other Accounts	9	\$ 7,060.48	2	\$ 551.44
Erin Browne ⁷				
Registered Investment Companies	11	\$ 2,580.97	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	12	\$ 4,585.16	0	\$ 0.00
Other Accounts	6	\$ 930.15	0	\$ 0.00
Nathan Chiaverini ⁸				
Registered Investment Companies	4	\$ 33,480.68	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00
Other Accounts	12	\$ 2,412.74	0	\$ 0.00
Michael Cudzil ⁹				
Registered Investment Companies	15	\$ 17,271.96	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	5	\$ 6,972.79	1	\$ 709.52
Other Accounts	62	\$ 23,669.29	6	\$ 2,552.30
Andrew DeWitt ¹⁰				
Registered Investment Companies	0	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	3	\$ 2,901.25	0	\$ 0.00
Other Accounts	0	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00
Pramol Dhawan ¹¹				
Registered Investment Companies	6	\$ 7,956.53	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	20	\$ 21,954.69	1	\$ 48.20
Other Accounts	12	\$ 7,521.21	1	\$ 2,546.29
Sachin Gupta ¹²				
Registered Investment Companies	9	\$ 19,486.25	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	22	\$ 14,849.46	3	\$ 673.87
Other Accounts	33	\$ 14,456.54	4	\$ 1,044.70
Daniel He ¹³				
Registered Investment Companies	18	\$ 28,015.22	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	2	\$ 679.70	1	\$ 439.84
Other Accounts	6	\$ 2,672.07	0	\$ 0.00
Daniel Ivascyn ¹⁴				
Registered Investment Companies	17	\$197,696.53	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	19	\$ 99,064.56	1	\$ 3.77
Other Accounts	7	\$ 2,301.69	1	\$ 284.75
Andrew Jessop ¹⁵				
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$ 10,958.62	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	12	\$ 9,779.43	1	\$ 209.20
Other Accounts	14	\$ 7,000.49	1	\$ 1,513.46
Mark Kiesel ¹⁶				
Registered Investment Companies	22	\$151,974.90	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	53	\$ 94,742.10	8	\$45,258.71
Other Accounts	94	\$ 73,646.32	5	\$ 3,226.55

	<u>Total Number of Other Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets of All Other Accounts (in \$Millions)</u>	<u>Number of Other Accounts Paying a Performance Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets of Other Accounts Paying a Performance Fee (in \$Millions)</u>
Scott Mather ¹⁷				
Registered Investment Companies	20	\$108,240.47	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	21	\$ 12,967.63	0	\$ 0.00
Other Accounts	88	\$ 44,877.49	7	\$ 5,350.31
Mohit Mittal ¹⁸				
Registered Investment Companies	30	\$128,953.17	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	21	\$ 37,548.33	2	\$ 2,929.19
Other Accounts	145	\$108,453.71	7	\$ 2,243.14
Alfred Murata ¹⁹				
Registered Investment Companies	19	\$199,435.84	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	17	\$ 47,329.83	1	\$ 3.77
Other Accounts	6	\$ 1,501.79	0	\$ 0.00
Lorenzo Pagani ²⁰				
Registered Investment Companies	7	\$ 18,223.37	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	37	\$ 32,977.90	11	\$11,682.98
Other Accounts	33	\$ 22,008.73	6	\$ 2,327.12
Sonali Pier ²¹				
Registered Investment Companies	6	\$ 21,493.13	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	16	\$ 7,215.53	0	\$ 0.00
Other Accounts	22	\$ 81,602.38	0	\$ 0.00
Graham Rennison ²²				
Registered Investment Companies	15	\$ 10,822.08	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	6	\$ 1,165.73	3	\$ 1,061.56
Other Accounts	0	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00
Steve Rodosky ²³				
Registered Investment Companies	21	\$ 42,814.48	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	8	\$ 2,680.45	2	\$ 1,670.75
Other Accounts	20	\$ 8,204.91	4	\$ 1,293.17
Javier Romo ²⁴				
Registered Investment Companies	2	\$ 4,606.99	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	19	\$ 3,228.84	0	\$ 0.00
Other Accounts	9	\$ 2,619.40	0	\$ 0.00
Jerome Schneider ²⁵				
Registered Investment Companies	19	\$ 83,385.48	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	8	\$ 20,959.94	0	\$ 0.00
Other Accounts	34	\$ 33,233.74	3	\$ 4,173.28
Marc Seidner ²⁶				
Registered Investment Companies	19	\$ 26,096.04	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	23	\$ 16,485.17	2	\$ 797.92
Other Accounts	33	\$ 17,765.57	11	\$ 9,659.90
Emmanuel Sharef ²⁷				
Registered Investment Companies	2	\$ 582.04	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	9	\$ 2,748.03	0	\$ 0.00
Other Accounts	0	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00
Greg Sharenow ²⁸				
Registered Investment Companies	3	\$ 12,997.01	0	\$ 0.00

	<u>Total Number of Other Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets of All Other Accounts (in \$millions)</u>	<u>Number of Other Accounts Paying a Performance Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets of Other Accounts Paying a Performance Fee (in \$millions)</u>
Pooled Investment Vehicles	10	\$ 6,428.42	0	\$ 0.00
Other Accounts	4	\$ 378.09	0	\$ 0.00
Brendon Shvetz ²⁹				
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$ 226.18	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00
Other Accounts	0	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00
Geraldine Sundstrom ³⁰				
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$ 385.76	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	8	\$16,087.69	1	\$5,041.53
Other Accounts	6	\$ 2,032.69	0	\$ 0.00
Paul-James White ³¹				
Registered Investment Companies	0	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00
Other Accounts	0	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00
Andrew Wittkop ³²				
Registered Investment Companies	6	\$40,910.55	0	\$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00
Other Accounts	19	\$ 6,529.57	0	\$ 0.00

¹ Mr. Agrawal co-manages the PIMCO High Yield Portfolio (\$715.4 million).

² Mr. Anderson co-manages the PIMCO Income Portfolio (\$560.8 million).

³ Mr. Arnopolin co-manages the PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio (\$243.1 million).

⁴ Mr. Arnott co-manages the following Portfolios: PIMCO All Asset Portfolio (\$353.8 million).

⁵ Mr. Balls co-manages the following Portfolios: PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities Portfolio (Unhedged) (\$135.9 million); PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio (\$129.4 million); PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (U.S. Dollar Hedged) (\$700.7 million); and PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged) (\$30.6 million).

⁶ Mr. Brightman co-manages the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio (\$353.8 million).

⁷ Ms. Browne co-manages the following Portfolios: PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio (\$226 million) and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio (\$439.6 million)

⁸ Mr. Chiaverini co-manages the PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio (\$505.2 million).

⁹ Mr. Cudzil co-manages the PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio (\$539.3 million).

¹⁰ Mr. DeWitt co-manages the PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio (\$471.8 million).

¹¹ Mr. Dhawan co-manages the PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio (\$243.1 million).

¹² Mr. Gupta co-manages the following Portfolios: PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities Portfolio (Unhedged) (\$135.9 million); PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio (\$129.4 million); PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (U.S. Dollar Hedged) (\$700.7 million); and PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged) (\$30.6 million).

¹³ Mr. He co-manages the PIMCO Real Return Portfolio (\$1,938.7 million).

¹⁴ Mr. Ivascyn co-manages the following Portfolios: PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio (\$505.2 million) and PIMCO Income Portfolio (\$560.8 million).

¹⁵ Mr. Jessop co-manages the PIMCO High Yield Portfolio (\$715.4 million).

¹⁶ Mr. Kiesel co-manages the PIMCO Total Return Portfolio (\$6,141.5 million).

¹⁷ Mr. Mather co-manages the following Portfolios: PIMCO Low Duration Portfolio (\$1,916.1 million) and PIMCO Total Return Portfolio (\$6,141.5 million).

- 18 Mr. Mittal co-manages the following Portfolios: PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio (\$67.4 million) and PIMCO
Total Return Portfolio (\$6,141.5 million).
- 19 Mr. Murata co-manages the PIMCO Income Portfolio (\$560.8 million).
- 20 Dr. Pagani co-manages the following Portfolios: PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities Portfolio (Unhedged)
(\$135.9 million); PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio (\$129.4 million); PIMCO International Bond
Portfolio (U.S. Dollar Hedged) (\$700.7 million); and PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)
(\$30.6 million).
- 21 Ms. Pier co-manages the PIMCO High Yield Portfolio (\$715.4 million).
- 22 Mr. Rennison co-manages the PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio (\$226 million).
- 23 Mr. Rodosky co-manages the PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio (\$471.8 million); PIMCO
Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio (\$539.3 million) and PIMCO Real Return Portfolio (\$1,938.7 million).
- 24 Mr. Romo co-manages the PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio (\$243.1 million).
- 25 Mr. Schneider manages the PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio (\$505.2 million) and co-manages the PIMCO Low
Duration Portfolio (\$1,916.1 million).
- 26 Mr. Seidner co-manages the PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio (\$67.4 million).
- 27 Dr. Sharef co-manages the following Portfolios: PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio (\$226 million) and
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio (\$439.6 million).
- 28 Mr. Sharenow co-manages the PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio (\$471.8 million).
- 29 Mr. Shvetz co-manages the PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio (\$226 million).
- 30 Ms. Sundstrom co-manages the PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio (\$439.6 million).
- 31 Mr. White co-manages the PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio (\$226 million).
- 32 Mr. Wittkop co-manages the PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio (\$505.2 million).

Conflicts of Interest

From time to time, potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise between a portfolio manager's management of the investments of the Portfolio, on the one hand, and the management of other accounts, on the other. Potential and actual conflicts of interest may also arise as a result of PIMCO's other business activities and PIMCO's possession of material non-public information ("MNPI") about an issuer. Other accounts managed by a portfolio manager might have similar investment objectives or strategies as the Portfolios, track the same index the Portfolio tracks or otherwise hold, purchase, or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the Portfolios. The other accounts might also have different investment objectives or strategies than the Portfolios. Potential and actual conflicts of interest may also arise as a result of PIMCO serving as investment adviser to accounts that invest in the Portfolios. In this case, such conflicts of interest could in theory give rise to incentives for PIMCO to, among other things, vote proxies or redeem shares of the Portfolio in a manner beneficial to the investing account but detrimental to the Portfolio. Conversely, PIMCO's duties to the Portfolios, as well as regulatory or other limitations applicable to the Portfolios, may affect the courses of action available to PIMCO-advised accounts (including certain Portfolios) that invest in the Portfolios in a manner that is detrimental to such investing accounts. In addition, regulatory restrictions, actual or potential conflicts of interest or other considerations may cause PIMCO to restrict or prohibit participation in certain investments.

Because PIMCO is affiliated with Allianz SE, a large multi-national financial institution (together with its affiliates, "Allianz"), conflicts similar to those described below may occur between the Portfolios or other accounts managed by PIMCO and PIMCO's affiliates or accounts managed by those affiliates. Those affiliates (or their clients), which generally operate autonomously from PIMCO, may take actions that are adverse to the Portfolios or other accounts managed by PIMCO. In many cases, PIMCO will not be in a position to mitigate those actions or address those conflicts, which could adversely affect the performance of the Portfolios or other accounts managed by PIMCO (each, a "Client," and collectively, the "Clients"). In addition, because certain Clients are affiliates of PIMCO or have investors who are affiliates or employees of PIMCO, PIMCO may have incentives to resolve conflicts of interest in favor of these Clients over other Clients.

Knowledge and Timing of Portfolio Trades. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of a portfolio manager's day-to-day management of the Portfolio. Because of their positions with the Portfolios, the portfolio managers know the size, timing and possible market impact of the Portfolio's trades. It is theoretically possible that the portfolio managers could use this information to the advantage of other accounts they manage and to the possible detriment of the Portfolio.

Cross Trades. A potential conflict of interest may arise in instances where the Portfolio buys an instrument from a Client or sells an instrument to a Client (each, a "cross trade"). Such conflicts of interest may arise, among other reasons, as a result of PIMCO representing the interests of both the buying party and the selling party in the cross trade or because the price at which the instrument is bought or sold through a cross trade may not be as favorable as the price that might have been obtained had the trade been executed in the open market. PIMCO effects cross trades when appropriate pursuant to procedures adopted under applicable rules and SEC guidance. Among other things, such procedures require that the cross trade is consistent with the respective investment policies and investment restrictions of both parties and is in the best interests of both the buying and selling accounts.

Investment Opportunities. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of a portfolio manager's management of a number of accounts with varying investment guidelines. Often, an investment opportunity may be suitable for one or more Clients, but may not be available in sufficient quantities for all accounts to participate fully. In addition, regulatory issues applicable to PIMCO or one or more Portfolios or other accounts may result in certain Portfolios not receiving securities that may otherwise be appropriate for them. Similarly, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by the Portfolio and another Client. PIMCO has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis over time.

PIMCO seeks to allocate orders across eligible Client accounts with similar investment guidelines and investment styles fairly and equitably, taking into consideration relevant factors including, among others, applicable investment restrictions and guidelines, regulatory requirements, risk tolerances and available cash. As part of PIMCO's trade allocation process, portions of new fixed income investment opportunities are distributed among Client account categories where the relevant portfolio managers seek to participate in the investment. Those portions are then further allocated among the Client accounts within such categories pursuant to PIMCO's trade allocation policy. Portfolio managers managing quantitative strategies and specialized accounts, such as those focused on international securities, mortgage-backed securities, bank loans, or other specialized asset classes, will likely receive an increased distribution of new fixed income investment opportunities where the investment involves a quantitative strategy or specialized asset class that matches the investment objective or focus of the Client account category.

Any particular allocation decision among Client accounts may be more or less advantageous to any one Client or group of Clients, and certain allocations will, to the extent consistent with PIMCO's fiduciary obligations, deviate from a pro rata basis among Clients in order to address for example, differences in legal, tax, regulatory, risk management, concentration, exposure, Client guideline limitations and/or mandate or strategy considerations for the relevant Clients. PIMCO may determine that an investment opportunity or particular purchases or sales are appropriate for one or more Clients, but not appropriate for other Clients, or are appropriate or suitable for, or available to, Clients but in different sizes, terms, or timing than is appropriate or suitable for other Clients. For example, some Clients have higher risk tolerances than other Clients, such as private funds, which, in turn, allows PIMCO to allocate a wider variety and/or greater percentage of certain types of investments (which may or may not outperform other types of investments) to such Clients. Those Clients receiving an increased allocation as a result of the effect of their respective risk tolerance may be Clients that pay higher investment management fees or that pay incentive fees. In addition, certain Client account categories focusing on certain types of investments or asset classes will be given priority in new issue distribution and allocation with respect to the investments or asset classes that are the focus of their investment mandate. Legal, contractual, or regulatory issues and/or related expenses applicable to PIMCO or one or more Clients may result in certain Clients not receiving securities that may otherwise be appropriate for them or may result in PIMCO selling securities out of Client accounts even if it might otherwise be beneficial to continue to hold them. Additional factors that are taken into account in the distribution and allocation of investment opportunities to Client accounts include, without limitation: ability to utilize leverage and risk tolerance of the Client account; the amount of discretion and trade authority given to PIMCO by the Client; availability of other similar investment opportunities; the Client account's investment horizon and objectives; hedging, cash and liquidity needs of the portfolio; minimum increments and lot sizes; and underlying benchmark factors. Given all of the foregoing factors, the amount, timing, structuring, or terms of an investment by a Client, including the Portfolio, may differ from, and performance may be lower than, investments and performance of other Clients, including those that may provide greater fees or other

compensation (including performance-based fees or allocations) to PIMCO. PIMCO has also adopted additional procedures to complement the general trade allocation policy that are designed to address potential conflicts of interest due to the side-by-side management of the Portfolios and certain pooled investment vehicles, including investment opportunity allocation issues.

From time to time, PIMCO may take an investment position or action for one or more Clients that may be different from, or inconsistent with, an action or position taken for one or more other Clients having similar or differing investment objectives. These positions and actions may adversely impact, or in some instances may benefit, one or more affected Clients (including Clients that are PIMCO affiliates) in which PIMCO has an interest, or which pays PIMCO higher fees or a performance fee. For example, a Client may buy a security and another Client may establish a short position in that same security. The subsequent short sale may result in a decrease in the price of the security that the other Client holds. Similarly, transactions or investments by one or more Clients may have the effect of diluting or otherwise disadvantaging the values, prices or investment strategies of another Client.

When PIMCO implements for one Client a portfolio decision or strategy ahead of, or contemporaneously with, similar portfolio decisions or strategies of another Client, market impact, liquidity constraints or other factors could result in one or more Clients receiving less favorable trading results, the costs of implementing such portfolio decisions or strategies could be increased or such Clients could otherwise be disadvantaged. On the other hand, potential conflicts may also arise because portfolio decisions regarding a Client may benefit other Clients. For example, the sale of a long position or establishment of a short position for a Client may decrease the price of the same security sold short by (and therefore benefit) other Clients, and the purchase of a security or covering of a short position in a security for a Client may increase the price of the same security held by (and therefore benefit) other Clients.

Under certain circumstances, a Client may invest in a transaction in which one or more other Clients are expected to participate, or already have made or will seek to make, an investment. In addition, to the extent permitted by applicable law, a Client may also engage in investment transactions that may result in other Clients being relieved of obligations, or that may cause other Clients to divest certain investments (e.g., a Client may make a loan to, or directly or indirectly acquire securities or indebtedness of, a company that uses the proceeds to refinance or reorganize its capital structure, which could result in repayment of debt held by another Client). Such Clients (or groups of Clients) may have conflicting interests and objectives in connection with such investments, including with respect to views on the operations or activities of the issuer involved, the targeted returns from the investment and the timeframe for, and method of, exiting the investment. When making such investments, PIMCO may do so in a way that favors one Client over another Client, even if both Clients are investing in the same security at the same time. Certain Clients may invest on a “parallel” basis (*i.e.*, proportionately in all transactions at substantially the same time and on substantially the same terms and conditions). In addition, other accounts may expect to invest in many of the same types of investments as another account. However, there may be investments in which one or more of such accounts does not invest (or invests on different terms or on a non-pro rata basis) due to factors such as legal, tax, regulatory, business, contractual or other similar considerations or due to the provisions of a Client’s governing documents. Decisions as to the allocation of investment opportunities among such Clients present numerous conflicts of interest, which may not be resolved in a manner that is favorable to a Client’s interests. To the extent an investment is not allocated pro rata among such entities, a Client could incur a disproportionate amount of income or loss related to such investment relative to such other Client.

In addition, Clients may invest alongside one another in the same underlying investments or otherwise pursuant to a substantially similar investment strategy as one or more other Clients. In such cases, certain Clients may have preferential liquidity and information rights relative to other Clients holding the same investments, with the result that such Clients will be able to withdraw/redeem their interests in underlying investments in priority to Clients who may have more limited access to information or more restrictive withdrawal/redemption rights. Clients with more limited information rights or more restrictive liquidity may therefore be adversely affected in the event of a downturn in the markets.

Further, potential conflicts may be inherent in PIMCO’s use of multiple strategies. For example, conflicts will arise in cases where different Clients invest in different parts of an issuer’s capital structure, including circumstances in which one or more Clients may own private securities or obligations of an issuer and other Clients may own or seek to acquire private securities of the same issuer. For example, a Client may acquire a loan, loan participation or a loan

assignment of a particular borrower in which one or more other Clients have an equity investment, or may invest in senior debt obligations of an issuer for one Client and junior debt obligations or equity of the same issuer for another Client.

PIMCO may also, for example, direct a Client to invest in a tranche of a structured finance vehicle, such as a CLO or CDO, where PIMCO is also, at the same or different time, directing another Client to make investments in a different tranche of the same vehicle, which tranche's interests may be adverse to other tranches. PIMCO may also cause a Client to purchase from, or sell assets to, an entity, such as a structured finance vehicle, in which other Clients may have an interest, potentially in a manner that will have an adverse effect on the other Clients. There may also be conflicts where, for example, a Client holds certain debt or equity securities of an issuer, and that same issuer has issued other debt, equity or other instruments that are owned by other Clients or by an entity, such as a structured finance vehicle, in which other Clients have an interest.

In each of the situations described above, PIMCO may take actions with respect to the assets held by one Client that are adverse to the other Clients, for example, by foreclosing on loans, by putting an issuer into default, or by exercising rights to purchase or sell to an issuer, causing an issuer to take actions adverse to certain classes of securities, or otherwise. In negotiating the terms and conditions of any such investments, or any subsequent amendments or waivers or taking any other actions, PIMCO may find that the interests of a Client and the interests of one or more other Clients could conflict. In these situations, decisions over items such as whether to make the investment or take an action, proxy voting, corporate reorganization, how to exit an investment, or bankruptcy or similar matters (including, for example, whether to trigger an event of default or the terms of any workout) may result in conflicts of interest. Similarly, if an issuer in which a Client and one or more other Clients directly or indirectly hold different classes of securities (or other assets, instruments or obligations issued by such issuer or underlying investments of such issuer) encounters financial problems, decisions over the terms of any workout will raise conflicts of interests (including, for example, conflicts over proposed waivers and amendments to debt covenants). For example, a debt holder may be better served by a liquidation of the issuer in which it may be paid in full, whereas an equity or junior bond holder might prefer a reorganization that holds the potential to create value for the equity holders. In some cases PIMCO may refrain from taking certain actions or making certain investments on behalf of Clients in order to avoid or mitigate certain conflicts of interest or to prevent adverse regulatory or other effects on PIMCO, or may sell investments for certain Clients (in each case potentially disadvantaging the Clients on whose behalf the actions are not taken, investments not made, or investments sold). In other cases, PIMCO may not refrain from taking actions or making investments on behalf of certain Clients that have the potential to disadvantage other Clients. In addition, PIMCO may take actions or refrain from taking actions in order to mitigate legal risks to PIMCO or its affiliates or its Clients even if disadvantageous to a Client's account. Moreover, a Client may invest in a transaction in which one or more other Clients are expected to participate, or already have made or will seek to make, an investment.

Additionally, certain conflicts may exist with respect to portfolio managers who make investment decisions on behalf of several different types of Clients. Such portfolio managers may have an incentive to allocate trades, time or resources to certain Clients, including those Clients who pay higher investment management fees or that pay incentive fees or allocations, over other Clients. These conflicts may be heightened with respect to portfolio managers who are eligible to receive a performance allocation under certain circumstances as part of their compensation.

From time to time, PIMCO personnel may come into possession of MNPI which, if disclosed, might affect an investor's decision to buy, sell or hold a security. Should a PIMCO employee come into possession of MNPI with respect to an issuer, he or she generally will be prohibited from communicating such information to, or using such information for the benefit of, Clients, which could limit the ability of Clients to buy, sell or hold certain investments, thereby limiting the investment opportunities or exit strategies available to Clients. In addition, holdings in the securities or other instruments of an issuer by PIMCO or its affiliates may affect the ability of a Client to make certain acquisitions of or enter into certain transactions with such issuer. PIMCO has no obligation or responsibility to disclose such information to, or use such information for the benefit of, any person (including Clients).

PIMCO maintains one or more restricted lists of companies whose securities are subject to certain trading prohibitions due to PIMCO's business activities. PIMCO may restrict trading in an issuer's securities if the issuer is on a restricted list or if PIMCO has MNPI about that issuer. In some situations, PIMCO may restrict Clients from trading in a particular issuer's securities in order to allow PIMCO to receive MNPI on behalf of other Clients. A Client may be unable to buy or sell certain securities until the restriction is lifted, which could disadvantage the Client. PIMCO may also be restricted from making (or divesting of) investments in respect of some Clients but not others. In some cases

PIMCO may not initiate or recommend certain types of transactions, or may otherwise restrict or limit its advice relating to certain securities if a security is restricted due to MNPI or if PIMCO is seeking to limit receipt of MNPI.

PIMCO may conduct litigation or engage in other legal actions on behalf of one or more Clients. In such cases, Clients may be required to bear certain fees, costs, expenses and liabilities associated with the litigation. Other Clients that are or were investors in, or otherwise involved with, the subject investments may or may not (depending on the circumstances) be parties to such litigation actions, with the result that certain Clients may participate in litigation actions in which not all Clients with similar investments may participate, and such non-participating Clients may benefit from the results of such litigation actions without bearing or otherwise being subject to the associated fees, costs, expenses and liabilities. PIMCO, for example, typically does not pursue legal claims on behalf of its separate accounts. Furthermore, in certain situations, litigation or other legal actions pursued by PIMCO on behalf of a Client may be brought against or be otherwise adverse to a portfolio company or other investment held by a Client.

The foregoing is not a complete list of conflicts to which PIMCO or Clients may be subject. PIMCO seeks to review conflicts on a case-by-case basis as they arise. Any review will take into consideration the interests of the relevant Clients, the circumstances giving rise to the conflict, applicable PIMCO policies and procedures, and applicable laws. Clients (and investors in the Portfolio) should be aware that conflicts will not necessarily be resolved in favor of their interests and may in fact be resolved in a manner adverse to their interests. PIMCO will attempt to resolve such matters fairly, but even so, matters may be resolved in favor of other Clients which pay PIMCO higher fees or performance fees or in which PIMCO or its affiliates have a significant proprietary interest. There can be no assurance that any actual or potential conflicts of interest will not result in a particular Client or group of Clients receiving less favorable investment terms in or returns from certain investments than if such conflicts of interest did not exist.

Conflicts like those described above may also occur between Clients, on the one hand, and PIMCO or its affiliates, on the other. These conflicts will not always be resolved in favor of the Client. In addition, because PIMCO is affiliated with Allianz, a large multi-national financial institution, conflicts similar to those described above may occur between clients of PIMCO and PIMCO's affiliates or accounts managed by those affiliates. Those affiliates (or their clients), which generally operate autonomously from PIMCO, may take actions that are adverse to PIMCO's Clients. In many cases PIMCO will have limited or no ability to mitigate those actions or address those conflicts, which could adversely affect Client performance. In addition, certain regulatory or internal restrictions may prohibit PIMCO from using certain brokers or investing in certain companies (even if such companies are not affiliated with Allianz) because of the applicability of certain laws and regulations or internal Allianz policies applicable to PIMCO, Allianz SE or their affiliates. An account's willingness to negotiate terms or take actions with respect to an investment may also be, directly or indirectly, constrained or otherwise impacted to the extent Allianz SE, PIMCO, and/or their affiliates, directors, partners, managers, members, officers or personnel are also invested therein or otherwise have a connection to the subject investment (e.g., serving as a trustee or board member thereof).

Certain service providers to the Portfolios are expected to be owned by or otherwise related to or affiliated with a Client, and in certain cases, such service providers are expected to be, or are owned by, employed by, or otherwise related to, PIMCO, Allianz SE, their affiliates and/or their respective employees, consultants and other personnel. PIMCO may, in its sole discretion, determine to provide, or engage or recommend an affiliate of PIMCO to provide, certain services to the Portfolios, instead of engaging or recommending one or more third parties to provide such services. Subject to the governance requirements of a particular Portfolio and applicable law, PIMCO or its affiliates, as applicable, will receive compensation in connection with the provision of such services. As a result, PIMCO faces a conflict of interest when selecting or recommending service providers for the Portfolios. Fees paid to an affiliated service provider will be determined in PIMCO's commercially reasonable discretion, taking into account the relevant facts and circumstances, and consistent with PIMCO's responsibilities. Although PIMCO has adopted various policies and procedures intended to mitigate or otherwise manage conflicts of interest with respect to affiliated service providers, there can be no guarantee that such policies and procedures (which may be modified or terminated at any time in PIMCO's sole discretion) will be successful.

Performance Fees. A portfolio manager may advise certain accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based entirely or partially on performance. Performance fee arrangements may create a conflict of interest for the portfolio manager in that the portfolio manager may have an incentive to allocate the investment opportunities that he or she believes might be the most profitable to such other accounts instead of allocating them to the Portfolio. PIMCO

has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities between the Portfolios and such other accounts on a fair and equitable basis over time.

PIMCO All Asset Portfolio. Because the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio invests substantially all of its assets in the Underlying PIMCO Funds, Research Affiliates believes that the potential conflicts of interest discussed above are mitigated. However, if the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio invests in any of the PIMCO RAE Fundamental Advantage PLUS Fund, PIMCO RAE PLUS EMG Fund, PIMCO RAE PLUS Fund, PIMCO RAE PLUS International Fund, PIMCO RAE PLUS Small Fund or PIMCO RAE Worldwide Long/Short PLUS Fund, each a series of PIMCO Funds, or PIMCO Dividend and Income Fund, PIMCO RAE Emerging Markets Fund, PIMCO RAE International Fund, PIMCO RAE US Fund or PIMCO RAE US Small Fund, each a series of PIMCO Equity Series, Research Affiliates will, subject to applicable law, waive any fee to which it would be entitled under any sub-advisory agreement with any such Fund with respect to the assets of the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio invested in such Fund. Accordingly, PIMCO and Research Affiliates believes that the potential conflicts of interest discussed above also are mitigated.

Portfolio Manager Compensation

PIMCO's approach to compensation seeks to provide professionals with a Total Compensation Plan and process that is driven by PIMCO's mission and values. Key Principles on Compensation Philosophy include:

- PIMCO's pay practices are designed to attract and retain high performers;
- PIMCO's pay philosophy embraces a corporate culture of rewarding strong performance, a strong work ethic, and meritocracy;
- PIMCO's goal is to ensure key professionals are aligned to PIMCO's long-term success through equity participation; and
- PIMCO's "Discern and Differentiate" discipline guides total compensation levels.

The Total Compensation Plan consists of three components. The compensation program for portfolio managers is designed to align with clients' interests, emphasizing each portfolio manager's ability to generate long-term investment success for PIMCO's clients. A portfolio manager's compensation is not based solely on the performance of any Portfolio or any other account managed by that portfolio manager:

Base Salary Base salary is determined based on core job responsibilities, positions/levels and market factors. Base salary levels are reviewed annually, when there is a significant change in job responsibilities or position, or a significant change in market levels.

Performance Bonus Performance bonuses are designed to reward risk-adjusted performance and contributions to PIMCO's broader investment process. The compensation process is not formulaic and the following non-exhaustive list of qualitative and quantitative criteria are considered when determining the total compensation for portfolio managers:

Performance measured over a variety of longer- and shorter-term periods, including 5-year, 4-year, 3-year, 2-year and 1-year dollar-weighted and account-weighted, pre-tax total and risk-adjusted investment performance as judged against the applicable benchmarks (which may include internal investment performance-related benchmarks) for each account managed by a portfolio manager (including the Portfolios) and relative to applicable industry peer groups; greatest emphasis is placed on 5-year and 3-year performance, followed by 1-year performance;

- Consistency of investment performance across portfolios of similar mandate and guidelines, rewarding low dispersion and consistency of outperformance;
- Appropriate risk positioning and risk management mindset which includes consistency with PIMCO's investment philosophy, the Investment Committee's positioning guidance, absence of defaults, and appropriate alignment with client objectives;
- Contributions to mentoring, coaching and/or supervising members of team;
- Collaboration, idea generation, and contribution of investment ideas in the context of PIMCO's investment process, Investment Committee meetings, and day-to-day management of portfolios;

- With much lesser importance than the aforementioned factors: amount and nature of assets managed by the portfolio manager, contributions to asset retention, and client satisfaction.

PIMCO's partnership culture further rewards strong long term risk adjusted returns with promotion decisions almost entirely tied to long term contributions to the investment process. 10-year performance can also be considered, though not explicitly, as part of the compensation process.

Deferred Compensation Deferred compensation is awarded to key professionals under the Long Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP"). Employees who reach a total compensation threshold are delivered their annual compensation in a mix of cash and/or deferred compensation. PIMCO incorporates a progressive allocation of deferred compensation as a percentage of total compensation, which is in line with market practices.

The LTIP provides participants with deferred cash awards that appreciate or depreciate based on PIMCO's operating earnings over a rolling three-year period. The plan provides a link between longer term company performance and participant pay, further motivating participants to make a long-term commitment to PIMCO's success.

Prior to March 2020, M Options were awarded to key professionals. The M Unit program provided mid-to-senior level employees with the potential to acquire an equity stake in PIMCO over their careers to better align employee incentives with the Firm's long-term results. Options awarded under the program vest over a number of years and may be converted into non-voting PIMCO equity which shares in the profit distributions of the Firm.

Eligibility to participate in the LTIP is contingent upon continued employment at PIMCO and all other applicable eligibility requirements.

Profit Sharing Plan. Portfolio managers who are Managing Directors of PIMCO receive compensation from a non-qualified profit sharing plan consisting of a portion of PIMCO's net profits. Portfolio managers who are Managing Directors receive an amount determined by the Compensation Committee, based upon an individual's overall contribution to the firm.

Research Affiliates. Robert D. Arnott along with his family members are the majority owner of Research Affiliates Global Holdings, LLC the sole member of Research Affiliates. Mr. Arnott receives a fixed base salary from Research Affiliates and periodic capital distributions from Research Affiliates Global Holdings. Capital distributions are not fixed, rather they are dependent upon profits generated by Research Affiliates. Mr. Arnott's compensation as manager is not dependent on the performance of the Portfolios.

The following table provides a list of the benchmarks for each Portfolio:

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Benchmark Index</u>
PIMCO All Asset	Bloomberg U.S. TIPS: 1-10 Year Index Consumer Price Index + 500 Basis points
PIMCO Balanced Allocation	35% S&P 500 Index/25% MSCI EAFE Index/40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy	Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return
PIMCO Dynamic Bond	3 Month USD LIBOR Index
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond	JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global
PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities (Unhedged)	Bloomberg Global Aggregate (USD Unhedged) Index
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged)	Bloomberg Global Aggregate (USD Hedged) Index
PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation	60% MSCI World Index/40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation	60% MSCI World Index/40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Benchmark Index</u>
PIMCO High Yield	ICE BofAML Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield, BB-B Rated, Constrained Index
PIMCO Income Portfolio	Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index
PIMCO International Bond (Unhedged)	Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex-USD (USD Unhedged) Index
PIMCO International Bond (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex-USD (USD Hedged) Index
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government	Bloomberg Long-Term Treasury Index
PIMCO Low Duration	ICE BofAML 1-3 Year U.S. Treasury Index
PIMCO Real Return	Bloomberg U.S. TIPS Index
PIMCO Short-Term	FTSE 3-Month Treasury Bill Index
PIMCO Total Return	Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index

Securities Ownership

To the best of the Trust's knowledge, the table below shows the dollar range of shares of the Portfolios beneficially owned as of December 31, 2021, except as otherwise noted, by each portfolio manager of the Portfolios.

<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Portfolios Managed by Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Shares Owned</u>
Agrawal	PIMCO High Yield	None
Anderson	PIMCO Income	None
Arnopolin	PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond	None
Arnott	PIMCO All Asset	Over \$1,000,000
Balls	PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities (Unhedged)	None
	PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged)	None
	PIMCO International Bond (Unhedged)	None
	PIMCO International Bond (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	None
Brightman	PIMCO All Asset	None
Browne	PIMCO Balanced Allocation	None
	PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation	None
Chiaverini	PIMCO Short-Term	None
Cudzil	PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government	None
DeWitt	PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy	None
Dhawan	PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond	None
Gupta	PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities (Unhedged)	None
	PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged)	None
	PIMCO International Bond (Unhedged)	None
	PIMCO International Bond (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	None

Portfolio Manager	Portfolios Managed by Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Shares Owned
He	PIMCO Real Return	None
Ivascyn	PIMCO Dynamic Bond	None
	PIMCO Income	None
Jessop	PIMCO High Yield	None
Kiesel	PIMCO Total Return	None
Mather	PIMCO Low Duration	None
	PIMCO Total Return	None
Mittal	PIMCO Dynamic Bond	None
	PIMCO Total Return	None
Murata	PIMCO Income	None
Pagani	PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities (Unhedged)	None
	PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged)	None
	PIMCO International Bond (Unhedged)	None
	PIMCO International Bond (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	None
Pier	PIMCO High Yield	None
Rennison	PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation	None
Rodosky	PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy	None
	PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government	None
	PIMCO Real Return	None
Romo	PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond	None
Schneider	PIMCO Low Duration	None
	PIMCO Short-Term	None
Seidner	PIMCO Dynamic Bond	None
Sharef	PIMCO Balanced Allocation	None
	PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation	None
Sharenow	PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy	None
Shvetz	PIMCO Balanced Allocation	None
Sundstrom	PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation	None
White	PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation	None
Wittkop	PIMCO Short-Term	None

DISTRIBUTION OF TRUST SHARES

Distributor

PIMCO Investments LLC (the “Distributor”) serves as the principal underwriter in the continuous public offering of each class of the Trust’s shares pursuant to a distribution contract (“Distribution Contract”) with the Trust, which is subject to annual approval by the Board of Trustees. The Distributor is a wholly-owned subsidiary of PIMCO and an indirect subsidiary of Allianz Asset Management. As noted in further detail below, under a separate marketing services agreement between PIMCO and the Distributor, PIMCO compensates the Distributor for providing various marketing services for the Portfolios. Furthermore, representatives of the Distributor (“Account Managers and Associates”) may also be employees or associated persons of PIMCO. Because of these affiliations with PIMCO, the interests of the Distributor may conflict with the interests of Portfolio investors.

As noted above, PIMCO pays the Distributor a fee for marketing and related services pursuant to a Marketing Services Agreement between PIMCO and the Distributor. These payments are made to the Distributor from PIMCO’s profits and are in addition to the revenue the Distributor earns under its Distribution Contract with the Trust. The fee is payable on a monthly basis at a current annual rate of 0.20 percent of gross fund sales in the month (“gross fund sales” includes the aggregate gross dollar value of sales of all share classes of the series of the Trust and certain other PIMCO-managed funds during the applicable month, with certain exclusions. In addition, pursuant to the Marketing Services Agreement, PIMCO pays the Distributor a fee at the annual rate of 0.10 percent of the average daily net asset value of the shares of the Trust and certain other PIMCO-managed funds.

The Distributor, located at 1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10019, is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC and is a member of FINRA. All account inquiries should be mailed to the Trust’s Transfer Agent, and should not be mailed to the Distributor.

The Distribution Contract will continue in effect with respect to each Portfolio and each class of shares thereof for successive one-year periods, provided that each such continuance is specifically approved: (i) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust (as defined in the 1940 Act) and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Distribution Contract, the Supervision and Administration Agreement or the Distribution and Servicing Plans described below; and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the entire Board of Trustees cast in person at a meeting called for that purpose. If the Distribution Contract is terminated (or not renewed) with respect to one or more Portfolios or classes thereof, it may continue in effect with respect to any class of any Portfolio as to which it has not been terminated (or has been renewed).

Account Managers’ and Associates’ Compensation

Compensation for the Account Managers and Associates discussed in this section has four main components: base pay, an annual bonus, commissions, and certain special bonuses.

Base Pay. All Account Managers and Associates receive some amount of base pay — a predetermined and fixed annual salary paid in semi-monthly installments. From time to time, the Distributor reviews the minimum base salary to confirm it is consistent with a reasonable wage and that there is an appropriate ratio between base salary and the other three compensation components.

Annual Bonus. Account Managers and Associates are eligible to receive an annual bonus. The annual bonus is determined through numerous factors, including a manager’s assessment that takes into consideration the Account Manager’s or Associate’s job and sales performance, both in absolute terms and relative to other Account Managers and Associates, as applicable, as well as PIMCO’s and the Distributor’s performance. The Distributor may use various metrics to assess or compare the job performance of Account Managers and Associates. Such metrics generally are indicative of the Account Manager’s or Associate’s success in the areas of, among others, financial professional satisfaction and the Account Manager’s or Associate’s product knowledge, responsiveness, and effectiveness. Annual bonuses may form a significant part of an Account Manager’s or Associate’s overall compensation. Additional information regarding annual bonuses is included under “Potential Conflicts of Interest” below.

Commissions. Account Managers and Associates are eligible to receive commissions for the sale of certain products, including mutual funds, closed-end funds (including interval funds), and retail separately managed accounts (i.e., wrap accounts). Account Managers and Associates do not receive higher commissions for selling fund classes with distribution fees, for sales at approved firms. Additionally, Account Managers and Associates receive the same commission for products eligible for commissions utilizing the same investment strategy (i.e., Total Return, Short Term, etc., other than certain Trust and PESVIT sales). Account Managers and Associates employed by the Distributor are eligible to receive compensation, ascending by product type, with respect to sales of the following: Short Term Strategies, Trust and PESVIT Portfolios sold through Allianz Life variable insurance products, Total Return Strategies, Select Strategies, and Select Focus Strategies (each as defined, from time to time, by the Distributor). Account Managers and Associates may receive commissions from the sale of other products, including closed-end funds, whose commission rates may be higher than those product types noted above. The Distributor reserves the right to determine the amount of commissions payable to Account Managers and Associates in its sole discretion.

Other Compensation. From time to time Account Managers and Associates may receive special bonuses or other rewards in connection with the Distributor's incentive programs that reward certain performance-related items such as increased awareness of a particular class of products, certain job performance metrics, certain territory coverage related circumstances, or excellent sales performance. Additionally, the Distributor may provide discretionary compensation for certain product sales, such as exchange-traded funds, not otherwise included in the Account Managers' and Associates' compensation plan.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

As described above, Account Managers and Associates are eligible to receive compensation, in addition to their base pay, which could represent a significant portion of an Account Manager's and Associate's compensation. A factor that is evaluated in determining such compensation is the Account Manager's or Associate's success in marketing and selling products distributed by the Distributor. Account Managers and Associates may have a financial incentive to offer certain types of products to you, and the offering of such products may be considered, among other factors, in the assessment of an Account Manager's or Associate's performance.

As described above, Account Managers and Associates who offer certain products may receive compensation as a direct or indirect result of your selection of those products, which could represent a significant portion of an Account Manager's or Associate's compensation, and in certain circumstances an Account Manager's or Associate's compensation could be reduced if you subsequently redeem such products. This compensation may be more than what the Account Manager or Associate would receive if you had selected other products. Therefore, Account Managers and Associates may have a financial incentive to offer certain products. For example, Select Focus Strategies offers a higher commission rate than Select Strategies, which offers a higher commission rate than Total Return Strategies, and so on, as noted above. Under policies applicable to all Account Managers and Associates, no Account Manager or Associate is permitted to promote, recommend, or solicit the sale of one product over another solely because that product will provide higher revenue or compensation to the Account Manager or Associate, the Distributor or PIMCO. Please review all product materials and disclosures before selecting an investment product.

Multi-Class Plan

The Trust may offer up to four classes of shares: the Institutional Class, the Administrative Class, the Advisor Class and Class M. The Trust has adopted a Multi-Class Plan pursuant to Rule 18f-3 under the 1940 Act. Under the Multi-Class Plan, shares of each class of each Portfolio represent an equal pro rata interest in such Portfolio and, generally, have identical voting, dividend, liquidation, and other rights, preferences, powers, restrictions, limitations, qualifications and terms and conditions, except that: (a) each class has a different designation/name; (b) each class of shares bears any class-specific expenses allocated to it; and (c) each class has exclusive voting rights on any matter submitted to shareholders that relates solely to its distribution or service arrangements, and each class has separate voting rights on any matter submitted to shareholders in which the interests of one class differ from the interests of any other class.

Each class of shares bears any class specific expenses allocated to such class, such as expenses related to the distribution and/or shareholder servicing of such class. In addition, each class may, at the Board of Trustees' discretion, also pay a different share of other expenses, not including advisory or custodial fees or other expenses related to the management of the Trust's assets, if these expenses are actually incurred in a different amount by that class, or if the

class receives services of a different kind or to a different degree than the other classes. All other expenses are allocated to each class on the basis of the net asset value of that class in relation to the net asset value of the particular Portfolio. In addition, each class may have a different sales charge structure, and different exchange and conversion features.

Administrative Services Plan for Administrative Class Shares

The Trust has adopted an Administrative Services Plan with respect to the Administrative Class shares of each Portfolio pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the “Administrative Plan”).

Under the terms of the Administrative Plan, the Trust is permitted to compensate, out of the assets attributable to the Administrative Class shares of each Portfolio, the Distributor for providing or procuring through financial intermediaries administrative, recordkeeping and investor services for Administrative Class shareholders of the Portfolios. The fee payable pursuant to the Plan may be used by the Distributor to provide or procure services including, among other things: receiving, aggregating and processing shareholder orders; furnishing shareholder sub-accounting; providing and maintaining pre-authorized investment plans; communicating periodically with shareholders; acting as the sole shareholder of record and nominee for shareholders; maintaining accounting records for shareholders; answering questions and handling correspondence from shareholders about their accounts; and performing similar account administrative services. The following lists the maximum annual rates at which the servicing fees may be paid under the Administrative Plan (calculated as a percentage of each Portfolio’s average daily net assets attributable to Administrative Class shares):

Administrative Class	Servicing Fee
All Portfolios	0.15%

Prior to April 1, 2012, the Trust had adopted a Services Plan for Class M shares of each Portfolio. The servicing fees paid pursuant to the Distribution and Servicing Plan (discussed below) for Class M shares of each Portfolio that was operational during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 are reflected in the table below. The fees paid pursuant to the Administrative Plan for Administrative Class shares of each Portfolio that was operational during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

Portfolio	Year Ended 12/31/21	Year Ended 12/31/20	Year Ended 12/31/19
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio - Administrative Class	\$ 331,964	\$ 566,977	\$ 652,541
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio - Class M	152,395	134,240	148,362
PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio – Administrative Class	243,932	129,168	136,033
PIMCO Commodity RealReturn® Strategy Portfolio – Administrative Class	421,833	299,287	331,684
PIMCO Commodity RealReturn® Strategy Portfolio – Class M	991	727	930
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio - Administrative Class	145,888	346,683	396,542
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio – Class M	763	1,108	1,308
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio – Administrative Class	217,702	232,633	262,197
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio – Class M	1,352	1,578	1,823
PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities Portfolio (Unhedged)	190,739	222,479	248,433
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	174,981	139,375	158,134
PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio	540,400	1,109,926	1,197,308
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio	103,061	211,076	229,221
PIMCO High Yield Portfolio	1,084,921	1,186,010	1,352,255
PIMCO Income Portfolio	260,718	209,577	180,847
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)	14,865	13,260	15,033
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (U.S. Dollar- Hedged)	115,603	112,809	123,551
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio	700,530	726,136	517,925
PIMCO Low Duration Portfolio	1,623,709	1,582,921	1,573,018
PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	1,916,043	1,832,029	1,869,677
PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio	325,824	359,266	345,912
PIMCO Total Return Portfolio	5,546,411	6,072,728	6,030,467

In accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, the Administrative Plan may not be amended to increase materially the costs which Administrative Class shareholders may bear under the Administrative Plan without approval of a majority of the outstanding Administrative Class shares, as applicable, and by vote of a majority of both: (i) the Trustees of the Trust; and (ii) those Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust (as defined in the 1940 Act) and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Administrative Plan or any agreements related to it (the “Administrative Plan Trustees”), cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Administrative Plan and any related amendments. The Administrative Plan may not take effect until approved by a vote of a majority of both: (i) the Trustees of the Trust; and (ii) the Administrative Plan Trustees. The Administrative Plan shall continue in effect so long as such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Trustees and the Administrative Plan Trustees. The Administrative Plan may be terminated at any time, without penalty, by vote of a majority of the Administrative Plan Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding Administrative Class shares of a Portfolio. Pursuant to the Administrative Plan, the Board of Trustees will be provided with quarterly reports of amounts expended under the Administrative Plan and the purpose for which such expenditures were made.

FINRA rules limit the amount of asset-based sales charges (“distribution fees”) that may be paid by mutual funds out of their assets. “Service fees,” defined to mean fees paid for providing shareholder services or the maintenance of accounts (but not transfer agency or sub-account services) are not subject to these limits on distribution fees. The Trust believes that some, if not all, of the fees paid pursuant to the Administrative Plan will qualify as “service fees” and therefore will not be limited by FINRA rules which limit distribution fees. However, FINRA rules limit service fees to 0.25% of a Portfolio’s average annual net assets.

Distribution and Servicing Plans for Advisor Class and Class M Shares

The Trust has adopted Distribution and Servicing Plans for each of the Advisor Class and Class M shares of the Portfolios (the “Distribution and Servicing Plans”). The Distribution and Servicing Plans have been adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. The Distribution and Servicing Plans permit the Portfolios to compensate the Distributor for providing or procuring through financial intermediaries distribution, administrative, recordkeeping, shareholder and/or related services with respect to Advisor Class and Class M shares. The Distribution and Servicing Plans permit the Portfolios to make total payments at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of a Portfolio’s average daily net assets attributable to its Advisor Class or Class M shares, respectively (the “Distribution Fee”).

The Distribution Fee may be used by the Distributor to provide or procure services including, among other things: (1) the printing and mailing of Portfolios prospectuses, statements of additional information, any supplements thereto and shareholder reports for prospective investors; (2) the development, preparation, printing and mailing of advertisements, sales literature and other promotional materials describing and/or relating to the Portfolios; (3) holding seminars and sales meetings designed to promote the distribution of the shares of the Portfolios; (4) obtaining information and providing explanations to wholesale and retail distributors of variable insurance contracts regarding the investment objectives and policies and other information about the Portfolios, including the performance of the Portfolios; (5) training sales personnel regarding the Portfolios; (6) providing compensation to insurance companies whose variable insurance contracts use the Portfolios as investment vehicles; (7) compensating financial intermediaries for services performed and expenses incurred in connection with the sale of shares of the Portfolios; and (8) financing any other activity that is primarily intended to result in the sale of shares of the Portfolios. The Distribution and Servicing Plans permit payment for services in connection with the administration of plans or programs that use Advisor Class and/or Class M shares of the Portfolios, respectively, as their funding medium.

The Distribution and Servicing Plan for Class M shares also permits the Portfolios to compensate the Distributor for providing or procuring administrative, recordkeeping, and other investor services at an annual rate with respect to each Portfolio not to exceed 0.20% of the average daily net assets of the Portfolio attributable to Class M shares (the “Servicing Fee”). The Servicing Fee may be used by the Distributor to provide or procure services including, among other things: teleservicing support in connection with the Portfolios; recordkeeping services; provision of support services, including providing information about the Trust and the Portfolios and answering questions concerning the Trust and the Portfolios, including questions respecting investors’ interests in the Portfolios; provision and administration of insurance features for the benefit of investors in connection with the Portfolios; receiving, aggregating and forwarding purchase and redemption orders; processing dividend payments; issuing investor reports and transaction confirmations; providing subaccounting services; general account administration activities; and

providing such similar services as the Trust may reasonably request to the extent the service provider is permitted to do so under applicable statutes, rules or regulation.

In accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, a Distribution and Servicing Plan may not be amended to increase materially the costs which either Advisor Class or Class M shareholders may bear under the respective Distribution and Servicing Plan without approval of a majority of the outstanding Advisor Class or Class M shares, as applicable, and by vote of a majority of both: (i) the Trustees of the Trust; and (ii) those Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust (as defined in the 1940 Act) and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the applicable Distribution and Servicing Plan or any agreements related to it (“Distribution and Servicing Plan Trustees”), cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Distribution and Servicing Plan and any related amendments. A Distribution and Servicing Plan may not take effect until approved by a vote of a majority of both: (i) the Trustees of the Trust; and (ii) the Distribution and Servicing Plan Trustees. The Distribution and Servicing Plans shall continue in effect so long as such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Trustees and the Distribution and Servicing Plan Trustees. A Distribution and Servicing Plan may be terminated at any time, without penalty, by vote of a majority of the Distribution Plan Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding Advisor Class shares or Class M shares of the Portfolio (as the case may be). Pursuant to each Distribution and Servicing Plan, the Board of Trustees will be provided with quarterly reports of amounts expended under each Plan and the purpose for which such expenditures were made.

Prior to April 1, 2012, the Trust had adopted a separate Distribution Plan for Class M shares of each Portfolio. The distribution fees paid pursuant to the Distribution and Servicing Plan for Class M shares of each Portfolio that was operational during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 are reflected in the table below. The fees paid pursuant to the Advisor Class Plan by each Portfolio that was operational during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019 were as follows:

Portfolio	Year Ended 12/31/21	Year Ended 12/31/20	Year Ended 12/31/19
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio – Advisor Class	\$ 445,174	\$ 399,807	\$ 455,259
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio – Class M	190,493	167,799	185,452
PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio – Advisor Class	3,080	3,000	2,982
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio – Advisor Class	349,466	244,377	270,881
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio – Class M	1,239	909	1,162
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio – Advisor Class	37,052	35,680	35,688
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio – Class M	954	1,385	1,635
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio – Advisor Class	122,884	114,984	118,440
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio – Class M	1,690	1,972	2,278
PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities Portfolio (Unhedged) – Advisor Class	61,103	55,569	58,797
PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio – Advisor Class	559,171	517,827	482,921
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio – Advisor Class	1,110,286	1,065,000	1,115,836
PIMCO High Yield Portfolio – Advisor Class	47,279	47,857	74,459
PIMCO Income Portfolio – Advisor Class	671,219	489,829	484,176
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged) – Advisor Class	52,854	47,631	49,126
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (U.S. Dollar-Hedged) – Advisor Class	1,240,462	1,180,119	1,159,016
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio – Advisor Class	108,032	91,385	60,346
PIMCO Low Duration Portfolio – Advisor Class	2,158,675	1,965,456	1,885,549
PIMCO Real Return Portfolio – Advisor Class	923,922	872,621	949,426
PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio – Advisor Class	563,918	549,109	493,784
PIMCO Total Return Portfolio – Advisor Class	6,647,643	5,962,481	6,013,621

Additional Payments to Insurance Companies

Account Services. PIMCO uses its own assets and resources, including its profits from advisory and/or supervisory and administrative fees paid by the Portfolios, to pay insurance companies, including their affiliates, for services rendered to current and prospective owners of Variable Contracts, including the provision of teleservicing support in connection with the Portfolios; delivery of current Trust prospectuses, reports, notices, proxies and proxy statements and other informational materials, including other Securities and Exchange Commission-required

communications to Variable Contract owners; preparation of record date Variable Contract owner lists for proxy solicitation and facilitation of the tabulation of Variable Contract owners' votes in the event of a Trust shareholder vote; maintenance of Variable Contract records reflecting shares purchased and redeemed and share balances, and the conveyance of that information to the applicable Trust or PIMCO as may be reasonably requested; provision of support services, including providing information about the Trusts and their Portfolios and answering questions concerning the Trusts and their Portfolios, including questions regarding Variable Contract owners' interests in one or more Portfolios; provision and administration of Variable Contract features for the benefit of Variable Contract owners in connection with the Portfolios, which may include fund transfers, dollar cost averaging, asset allocation, portfolio rebalancing, earnings sweep, and pre-authorized deposits and withdrawals; the processing, collecting and posting of distributions to Variable Contract owner accounts; assistance in the establishment and maintenance of Variable Contract owner accounts; provision of account designations and other information; provision of sub-accounting services; provision of recordkeeping services related to purchase and redemption transactions, including providing such information as may be necessary to assure compliance with applicable blue sky requirements; and provision of other services as may be agreed upon from time to time. The actual services provided, and the payments made for such services, vary from insurance company to insurance company. The fees paid to insurance companies will not exceed 0.25% of the total assets of the Portfolios held by the insurance company, on an annual basis. Although these payments are not intended to compensate the insurance companies or their affiliates for marketing the Portfolios, the payments may provide an additional incentive to insurance companies or their affiliates to actively promote the Portfolios and, depending on the arrangements an insurance company may have in place with other mutual funds or their sponsors at any particular time, an insurance company may have a financial incentive to promote the Portfolios (or share class of the Portfolios) over other mutual fund options (or other Portfolios or share classes of the Portfolios) available under a particular Variable Contract. Additionally, although these payments are made out of PIMCO's own resources, in some cases the levels of such payments may vary by Portfolio or share class in relation to advisory fees, total annual operating expenses or other payments made by the Portfolio or share class to PIMCO. These payments, taken together in the aggregate, may be material to financial firms relative to other compensation paid by a Portfolio and/or PIMCO and may be in addition to any (a) distribution and/or servicing (12b-1) fees; (b) marketing support, revenue sharing or "shelf space" fees; and (c) event support, other noncash compensation and charitable contributions, as described below and paid to or at the request of such financial firms or their personnel.

Revenue Sharing/Marketing Support. In addition, the Distributor or PIMCO (for purposes of the remainder of this subsection only, collectively, "PIMCO") makes payments and provides other incentives to insurance companies as compensation for services such as providing the Portfolios with "shelf space," or a higher profile for the insurance companies' financial professionals and their customers, placing the Portfolios on the insurance companies' referred or recommended fund list or otherwise identifying the Portfolios as being part of a complex to be accorded a higher degree of marketing support than complexes whose distributor or investment adviser is not making such payments, granting PIMCO access to the insurance companies' financial professionals (including through the insurance companies' intranet websites or other proprietary communications systems and channels) in order to promote the Portfolios, promotions in communications with current and prospective Variable Contract owners such as in the insurance companies' internet websites or in customer newsletters, providing assistance in training and educating the insurance companies' personnel, and furnishing marketing support and other specified services. The actual services provided, and the payments made for such services, vary from company to company. These payments may be significant to the insurance companies and their affiliates.

A number of factors are considered in determining the amount of these additional payments to insurance companies and/or their affiliates. On some occasions, such payments may be conditioned upon levels of sales over a particular period, including the sale of a specified minimum dollar amount of the shares of a Portfolio and/or all of the Portfolios and/or other funds sponsored by PIMCO together or a particular class of shares, during a specified period of time. PIMCO also makes payments to one or more insurance companies based upon factors such as the amount of assets an insurance company's accounts have invested in the Portfolios and the quality of the insurance company's relationship with PIMCO and/or its affiliates.

Event Support; Other Non-Cash Compensation; Charitable Contributions. In addition to the payments described above, PIMCO pays and/or reimburses, at its own expense, insurance companies, their affiliates or other financial firms for sponsorship of and/or attendance at conferences, seminars or informational meetings (which may include events held through video technology, to the extent permitted by applicable regulation) ("event support"), provides financial firms or their personnel with occasional tickets to events or other entertainment (which, in some instances, is held virtually), meals and small gifts and pays or provides reimbursement for reasonable travel and

lodging expenses for attendees of PIMCO educational events (“other non-cash compensation”), and makes charitable contributions to valid charitable organizations at the request of financial firms (“charitable contributions”) to the extent permitted by applicable law, rules and regulations.

Visits; Training; Education. In addition to the payments described above, wholesale representatives and employees of PIMCO or its affiliates visit financial firms on a regular basis to educate financial professionals and other personnel about the Portfolios and to encourage the sale or recommendation of Portfolio shares to their clients. PIMCO may also provide (or compensate consultants or other third parties to provide) other relevant training and education to a financial firm’s financial professionals and other personnel.

Consultant Services. PIMCO may pay investment consultants or their affiliated companies for certain services including technology, operations, tax, or audit consulting services, and may pay such firms for PIMCO’s attendance at investment forums sponsored by such firms (collectively, “consultant services”).

Payments. Payments for items including event support and data, as well as revenue sharing, are, in certain circumstances, bundled and allocated among these categories in PIMCO’s discretion. The financial firms receiving such bundled payments may characterize or allocate the payments differently from PIMCO’s internal allocation. In addition, payments made by PIMCO to a financial firm and allocated by PIMCO to a particular category of services can in some cases result in benefits related to, or enhance the eligibility of PIMCO or a Portfolio to receive, services provided by the financial firm that may be characterized or allocated to one or more other categories of services. In addition, PIMCO pays certain expenses, which may be a flat fee by Portfolio or share class, such as set-up fees, and printing and mailing charges, incurred by such insurance companies, including their affiliates, in connection with the services described above. These additional servicing payments and set-up fees may differ depending on the Portfolio and share class and may vary from amounts paid to the Trust’s transfer agent for providing similar services to other accounts.

The additional payments described above are made from PIMCO’s (or its affiliates’) own assets (and sometimes, therefore referred to as “revenue sharing”) pursuant to agreements with insurance companies, their affiliates or other financial firms and do not change the price paid by an insurance company’s separate account for the purchase of a Portfolio’s shares or the amount a Portfolio will receive as proceeds from such sales. These payments may be made to insurance companies (as selected by PIMCO) that have invested significant amounts in shares of the Portfolios. The level of payments made to a financial firm in any future year will vary.

As of December 31, 2021, PIMCO anticipates that the firms that may receive the additional payments for marketing support, shelf space or other services as described above include:

Allianz Life Financial Services LLC	Minnesota Life Insurance Company
Allianz Life Insurance Company of New York	Nationwide Investment Services Corp.
American General Life Insurance Company	New York Life
Brighthouse Financial Inc.	Protective Life Insurance Company
Delaware Life Insurance Company	Pruco Life Insurance Company
Empire Fidelity Investments Life	Riversource Life Insurance Company of New York
Fidelity Investment Life Insurance	Riversource Life Insurance Company
Jefferson National Life	Security Distributors Inc.
Jefferson National Life Insurance	Talcott Resolution
Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	The Manufacturers Life Insurance
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	United States Life Insurance Company
Midland National Life Insurance Company	Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company
	Venerable Insurance and Annuity Company

PIMCO expects that additional firms may be added to this list from time to time.

Subject to applicable law, PIMCO and its affiliates may also provide investment advisory services to financial firms and their affiliates and may execute brokerage transactions on behalf of the Portfolio with such financial firms' affiliates. These financial firms or their affiliates may, in their ordinary course of business, recommend that their clients utilize PIMCO's investment advisory services or invest in the Portfolio or in other products sponsored or distributed by PIMCO or its affiliates.

If investment advisers, distributors or affiliated persons of mutual funds make payments and provide other incentives in differing amounts, financial firms and their financial professionals may have financial incentives for recommending a particular mutual fund over other mutual funds. In addition, depending on the arrangements in place at any particular time, a financial firm and its financial professionals also may have a financial incentive for recommending a particular share class over other share classes.

In certain circumstances, PIMCO or its affiliates may pay or reimburse financial firms for distribution and/or shareholder services out of PIMCO's or its affiliates' own assets when the Distributor does not receive associated distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees from the applicable Portfolio. These payments and reimbursements may be made from profits received by PIMCO or its affiliates from other fees paid by the Portfolios. Such activities by PIMCO or its affiliates may provide incentives to financial firms to purchase or market shares of the Portfolios. Additionally, these activities may give PIMCO or its affiliates additional access to sales representatives of such financial firms, which may increase sales of Portfolio shares. The payments described in this paragraph may be significant to payors and payees.

Purchases, Exchanges and Redemptions

Variable Contract Owners do not deal directly with the Portfolios to purchase, redeem, or exchange shares, and Variable Contract Owners should refer to the prospectus for the applicable Separate Account for information on the allocation of premiums and on transfers of accumulated value among sub-accounts of the Separate Accounts that invest in the Portfolios.

Shares of a Portfolio may not be offered or sold in any state unless registered or qualified in that jurisdiction, unless an exemption from registration or qualification is available.

A separate account holding shares of any Portfolio may exchange shares of such Portfolio for shares of any other Portfolio of the Trust, within the same class on the basis of their respective net asset values. Under normal circumstances, orders for exchanges accepted prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (normally, 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) ("NYSE Close") on any day the Trust is open for business will be executed at the respective net asset values determined as of the close of business that day. Orders for exchanges received after NYSE Close on any business day will be executed at the respective net asset values determined at the close of the next business day.

The Trust reserves the right to suspend or postpone redemptions during any period when: (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted, as determined by the SEC, or the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (b) the SEC has by order permitted such suspension; or (c) an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists, making disposal of portfolio securities or valuation of net assets of the Portfolio not reasonably practicable.

Although the Trust will normally redeem all shares for cash, it may, in unusual circumstances, redeem by payment in kind of securities held in the Portfolios.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Investment Decisions and Portfolio Transactions

Investment decisions for the Trust and for the other investment advisory clients of PIMCO are made with a view to achieving their respective investment objectives. Investment decisions are the product of many factors in addition to basic suitability for the particular client involved (including the Trust). Some securities considered for investments by the Portfolios also may be appropriate for other clients served by PIMCO. Thus, a particular security may be bought or sold for certain clients even though it could have been bought or sold for other clients at the same time, including accounts in which PIMCO, its officers or employees may have a financial interest. If a purchase or sale of securities consistent with the investment policies of a Portfolio and one or more of these clients served by PIMCO is considered at or about the same time, transactions in such securities will be allocated among the Portfolio and other clients pursuant to PIMCO's trade allocation policy that is designed to ensure that all accounts, including the Portfolios, are treated fairly, equitably, and in a non-preferential manner, such that allocations are not based upon fee structure or portfolio manager preference.

PIMCO may acquire on behalf of its clients (including the Trust) securities or other financial instruments providing exposure to different aspects of the capital and debt structure of an issuer, including without limitation those that relate to senior and junior/subordinate obligations of such issuer. In certain circumstances, the interests of those clients exposed to one portion of the issuer's capital and debt structure may diverge from those clients exposed to a different portion of the issuer's capital and debt structure. PIMCO may advise some clients or take actions for them in their best interests with respect to their exposures to an issuer's capital and debt structure that may diverge from the interests of other clients with different exposures to the same issuer's capital and debt structure.

PIMCO may aggregate orders for the Portfolios with simultaneous transactions entered into on behalf of other clients of PIMCO when, in PIMCO's reasonable judgment, aggregation may result in an overall economic benefit to the Portfolios and other clients in terms of pricing, brokerage commissions or other expenses. When feasible, PIMCO allocates trades prior to execution. When pre-execution allocation is not feasible, PIMCO promptly allocates trades following established and objective procedures. Allocations generally are made at or about the time of execution and before the end of the trading day. As a result, one account may receive a price for a particular transaction that is different from the price received by another account for a similar transaction on the same day. In general, trades are allocated among portfolio managers on a pro rata basis (to the extent a portfolio manager decides to participate fully in the trade), for further allocation by each portfolio manager among that manager's eligible accounts. In allocating trades among accounts, portfolio managers generally consider a number of factors, including, but not limited to, each account's deviation (in terms of risk exposure and/or performance characteristics) from a relevant model portfolio, each account's investment objectives, restrictions and guidelines, its risk exposure, its available cash, and its existing holdings of similar securities. Once trades are allocated, they may be reallocated only in unusual circumstances due to recognition of specific account restrictions.

In some cases, PIMCO may sell a security on behalf of a client, including the Portfolios, to a broker-dealer that thereafter may be purchased for the accounts of one or more of PIMCO's other clients, including the Portfolios, from that or another broker-dealer. PIMCO has adopted procedures it believes are reasonably designed to obtain the best execution for the transactions by each account.

Brokerage and Research Services

There is generally no stated commission in the case of fixed income securities, which are often traded in the OTC markets, but the price paid by the Trust usually includes an undisclosed dealer commission or mark-up. In underwritten offerings, the price paid by the Trust includes a disclosed, fixed commission or discount retained by the

underwriter or dealer. Transactions on U.S. stock exchanges and other agency transactions involve the payment by the Trust of negotiated brokerage commissions. Such commissions vary among different brokers. Also, a particular broker may charge different commissions according to such factors as the difficulty and size of the transaction. Transactions in foreign securities generally involve the payment of fixed brokerage commissions, which are generally higher than those in the United States. Transactions in fixed income securities on certain foreign exchanges may involve commission payments.

PIMCO places all orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities, options and futures contracts for the relevant Portfolio and buys and sells such securities, options and futures for the Trust through a substantial number of brokers and dealers. In so doing, PIMCO uses its best efforts to obtain for the Trust the best execution available. In seeking best execution, PIMCO, having in mind the Trust's best interests, considers all factors it deems relevant, including, by way of illustration, price, the size of the transaction, the nature of the market for the security, the amount of the commission, the timing of the transaction taking into account market prices and trends, the reputation, experience and financial stability of the broker-dealer involved and the quality of service rendered by the broker-dealer in other transactions.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, the following amounts of brokerage commissions were paid by each operational Portfolio listed below:

Portfolio ⁽¹⁾	Year Ended 12/31/21	Year Ended 12/31/20	Year Ended 12/31/19
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio	\$ 8,104	\$ 3,886	\$ 2,035
PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio	10,515	7,033	7,103
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio	83,848	72,201	67,455
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	5,239	4,105	6,759
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio	4,040	2,689	3,075
PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities Portfolio (Unhedged)	10,435	19,385	31,493
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	4,776	5,610	9,570
PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio	23,215	38,071	72,763
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio	96,960	123,656	245,121
PIMCO High Yield Portfolio	-	-	475
PIMCO Income Portfolio	3,618	5,677	6,711
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)	1,094	1,457	2,335
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	23,594	27,100	42,084
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio	17,866	30,274	39,715
PIMCO Low Duration Portfolio	96,450	100,308	193,285
PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	109,623	104,743	145,323
PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio	21,780	19,461	38,887
PIMCO Total Return Portfolio	161,557	263,247	705,095

⁽¹⁾ Changes in the aggregate amount of brokerage commissions paid by a Portfolio from year-to-year may be attributable to changes in the asset size of the Portfolio, the volume of portfolio transactions effected by the Portfolio, the types of instruments in which the Portfolio invests, or the rates negotiated by PIMCO on behalf of the Portfolio.

PIMCO places orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio investments for the Portfolios' accounts with brokers or dealers selected by it in its discretion. In effecting purchases and sales of portfolio securities for the account of the Portfolios, PIMCO will seek the best execution of the Portfolios' orders. In doing so, a Portfolio may pay higher commission rates than the lowest available when PIMCO believes it is reasonable to do so in light of the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the broker effecting the transaction, as discussed below. Although the Trust may use broker-dealers that sell Portfolio shares to effect the Trust's portfolio transactions, the Trust and PIMCO will not consider the sale of Portfolio shares as a factor when selecting broker-dealers to execute those transactions.

It has for many years been a common practice in the investment advisory business for advisers of investment companies and other institutional investors to receive research services from broker-dealers which execute portfolio transactions for the clients of such advisers. Consistent with this practice, PIMCO may receive research services from many broker-dealers with which PIMCO places the Trust's portfolio transactions. PIMCO also may receive research or

research related credits from brokers which are generated from underwriting commissions when purchasing new issues of fixed income securities or other assets for a Portfolio. These services, which in some cases also may be purchased for cash, include such matters as general economic and security market reviews, industry and company reviews, evaluations of securities and recommendations as to the purchase and sale of securities. Such information may be provided in the form of meetings with analysts, telephone contacts and written materials. Some of these services are of value to PIMCO in advising various of its clients (including the Trust), although not all of these services are necessarily useful and of value in managing the Trust. The management fee paid by the Trust would not be reduced in the event that PIMCO and its affiliates received such services.

As permitted by Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act, PIMCO may cause the Trust to pay a broker-dealer which provides “brokerage and research services” (as defined in the 1934 Act) to PIMCO an amount of disclosed commission or spread (sometimes called “soft-dollars”) for effecting a securities transaction for the Trust in excess of the commission or spread which another broker-dealer would have charged for effecting that transaction.

As noted above, PIMCO may purchase new issues of securities for the Trust in underwritten fixed price offerings. In these situations, the underwriter or selling group member may provide PIMCO with research in addition to selling the securities (at the fixed public offering price) to the Trust or other advisory clients. Because the offerings are conducted at a fixed price, the ability to obtain research from a broker-dealer in this situation provides knowledge that may benefit the Trust, other PIMCO clients, and PIMCO without incurring additional costs. These arrangements may not fall within the safe harbor of Section 28(e) because the broker-dealer is considered to be acting in a principal capacity in underwritten transactions. However, FINRA has adopted rules expressly permitting broker-dealers to provide bona fide research to advisers in connection with fixed price offerings under certain circumstances. As a general matter in these situations, the underwriter or selling group member will provide research credits at a rate that is higher than that which is available for secondary market transactions.

PIMCO may place orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities with a broker-dealer that is affiliated to PIMCO where, in PIMCO’s judgment, such firm will be able to obtain a price and execution at least as favorable as other qualified broker-dealers.

Pursuant to applicable sections under the 1940 Act, a broker-dealer that is an affiliate of the Adviser or sub-adviser may receive and retain compensation for effecting portfolio transactions for a Portfolio if the commissions paid to such an affiliated broker-dealer by a Portfolio do not exceed one per centum of the purchase or sale price of such securities.

Since the securities in which certain Portfolios invest consist primarily of fixed income securities, which are generally not subject to stated brokerage commissions, as described above, their investments in securities subject to stated commissions generally constitute a small percentage of the aggregate dollar amount of their transactions.

SEC rules require that commissions paid to such an affiliated broker dealer, or PIMCO by a Portfolio on exchange transactions not exceed “usual and customary brokerage commissions.” The rules define “usual and customary” commissions to include amounts that are “reasonable and fair compared to the commission, fee or other remuneration received or to be received by other brokers in connection with comparable transactions involving similar securities being purchased or sold on a securities exchange during a comparable period of time.” The Portfolios did not pay any commissions to affiliated brokers during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

Holdings of Securities of the Trust’s Regular Brokers and Dealers

The following table indicates the value of each Portfolio’s aggregate holdings, in thousands, of the securities of its regular brokers or dealers for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021:

PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio	Banc of America Securities LLC	\$ 1,488
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	708
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	680
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	571
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	433
	Wells Fargo & Co.	432

	Barclays, Inc.	228
	SG Americas Securities	219
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	149
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn Strategy Portfolio	BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	\$ 50,800
	SG Americas Securities	22,000
	Banc of America Securities LLC	4,334
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	1,479
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	597
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	396
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	290
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	153
	BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC	59
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	Banc of America Securities LLC	\$ 5,485
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	1,682
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	1,146
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	994
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	757
	Wells Fargo & Co.	332
	Barclays, Inc.	328
	SG Americas Securities	215
	BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	195
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio	Wells Fargo & Co.	\$ 1,390
	Banc of America Securities LLC	978
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	517
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	367
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	281
	Barclays, Inc.	143
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	3
PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities Portfolio (Unhedged)	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	\$ 3,962
	Banc of America Securities LLC	3,373
	Barclays, Inc.	2,779
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	2,451
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	1,725
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	1,394
	BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	1,240
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	1,218
	BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC	2
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	\$ 3,471
	Barclays, Inc.	2,315
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	1,691
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	1,526
	Banc of America Securities LLC	1,218
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	1,133

	BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	506
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	423
	Wells Fargo & Co.	206
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	\$ 2,080
	Banc of America Securities LLC	1,813
	Barclays, Inc.	633
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	100
PIMCO High Yield Portfolio	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	\$ 330
	Banc of America Securities LLC	190
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	27
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	2
PIMCO Income Portfolio	Banc of America Securities LLC	\$ 20,136
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	15,945
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	11,769
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	5,884
	Barclays, Inc.	5,269
	Wells Fargo & Co.	3,979
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	3,045
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	2,863
	SG Americas Securities	322
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	\$ 12,186
	Barclays, Inc.	9,825
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	6,877
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	6,681
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	6,248
	Banc of America Securities LLC	5,739
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	5,481
	SG Americas Securities	2,339
	BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	1,769
	Wells Fargo & Co.	1,570
	BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC	2
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)	Banc of America Securities LLC	\$ 667
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	626
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	200
	SG Americas Securities	157
	Barclays, Inc.	137
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	115
	BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC	11
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	2
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio	Barclays, Inc.	\$226,754
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	5,154
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	1,748

	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	1,102
	Banc of America Securities LLC	1,055
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	525
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	5
PIMCO Low Duration Portfolio	Banc of America Securities LLC	\$ 18,680
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	16,497
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	12,595
	Wells Fargo & Co.	10,253
	Barclays, Inc.	9,069
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	7,082
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	4,978
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	931
PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	Banc of America Securities LLC	\$486,679
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	3,761
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	3,082
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	2,774
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	1,337
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	138
	BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC	83
PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio	Goldman Sachs & Co.	\$ 7,625
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	5,676
	Barclays, Inc.	5,589
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	4,227
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	3,096
	Banc of America Securities LLC	2,140
	Wells Fargo & Co.	1,519
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	1,503
	BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC	1
PIMCO Total Return Portfolio	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	\$250,373
	Banc of America Securities LLC	105,300
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	82,760
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	51,458
	RBC Capital Markets Corp.	49,200
	Barclays, Inc.	45,952
	Wells Fargo & Co.	36,868
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	36,189
	BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	34,502
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	32,475
	SG Americas Securities	1,477

Portfolio Turnover

A change in the securities held by a Portfolio is known as “portfolio turnover.” PIMCO manages the Portfolios without regard generally to restrictions on portfolio turnover. See “Taxation” below. Trading in fixed income securities does not generally involve the payment of brokerage commissions, but does involve indirect transaction costs. Trading in equity securities involves the payment of brokerage commissions, which are transaction costs paid by a Portfolio.

The use of futures contracts may involve the payment of commissions to futures commission merchants. High portfolio turnover (e.g., greater than 100%) involves correspondingly greater expenses to a Portfolio, including brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestments in other securities. The higher the rate of portfolio turnover of a Portfolio, the higher these transaction costs borne by the Portfolio generally will be. Such sales may result in realization of taxable capital gains (including short-term capital gains which generally would be taxed at ordinary income tax rates when distributed to shareholders).

The portfolio turnover rate of a Portfolio is calculated by dividing: (a) the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the particular fiscal year by; (b) the monthly average of the value of the portfolio securities owned by the Portfolio during the particular fiscal year. In calculating the rate of portfolio turnover, there is excluded from both (a) and (b) all securities, including options, whose maturities or expiration dates at the time of acquisition were one year or less and any short sales that the Portfolio does not intend to maintain for more than one year. Proceeds from short sales and assets used to cover short positions undertaken are included in the amounts of securities sold and purchased, respectively, during the year. Portfolio turnover rates for each Portfolio that was operational as of the Trust's most recent fiscal year end are provided in the applicable Prospectuses under the caption "Financial Highlights."

The *PIMCO All Asset*, the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios* indirectly bear the expenses associated with the portfolio turnover of the Underlying PIMCO Funds (and unaffiliated funds, in the case of the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios*), which may have fairly high portfolio turnover rates (i.e., in excess of 100%). Shareholders in the *PIMCO All Asset*, the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios* may also bear expenses directly or indirectly through sales of securities held by the Portfolios and the Underlying PIMCO Funds (and unaffiliated funds, in the case of the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios*), which result in realization of taxable capital gains. To the extent such gains relate to securities held for twelve months or less, such gains will be short-term taxable gains taxed at ordinary income tax rates when distributed to shareholders who are individuals.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

Policies and Procedures Generally. The Trust has adopted portfolio holdings disclosure policies and procedures to govern the disclosure of the securities holdings of the Portfolios (the "Disclosure Policy"). The Disclosure Policy is designed to protect the confidentiality of the Portfolios' non-public portfolio holdings information, to prevent the selective disclosure of such information, and to ensure compliance by PIMCO and the Portfolios with the federal securities laws, including the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder and general principles of fiduciary duty. PIMCO serves as investment adviser to various funds, including exchange-traded funds, that may have investment objectives, strategies and portfolio holdings that are substantially similar to or overlap with those of the Portfolios, and in some cases, these funds may publicly disclose portfolio holdings on a more frequent basis than is required for the Portfolios. For example, portfolio holdings for PIMCO advised actively managed exchange-traded funds are required, by the terms of the applicable SEC exemptive relief, to be publicly disclosed each business day. Similarly, PIMCO serves as an investment adviser to separate accounts that may have investment objectives, strategies and portfolio holdings that are substantially similar to or overlap with those of the Portfolios, and the separate account holdings that are disclosed to the client or others under the terms of the client's investment management agreement could be similar or identical to Portfolio holdings and could be disclosed to such clients more frequently than Portfolio holdings are publicly disclosed. As a result, it is possible that other market participants may use such information for their own benefit, which could negatively impact the Portfolios' execution of purchase and sale transactions.

Monitoring and Oversight. The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") is responsible for ensuring that PIMCO has adopted and implemented policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure compliance with the Disclosure Policy and, to the extent the CCO considers necessary, the CCO shall monitor PIMCO's compliance with its policies and procedures.

Any exceptions to the Disclosure Policy may be made only if approved by the CCO upon determining that the exception is in the best interests of the Portfolio. The CCO must report any exceptions made to the Disclosure Policy to the Trust's Board of Trustees at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

Quarterly Disclosure. The Portfolios will publicly disclose the complete schedule of each Portfolio's holdings, as reported on a fiscal quarter-end basis, by making the information publicly available in a manner consistent with

requirements established by the SEC. You may view a Portfolio's complete schedule of portfolio holdings for the most recently completed quarter online at <https://www.pimco.com/en-us/pvit>, or obtain a copy of the schedule by calling PIMCO at 1-866-746-2606. Except as provided below under "Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings—Monthly/Weekly Disclosure," this information will be available no earlier than the day on which it is transmitted to shareholders in the Portfolios' annual and semi-annual reports, or filed with and made publicly available by the SEC on Form N-PORT, which will occur on or about the sixtieth day after a fiscal quarter's end.

The Portfolios file portfolio holdings information with the SEC on Form N-PORT within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter. The Portfolios' complete schedules 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.

Defaulted/Distressed Securities. PIMCO may, in its discretion, publicly disclose portfolio holdings information at any time with respect to securities held by the Portfolios that are in default, distressed, or experiencing a negative credit event. Any such disclosure will be broadly disseminated via PIMCO's website at <http://www.pimco.com>, the Distributor's website at <http://www.PIMCO.com/investments>, or by similar means.

Confidential Dissemination of Portfolio Holdings Information. No disclosure of non-public portfolio holdings information may be made to any third party except as set forth in the Disclosure Policy. This prohibition does not apply to information sharing with (i) the Portfolios' service providers, such as the Portfolios' investment adviser, sub-advisers (if any), distributor, custodian, transfer agent, administrator, sub-administrator (if any), accountant, counsel, securities class action claims services administrator, financial printer, proxy voting agent, lender; (ii) portfolio managers of PIMCO-sponsored funds of funds; (iii) PIMCO affiliates, service providers to PIMCO or service providers to PIMCO affiliates who may perform services or assist PIMCO in the performance of services for or on behalf of a Portfolio; and (iv) other select third party service providers (collectively, the "Service Providers"), who generally need access to such information in the performance of their contractual duties and responsibilities. Such Service Providers are subject to duties of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on information such as non-public portfolio holdings, imposed by law and/or contract.

Each Portfolio or PIMCO may, to the extent permitted under applicable law, distribute non-public portfolio holdings information to (i) certain third parties that have a legitimate business purpose in receiving such information, including, but not limited to, mutual fund analysts and rating and ranking organizations, pricing information vendors, analytical service providers, banks or other third parties providing financing to a Portfolio, certain platform providers, investment management trade associations and potential Service Providers, or (ii) a redeeming shareholder effecting a redemption-in-kind from one of the Portfolios as may be permitted by PIMCO from time to time; provided, however, that any recipient of non-public portfolio holdings information pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to a confidentiality agreement meeting the requirements of the Disclosure Policy.

The distribution of non-public portfolio holdings information pursuant to the foregoing paragraph must be authorized by an officer of the Trust after determining the requested disclosure is in the best interests of the Portfolio and its shareholders and after consulting with and receiving approval from PIMCO's legal department. The Disclosure Policy does not require a delay between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed; however, any recipient of non-public information will be subject to a confidentiality agreement that contains, at a minimum, provisions specifying that: (1) the Portfolios' non-public information provided is the confidential property of the Portfolios and may not be used for any purpose except in connection with the provision of services to the Portfolios or for an agreed-upon legitimate business purpose and, in particular, that such information may not be traded upon; (2) except to the extent contemplated by the Disclosure Policy, the recipient of the non-public information agrees to limit access to the information to its employees, advisors, representatives, and agents who are subject to a duty to keep and treat such information as confidential; and (3) upon written request from the Portfolios or PIMCO, the recipient of the non-public information shall promptly return or destroy the information, except as otherwise required by applicable law or such recipient's record retention policies and procedures. Neither the Portfolios nor PIMCO may receive compensation or consideration in connection with the distribution of non-public portfolio holdings information.

A Portfolio or PIMCO may also, to the extent permitted under applicable law, confirm the absence of one or more particular portfolio holdings to third parties that have a legitimate business purpose in receiving such information, to the extent such information relates to compliance by a Portfolio with a legal or regulatory requirement. Disclosure of such information does not constitute disclosure of portfolio holdings information under the Disclosure Policy.

Non-Specific Information. Under the Disclosure Policy, the Portfolios or PIMCO may distribute non-specific information about the Portfolios and/or summary information about the Portfolios at any time. Such information will not identify any specific portfolio holding, but may reflect, among other things, the quality or character of a Portfolio's holdings.

Required Disclosures. No provision of the Disclosure Policy is intended to restrict or prevent the disclosure of portfolio holdings information as may be required by applicable state or federal law, which are requested by governmental authorities or in connection with litigation involving a Portfolio's current or past portfolio holdings.

NET ASSET VALUE

Net asset value is determined as indicated under "How Portfolio Shares are Priced" in the Prospectuses. Net asset value will not be determined on the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

The Portfolios' portfolio securities and other assets for which market quotations are readily available are valued at market value. Market value is generally determined on the basis of last reported sales prices, or if no sales prices are reported, as is the case for most securities traded OTC, on the basis of either: (i) the mean between representative bid and ask quotations obtained from a quotation reporting system or from established market makers; or (ii) prices (including evaluated prices) supplied by a Portfolio's approved pricing services, quotation reporting systems and other third-party sources (together, "Pricing Services"). For exchange-traded securities, market value also may be determined on the basis of the exchange's Official Closing Price or Settlement instead of the last reported sales price. Certain exchange-traded equity options may be valued using evaluations from Pricing Services. Fixed income securities, including those to be purchased under firm commitment agreements, are normally valued on the basis of quotes obtained from brokers and dealers or prices provided by Pricing Services, which may take into account appropriate factors such as, without limitation, institutional-sized trading in similar groups of securities, yield, quality, coupon rate, maturity, type of issue, trading characteristics, and other market data.

Each Portfolio's liabilities are allocated among its classes. The total of such liabilities allocated to a class plus that class's distribution and/or servicing fees (if any) and any other expenses specially allocated to that class are then deducted from the class's proportionate interest in the Portfolio's assets, and the resulting amount for each class is divided by the number of shares of that class outstanding to produce the class's "net asset value" per share. Under certain circumstances, the per share net asset value of certain shares of a Portfolio may be lower than the per share net asset value of other shares as a result of different daily expense accruals applicable to different share classes. Generally, when a Portfolio pays income dividends, those dividends are expected to differ over time by approximately the amount of the expense accrual differential between a particular Portfolio's classes.

PORTFOLIO DISTRIBUTIONS

Each Portfolio distributes substantially all of its net investment income to shareholders in the form of dividends. Dividends paid by each Portfolio with respect to each class of shares are calculated in the same manner and at the same time, but dividends on different classes of shares may be different as a result of the service and/or distribution fees applicable to certain classes of shares. The following table shows when each Portfolio intends to declare and distribute income dividends to shareholders of record.

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Declared Daily and Paid Monthly</u>	<u>Declared and Paid Quarterly</u>
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio, PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio, PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio, PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio		•
All other Portfolios	•	

In addition, each Portfolio distributes any net capital gains it earns from the sale of portfolio securities to shareholders no less frequently than annually.

A Portfolio's dividend and capital gain distributions with respect to a particular class of shares will automatically be reinvested in additional shares of the same class of the Portfolio at NAV. A shareholder may elect to invest all distributions in shares of the same class of any other Portfolio which offers that class of shares at NAV. A Shareholder must have an account existing in the Portfolio selected for investment with the identical registered name. This option must be elected when the account is set up.

With respect to the Portfolios whose policy it is to declare dividends daily, dividends will begin to accrue the business day following the day the order is effected or such later date as agreed with the Trust.

TAXATION

The following summarizes certain additional federal income tax considerations generally affecting the Portfolios and their shareholders. The discussion is for general information only and does not purport to consider all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that might be relevant to beneficial owners of shares of the Portfolios. The discussion is based upon current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, existing regulations promulgated thereunder, and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, all of which are subject to change, which change could be retroactive. The discussion applies only to beneficial owners of Portfolio shares in whose hands such shares are capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code, and may not apply to certain types of beneficial owners of shares (such as insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, and broker-dealers) who may be subject to special rules. Persons who may be subject to tax in more than one country should consult the provisions of any applicable tax treaty to determine the potential tax consequences to them. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisers with regard to the federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Portfolio shares, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, foreign country, or other taxing jurisdiction. The discussion here and in the Prospectuses is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning.

Each Portfolio intends to qualify annually and elect to be treated as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code. To qualify for tax treatment as a regulated investment company, each Portfolio generally must, among other things, (i) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, net income from certain "qualified publicly traded partnerships," or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies ("Qualifying Income Test"); (ii) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the taxable year, (a) at least 50% of the market value of the Portfolio's assets is represented by cash, U.S. Government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities of any one issuer limited for the purposes of this calculation to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Portfolio's total assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies), the securities of certain controlled issuers in the same or similar trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more "qualified publicly traded partnerships"; and (iii) distribute in each taxable year an amount at least equal to the sum of (a) 90% of its investment company taxable income (which includes dividends, interest and net short-term capital gains in excess of any net long-term capital losses) and (b) 90% of its tax exempt interest, net of expenses allocable thereto. The Treasury Department is authorized to promulgate regulations under which gains from foreign currencies (and options, futures, and forward contracts on foreign currency) would constitute qualifying income for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test only if such gains are directly related to investing in securities. To date, such regulations have not been issued.

If a Portfolio failed to qualify as a regulated investment company accorded special tax treatment in any taxable year, a Portfolio would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Some portions of such distributions may be eligible for the dividends received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders and reduced rates of taxation on qualified dividend income in the case of individuals. In addition, a Portfolio could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a regulated investment company that is accorded special tax treatment.

As described in the applicable Prospectuses, the *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* may gain exposure to the commodities markets through investments in commodity index-linked derivative instruments. On December 16, 2005, the IRS issued Revenue

Ruling 2006-01, which held that income derived from commodity index-linked swaps would not be qualifying income. As such, each Portfolio's ability to utilize commodity index-linked swaps as part of its investment strategy is limited to a maximum of 10 percent of its gross income, respectively.

A subsequent revenue ruling, Revenue Ruling 2006-31, clarified the holding of Revenue Ruling 2006-01 by providing that income from alternative investment instruments (such as certain commodity index-linked notes) that create commodity exposure may be considered qualifying income under the Internal Revenue Code. The IRS has also issued private letter rulings in which the IRS specifically concluded that income from certain commodity index-linked notes is qualifying income (collectively, the "Notes Rulings"). Each Portfolio will continue to seek to gain exposure to the commodity markets primarily through investments in commodity-linked notes and through investments in its Subsidiary (as discussed below). In 2016, the IRS issued a revenue procedure which states that the IRS will not in the future issue private letter rulings that would require a determination of whether an asset (such as a commodity index-linked note) is a "security" under the 1940 Act. In connection with the issuance of this revenue procedure, the IRS has revoked the Notes Rulings.

As discussed in "Investment Objectives and Policies—Investments in the Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries," each Portfolio intends to invest a portion of its assets in its Subsidiary, each of which will be classified as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The IRS has also issued private rulings in which the IRS specifically concluded that income derived from investment in a subsidiary will also be qualifying income. In 2019, the IRS issued regulations that treat a Portfolio's income inclusion with respect to its Subsidiary as qualifying income if there is a distribution out of the earnings and profits of the Subsidiary that are attributable to such income inclusion or if the includable income is related to the Portfolio's business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. The Subsidiary may pay such distribution to a Portfolio at any time. There can be no assurance that the IRS will not change its position with respect to some or all of these issues or that future legislation or court decisions will not adversely impact the tax treatment of the Portfolio's commodity-linked investments. If the IRS were to determine that income derived from certain commodity-linked notes or from investments in the Subsidiaries does not constitute qualifying income and if such positions were upheld, or if future legislation or court decisions were to adversely affect the tax treatment of such Portfolio investments, the *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* might cease to qualify as regulated investment companies and would be required to reduce their exposure to such investments which might result in difficulty in implementing their investment strategies. If the *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* did not qualify as a regulated investment companies for any taxable year, their taxable income would be subject to tax at the Portfolio level at regular corporate tax rates (without reduction for distributions to shareholders) and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. In such event, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a regulated investment companies, the *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* may be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make certain distributions.

Foreign corporations, such as the Subsidiaries, will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income taxation unless they are deemed to be engaged in a U.S. trade or business. It is expected that the Subsidiaries will conduct their activities in a manner so as to meet the requirements of a safe harbor under Section 864(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code under which the Subsidiaries may engage in trading in stocks or securities or certain commodities without being deemed to be engaged in a U.S. trade or business. However, if certain of either Subsidiary's activities were determined not to be of the type described in the safe harbor (which is not expected), then the activities of such Subsidiary may constitute a U.S. trade or business, or would be subject to tax as such.

In general, foreign corporations, such as the Subsidiaries, that do not conduct a U.S. trade or business are nonetheless subject to tax at a flat rate of 30 percent (or lower tax treaty rate), generally payable through withholding, on the gross amount of certain U.S.-source income that is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. There is presently no tax treaty in force between the U.S. and the Cayman Islands that would reduce this rate of withholding tax. It is not expected that the Subsidiaries will derive income subject to such withholding tax.

Each Subsidiary will be treated as a controlled foreign corporation ("CFC"). The *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio* will be treated as a "U.S. shareholder" of the CRRS Subsidiary and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* will be treated as a "U.S. shareholder" of the GMAA Subsidiary. As a result, each Portfolio will be required to include in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes all of its Subsidiary's "subpart F income," whether or not such income is distributed by such Subsidiary. It is expected that all

of the Subsidiaries' income and realized gains and mark-to-market gains will be "subpart F income." Each Portfolio's recognition of its Subsidiary's "subpart F income" will increase such Portfolio's tax basis in its Subsidiary. Distributions by the Subsidiary to its respective Portfolio will be tax-free, to the extent of its previously undistributed "subpart F income," and will correspondingly reduce such Portfolio's tax basis in its Subsidiary. "Subpart F income" is generally treated by the Portfolios as ordinary income, regardless of the character of the Subsidiary's underlying income or gains. If a net loss is realized by a Subsidiary, such loss is not generally available to offset the income earned by such Subsidiary's parent Portfolio and such loss cannot be carried forward to offset taxable income of the Subsidiary or the Subsidiary's parent Portfolio in future periods.

Based on Revenue Ruling 2006-31, IRS guidance and regulations, and advice of counsel, each Portfolio will seek to gain exposure to the commodity markets primarily through investments in commodity index-linked notes and through investments in its Subsidiary. The use of commodity index-linked notes involves specific risks. Applicable Prospectuses, under the heading "Characteristics and Risks of Securities and Investment Techniques—Derivatives," provide further information regarding commodity index-linked notes, including the risks associated with these instruments.

As a regulated investment company, a Portfolio generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its investment company taxable income and net capital gains (any net long-term capital gains in excess of the sum of net short-term capital losses and capital loss carryovers from prior years) reported by the Portfolio as capital gain dividends, if any, that it distributes to shareholders on a timely basis. Each Portfolio intends to distribute to its shareholders, at least annually, all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income and any net capital gains. Each Portfolio may pay distributions more frequently than annually in varying amounts including special distributions reflecting net profits if any from a Portfolio's wholly-owned subsidiary, if applicable.

Unless an applicable exception applies, a Portfolio will be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax to the extent it fails to distribute during each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) at least 98% of its ordinary income (taking into account certain deferrals and elections) for the calendar year, (2) at least 98.2% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses (and adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for the twelve-month period ending on October 31, and (3) all ordinary income and capital gains for previous years that were not distributed during such years. A distribution will be treated as paid on December 31 of the calendar year if it is declared by a Portfolio in October, November, or December of that year to shareholders of record on a date in such a month and paid by the Portfolio during January of the following year. Such distributions will be taxable to shareholders (other than those not subject to federal income tax) in the calendar year in which the distributions are declared, rather than the calendar year in which the distributions are received. To avoid application of the excise tax, each Portfolio intends, to the extent necessary, to make its distributions in accordance with the calendar year distribution requirement.

Distributions

All dividends and distributions of a Portfolio, whether received in shares or cash, generally are taxable and must be reported on each shareholder's federal income tax return. Dividends paid out of a Portfolio's investment company taxable income will be taxable to a U.S. shareholder (such as a Separate Account) as ordinary income. Distributions received by tax-exempt shareholders will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent permitted under the applicable tax exemption.

A portion of the dividends paid by the Portfolios may qualify for the deduction for dividends received by corporations. Distributions of net capital gains, if any, reported as capital gain dividends, are taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long the shareholder has held a Portfolio's shares and are not eligible for the dividends received deduction. Any distributions that are not from a Portfolio's investment company taxable income or net realized capital gains may be characterized as a return of capital to shareholders or, in some cases, as capital gain. Investors considering buying shares of a Portfolio just prior to a dividend or capital gain distribution should be aware that the forthcoming dividend or distribution will effectively be a return of part of their investment in the Portfolio but that such dividend or distribution may nevertheless be taxable to them. The tax treatment of dividends and distributions paid by the Portfolios will be the same whether a shareholder reinvests them in additional shares or elects to receive them in cash.

Certain distributions reported by a Portfolio as Section 163(j) interest dividends may be treated as interest income by shareholders for purposes of the tax rules applicable to interest expense limitations under Section 163(j) of the

Internal Revenue Code. Such treatment by the shareholder is generally subject to holding period requirements and other potential limitations, although the holding period requirements are generally not applicable to dividends declared by money market funds and certain other funds that declare dividends daily and pay such dividends on a monthly or more frequent basis. The amount that a Portfolio is eligible to report as a Section 163(j) dividend for a tax year is generally limited to the excess of the Portfolio's business interest income over the sum of the fund's (i) business interest expense and (ii) other deductions properly allocable to the Portfolio's business interest income.

A Portfolio that receives dividend income from U.S. sources will annually report certain amounts of its dividends paid as eligible for the dividends received deduction, and a Portfolio incurring foreign taxes, discussed below, will elect to pass-through allowable foreign tax credits. The benefits, which may be potentially material, of these reports and elections will inure only to the insurance company that issued the variable contract and will not be shared with the contract holders.

To the extent that a Portfolio is invested in a lower-tier fund, net short-term gains if any of the lower-tier fund will be distributed as ordinary income to the Portfolio and will not be offset by capital losses of the Portfolio. Capital losses of a lower-tier fund will not offset capital gains of a Portfolio. Losses realized on redemptions from a lower-tier fund may be deferred as wash sales in the event of additional investments made into the lower-tier fund within 30 days before or after the redemption.

Sales of Shares

Upon the disposition of shares of a Portfolio (whether by redemption, sale or exchange), a shareholder (such as a Separate Account) may realize a gain or loss. Such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss if the shares are capital assets in the shareholder's hands, and will be long-term or short-term generally depending upon the shareholder's holding period for the shares. Any loss realized on a disposition will be disallowed to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the shares are disposed of. In such a case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Any loss realized by a shareholder on a disposition of shares held by the shareholder for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of capital gain dividends received by the shareholder with respect to such shares. If a Portfolio redeems a shareholder in-kind rather than in cash, the shareholder would realize the same gain or loss as if the shareholder had been redeemed in cash. Further, the shareholder's basis in the securities received in the in-kind redemption would be the securities' fair market value on the date of the in-kind redemption.

A Portfolio's ability to use certain tax benefits could be limited if the Portfolio experiences an "ownership change" within the meaning of section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code. Such tax benefits include net capital losses and certain built-in losses. An ownership change may occur if there is a greater than 50% change in the value of the stock of a Portfolio owned by five percent shareholders during the testing period (generally three years). An ownership change may be triggered by the purchase and sale, redemption, or new issuance of Portfolio shares or by a merger of a Portfolio with another Portfolio.

Depending on the *PIMCO All Asset*, the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios*' percentage ownership in an Underlying PIMCO Fund both before and after a redemption, the Portfolios' redemption of shares of such Underlying PIMCO Fund may cause the Portfolios to be treated as not receiving capital gain income on the amount by which the distribution exceeds the Portfolios' tax basis in the shares of the Underlying PIMCO Fund, but instead to be treated as receiving a dividend taxable as ordinary income on the full amount of the distribution. This could cause shareholders of the *PIMCO All Asset*, the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios* to recognize higher amounts of ordinary income than if the shareholders had held the shares of the Underlying PIMCO Funds directly. Redemptions of shares in an Underlying PIMCO Fund could also cause additional distributable gains to shareholders. If *PIMCO All Asset*, the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios* invest in Underlying PIMCO Funds, their realized losses on sales of shares of underlying funds may be indefinitely or permanently deferred as "wash sales." Distributions of short-term capital gains by Underlying PIMCO Funds will be recognized as ordinary income by *PIMCO All Asset*, the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios* and would not be offset by their capital loss carryforwards, if any. Capital loss carryforwards of Underlying PIMCO Funds, if any, would not offset net capital gains of *PIMCO All Asset*, the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios*. Each of these effects is caused by the investment in the Underlying PIMCO Funds and may result in distributions to shareholders being of

higher magnitudes and less likely to qualify for lower capital gain tax rates than if *PIMCO All Asset*, the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios* were to invest otherwise.

Options, Futures, Forward Contracts, and Swap Agreements

Some of the options, futures contracts, forward contracts, and swap agreements used by the Portfolios may be considered “section 1256 contracts.” Any gains or losses on section 1256 contracts are generally considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses (“60/40”) although certain foreign currency gains and losses from such contracts may be treated as ordinary in character. Also, section 1256 contracts held by a Portfolio at the end of each taxable year (and, for purposes of the 4% excise tax, on certain other dates as prescribed under the Internal Revenue Code) are “marked-to-market” with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized and the resulting gain or loss is treated as ordinary or 60/40 gain or loss.

Generally, the hedging transactions and certain other transactions in options, futures and forward contracts undertaken by a Portfolio, may result in “straddles” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In some cases, the straddle rules also could apply in connection with swap agreements. The straddle rules may affect the amount, timing and character of gains (or losses) realized by a Portfolio. In addition, losses realized by a Portfolio on positions that are part of a straddle may be deferred under the straddle rules, rather than being taken into account in calculating a Portfolio’s taxable income for the taxable year in which such losses are realized. Because only a few regulations implementing the straddle rules have been promulgated, the tax consequences of transactions in options, futures, forward contracts, and swap agreements to a Portfolio are not entirely clear. The transactions may increase the amount of short-term capital gain realized by a Portfolio which generally would be taxed as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders.

A Portfolio may make one or more of the elections available under the Internal Revenue Code which are applicable to straddles. If a Portfolio makes any of the elections, the amount, character and timing of the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions will be determined under rules that vary according to the election(s) made. The rules applicable under certain of the elections operate to accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions. Options on single stocks that are not “deep in the money” may constitute qualified covered calls, which generally are not subject to the straddle rules; the holding period on stock underlying qualified covered calls that are “in the money” although not “deep in the money” will be suspended during the period that such calls are outstanding. These straddle rules and the rules governing qualified covered calls could cause gains that would otherwise constitute long-term capital gains to be treated as short-term capital gains, and distributions that would otherwise constitute qualified dividend income or qualify for the dividends-received deduction to fail to satisfy the holding period requirements and therefore to be taxed as ordinary income or to fail to qualify for the 70% dividends-received deduction, as the case may be.

Because application of the straddle rules may affect the character of gains or losses, defer losses and/or accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions, the amount which must be distributed to shareholders, and which generally will be taxed to shareholders either as ordinary income or long-term capital gain, may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to a portfolio that did not engage in such hedging transactions.

Rules governing the tax aspects of swap agreements are in a developing stage and are not entirely clear in certain respects. Accordingly, while the Portfolios intend to account for such transactions in a manner they deem to be appropriate, the IRS might not accept such treatment. If it did not, the status of a Portfolio as a regulated investment company might be affected. The Trust intends to monitor developments in this area.

Certain requirements that must be met under the Internal Revenue Code in order for a Portfolio to qualify as a regulated investment company, including the qualifying income and diversification requirements applicable to a Portfolio’s assets may limit the extent to which a Portfolio will be able to engage in transactions in options, futures contracts, forward contracts, and swap agreements.

In addition, the use of swaps or other derivatives could adversely affect the character (capital gain vs. ordinary income) of the income recognized by the Portfolios for federal income tax purposes, as well as the amount and timing of such recognition, as compared to a direct investment in underlying securities, and could result in a Portfolio’s recognition of income prior to the receipt of any corresponding cash. As a result of the use of swaps and derivatives, a

larger portion of the Portfolio's distributions may be treated as ordinary income than would have been the case if the Portfolio did not enter into such swaps or derivatives. The tax treatment of swap agreements and other derivatives may also be affected by future legislation or Treasury Regulations and/or guidance issued by the IRS that could affect the character, timing and/or amount of a Portfolio's taxable income or gains and distributions made by the Portfolio.

Short Sales

Certain Portfolios may make short sales of securities. Short sales may increase the amount of short-term capital gain realized by a Portfolio, which is taxed as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders. Short sales also may be subject to the "Constructive Sales" rules, discussed below.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies

Certain Portfolios may invest in the stock of foreign corporations which may be classified under the Internal Revenue Code as passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs"). In general, a foreign corporation is classified as a PFIC for a taxable year if at least one-half of its assets constitute investment-type assets or 75% or more of its gross income is investment-type income. If a Portfolio receives a so-called "excess distribution" with respect to PFIC stock, the Portfolio itself may be subject to tax on a portion of the excess distribution, whether or not the corresponding income is distributed by the Portfolio to stockholders. In general, under the PFIC rules, an excess distribution is treated as having been realized ratably over the period during which the Portfolio held the PFIC stock. A Portfolio itself will be subject to tax on the portion, if any, of an excess distribution that is so allocated to prior taxable years and an interest factor will be added to the tax, as if the tax had been payable in such prior taxable years. Certain distributions from a PFIC as well as gain from the sale of PFIC stock are treated as excess distributions. Excess distributions are characterized as ordinary income even though, absent application of the PFIC rules, certain excess distributions might have been classified as capital gain.

Each Portfolio may be eligible to elect alternative tax treatment with respect to PFIC stock. Under an election that currently is available in some circumstances (i.e., a "qualified electing fund" or "QEF" election), a Portfolio generally would be required to include in its gross income its share of the earnings of a PFIC on a current basis, regardless of whether distributions are received from the PFIC in a given taxable year. If a Portfolio made a QEF election with respect to a PFIC, the special rules, discussed above, relating to the taxation of excess distributions, would not apply, and the Portfolio will be required to include its share of the company's income and net capital gains annually, regardless of whether it receives any distribution from the company. Under Treasury Regulations, certain income derived by a Portfolio from a PFIC with respect to which the Portfolio has made a QEF election generally constitutes income under the Qualifying Income Test for purposes of determining the Portfolio's ability to be subject to tax as a RIC if the PFIC makes distributions of that income to the Portfolio or if the income is derived with respect to the Portfolio's business of investing. Alternatively, another election may be available that would involve marking to market a Portfolio's PFIC shares at the end of each taxable year (and on certain other dates prescribed in the Internal Revenue Code), with the result that unrealized gains are treated as though they were realized and reported as ordinary income. Any mark-to-market losses and any loss from an actual disposition of PFIC shares would be deductible as ordinary losses to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains included in income with respect to such shares in prior years. Each Portfolio may be restricted in its ability to make QEF elections with respect to its investments in issuers that could be treated as PFICs in order to limit its tax liability or maximize its after-tax return from these investments. Dividends paid by PFICs will not be eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income.

Because the application of the PFIC rules may affect, among other things, the character of gains and the amount of gain or loss and the timing of the recognition of income with respect to PFIC shares, and may subject a Portfolio itself to tax on certain income from PFIC shares, the amount that must be distributed to shareholders and will be taxed to shareholders as ordinary income or long-term capital gain may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to a portfolio that did not invest in PFIC shares.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Under the Internal Revenue Code, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates which occur between the time a Portfolio accrues income or other receivables or accrues expenses or other liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and the time the Portfolio actually collects such receivables or pays such liabilities generally are treated as ordinary income or loss. Similarly, on disposition of debt securities denominated in a foreign currency and

on disposition of certain other instruments or contracts, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency between the date of acquisition of the instrument, security or contract and the date of disposition also are treated as ordinary gain or loss. These foreign currency gains and losses, referred to under the Internal Revenue Code as “section 988” gains or losses, may increase or decrease the amount of a Portfolio’s investment company taxable income to be distributed to its shareholders as ordinary income. A Portfolio’s foreign currency losses are generally treated as realized losses for reporting purposes but may decrease a fund’s taxable income and may cause a Portfolio’s distributions to shareholders to be reported as returns of capital for income tax purposes.

Foreign Taxation

Income and gains derived by the Portfolios from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes. As such, *PIMCO intends to manage the Portfolios* with the intention of minimizing foreign taxation in cases where it is deemed prudent to do so. If more than 50% of the value of the *PIMCO Balanced Allocation*, *PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond*, *PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities (Unhedged)*, *PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged)*, *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation*, *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation*, *PIMCO International Bond (Unhedged)* or *PIMCO International Bond (U.S. Dollar-Hedged) Portfolios*’ total assets at the close of their taxable year consists of securities of foreign corporations or foreign governments, such Portfolio will be eligible to elect to “pass-through” to the Portfolio’s shareholders the amount of foreign income and similar taxes paid by the Portfolio. Other Portfolios that have at least 50% of their assets invested in other regulated investment companies at the end of each quarter (“Fund of Funds”) may also be eligible to make this election. If this election is made, a shareholder generally subject to tax will be required to include in gross income (in addition to taxable dividends actually received) his or her pro rata share of the foreign taxes paid by the Portfolio, and the shareholder may be entitled either to deduct (as an itemized deduction) his or her pro rata share of foreign taxes in computing his or her taxable income or to use it (subject to limitations) as a foreign tax credit against his or her U.S. federal income tax liability. No deduction for foreign taxes may be claimed by a shareholder who does not itemize deductions. Each shareholder will be notified after the close of the Portfolio’s taxable year whether the foreign taxes paid by the Portfolio will “pass-through” for that taxable year.

Generally, a credit for foreign taxes is subject to the limitation that it may not exceed the shareholder’s U.S. tax attributable to his or her total foreign source taxable income. For this purpose, if the pass-through election is made, the source of a Portfolio’s income would flow through to shareholders. With respect to such Portfolios, gains from the sale of securities will be treated as derived from U.S. sources and certain currency fluctuation gains, including fluctuation gains from foreign currency-denominated debt securities, receivables and payables will be treated as ordinary income derived from U.S. sources. The limitation on the foreign tax credit is applied separately to foreign source passive income, and to certain other types of income. Shareholders may be unable to claim a credit for the full amount of their proportionate share of the foreign taxes paid by the Portfolio. Various other limitations, including a minimum holding period requirement, apply to limit the credit and/or deduction for foreign taxes for purposes of regular federal tax and/or alternative minimum tax.

Original Issue Discount and Market Discount

Some of the debt securities (with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by a Portfolio may be treated as debt securities that are issued originally at a discount. Generally, the amount of the original issue discount (“OID”) is treated as interest income and is included in income over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, usually when the debt security matures. A portion of the OID includable in income with respect to certain high-yield corporate debt securities may be treated as a dividend for federal income tax purposes.

Some of the debt securities (with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by a Portfolio in the secondary market may be treated as having market discount. Generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a debt security having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the “accrued market discount” on such debt security. Market discount generally accrues in equal daily installments. A Portfolio may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt securities having market discount, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income.

Some debt securities (with a fixed maturity date of one year or less from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by a Portfolio may be treated as having acquisition discount, or OID in the case of certain types of debt securities. Generally, a Portfolio will be required to include the acquisition discount, or OID, in income over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, usually when the debt security matures. A Portfolio may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt securities having acquisition discount, or OID, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income.

A Portfolio may invest a portion of its net assets in below investment grade instruments. Investments in these types of instruments may present special tax issues for the Portfolio. U.S. federal income tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when a Portfolio may cease to accrue interest, OID or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless instruments, how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and income and whether exchanges of debt obligations in a bankruptcy or workout context are taxable. These and other issues will be addressed by the Portfolios to the extent necessary in order to seek to ensure that they distribute sufficient income and that they do not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

A Portfolio generally will be required to distribute dividends to shareholders representing discount on debt securities that is currently includable in income, even though cash representing such income may not have been received by the Portfolio. Cash to pay such dividends may be obtained from sales proceeds of securities held by a Portfolio.

Constructive Sales

Certain rules may affect the timing and character of gain if a Portfolio engages in transactions that reduce or eliminate its risk of loss with respect to appreciated financial positions. If a Portfolio enters into certain transactions in property while holding substantially identical property, a Portfolio would be treated as if it had sold and immediately repurchased the property and would be subject to tax on any gain (but not loss) from the constructive sale. The character of gain from a constructive sale would depend upon a Portfolio's holding period in the property. Loss from a constructive sale would be recognized when the property was subsequently disposed of, and its character would depend on a Portfolio's holding period and the application of various loss deferral provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

Internal Revenue Code Section 817(h) Diversification

To comply with regulations under Section 817(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, each Portfolio will be required to diversify its investments so that on the last day of each quarter of a calendar year (or within 30 days after such quarter), no more than 55% of the value of its assets is represented by any one investment, no more than 70% is represented by any two investments, no more than 80% is represented by any three investments, and no more than 90% is represented by any four investments. Generally, securities of a single issuer are treated as one investment and obligations of each U.S. government agency and instrumentality are treated for purposes of Section 817(h) as issued by separate issuers.

Section 817(h) of the Internal Revenue Code provides, as a safe harbor, that a separate account will be treated as being adequately diversified if the diversification requirements under Subchapter M are satisfied (as discussed above) and no more than 55% of the value of the account's total assets is attributable to cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies.

For purposes of these alternative diversification tests, a segregated asset account investing in shares of a regulated investment company will be entitled to "look through" the regulated investment company to its pro rata portion of the regulated investment company's assets, provided that the shares of such regulated investment company are generally held only by segregated asset accounts of insurance companies and certain other permitted shareholders.

In the event that a Portfolio fails to meet the requirements of the diversification regulations, any variable contract based on the Portfolio would not be treated as a life insurance or annuity contract for federal income tax purposes. For this purpose, a contract will be based on the Portfolio if amounts received under such contract, or earnings thereon, are allocated to such Portfolio. If a variable contract is no longer treated as a life insurance or annuity contract, the owner of the contract would be subject to current taxation on the income on the contract for taxable years in which such

failure occurs, and thereafter. If the contract is a life insurance contract under local law, however, then certain amounts paid as death benefits will be treated as amounts paid under a life insurance contract for federal income tax purposes. If the failure to meet the diversification regulations is shown to be inadvertent, the insurance company that issued the variable contract, may be permitted to bring the Portfolio into compliance with those rules. In such case, the diversification regulations contemplate the payment of “toll charge” based on the tax that owners of the variable contracts that are based on the “failed” Portfolio would have paid on the income on the contract during the period when the account failed to meet the diversification regulation. Accordingly, compliance with the diversification regulations, as they may be modified from time to time, is important, and will be carefully monitored by the Portfolio. Compliance with the diversification regulations may have the effect of reducing the return of the Portfolio, as the investments and strategies utilized may be different from what the Portfolio’s adviser might otherwise believe to be desirable.

In connection with the issuance of the diversification regulations, the Treasury announced that it would issue future regulations or rulings addressing the circumstances in which a variable contract owner’s control of the investments of a separate account may cause the contract owner, rather than the insurance company, to be treated as the owner of the assets held by the separate account. If the variable contract owner is considered the owner of the securities underlying the separate account, income and gains produced by those securities would be included currently in the contract Portfolios owner’s gross income. Thus far, the Treasury has issued several pronouncements. These pronouncements, plus any future rules and regulations proscribing investment control, may adversely affect the ability of the Portfolios to operate as described herein. There is, however, no certainty as to what standards, if any, Treasury will ultimately adopt. In the event that unfavorable rules or regulations are adopted, there can be no assurance that the Portfolios will be able to operate as currently described in the Prospectus or that the Fund will not have to change its investment objective or objectives, investment policies, or investment restrictions.

Other Taxation

Distributions also may be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes, depending on each shareholder’s particular situation. Under the laws of various states, distributions of investment company taxable income generally are taxable to shareholders even though all or a substantial portion of such distributions may be derived from interest on certain federal obligations which, if the interest were received directly by a resident of such state, would be exempt from such state’s income tax (“qualifying federal obligations”). However, some states may exempt all or a portion of such distributions from income tax to the extent the shareholder is able to establish that the distribution is derived from qualifying federal obligations. Moreover, for state income tax purposes, interest on some federal obligations generally is not exempt from taxation, whether received directly by a shareholder or through distributions of investment company taxable income (for example, interest on FNMA Certificates and GNMA Certificates). Each Portfolio will provide information annually to shareholders indicating the amount and percentage of the Portfolio’s dividend distribution that is attributable to interest on federal obligations, and will indicate to the extent possible from what types of federal obligations such dividends are derived. Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in a Portfolio.

OTHER INFORMATION

Capitalization

The capitalization of the Trust consists solely of an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest with a par value of \$0.001 each. The Board of Trustees may establish additional series (with different investment objectives and fundamental policies) at any time in the future. Establishment and offering of additional series will not alter the rights of the Trust’s shareholders. When issued, shares are fully paid, non-assessable, redeemable and freely transferable. Shares do not have preemptive rights or subscription rights. In liquidation of a Portfolio, each shareholder is entitled to receive his or her pro rata share of the net assets of that Portfolio.

Under Delaware law, shareholders are not personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. In addition, the Trust Instrument disclaims liability of the shareholders, Trustees or officers of the Trust for acts or obligations of the Trust, which are binding only on the assets and property of the Trust, and requires that notice of the disclaimer be given in each contract or obligation entered into or executed by the Trust or the Trustees. The Trust Instrument also provides for indemnification out of Trust property for all loss and expense of any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. The risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited

to circumstances in which such disclaimer is inoperative or the Trust itself is unable to meet its obligations, and thus should be considered remote.

Voting Rights

Under the Trust Instrument, the Trust is not required to hold annual meetings of Trust shareholders to elect Trustees or for other purposes. It is not anticipated that the Trust will hold shareholders' meetings unless required by law or the Trust Instrument. In this regard, the Trust will be required to hold a meeting to elect Trustees to fill any existing vacancies on the Board of Trustees if, at any time, fewer than a majority of the Trustees have been elected by the shareholders of the Trust. In addition, the Trust Instrument provides that the holders of not less than two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust may remove a person serving as Trustee at any shareholder meeting. The Trustees are required to call a meeting of shareholders if requested in writing to do so by the holders of not less than ten percent of the outstanding shares of the Trust.

The Trust's shares do not have cumulative voting rights, so that the holder of more than 50% of the outstanding shares may elect the entire Board of Trustees, in which case the holders of the remaining shares would not be able to elect any Trustees. Shareholders of a class of shares have different voting rights with respect to matters that affect only that class. To avoid potential conflicts of interest, to the extent the Portfolios own shares of a PIMCO-sponsored money market fund or short-term bond fund as discussed above, the Portfolios will vote such shares in proportion to the votes of all other shareholders of the respective money market or short-term bond fund.

Shares entitle their holders to one vote per share (with proportionate voting for fractional shares). As used in the Prospectuses or this Statement of Additional Information, the phrase "vote of a majority of the outstanding shares" of a Portfolio (or the Trust) means the vote of the lesser of: (1) 67% of the shares of the Portfolio (or the Trust) present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present in person or by proxy; or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Portfolio (or the Trust).

In accordance with current laws, it is anticipated that an insurance company issuing a variable contract that participates in the Portfolios will request voting instructions from variable contract owners and will vote shares or other voting interests in the separate account in proportion to the votes received. The effect of proportional voting is that if a large number of variable contract owners do not provide the insurance company voting instructions, a small number of variable contract owners may determine the outcome of the vote.

Code of Ethics

The Trust, PIMCO, Research Affiliates and the Distributor each has adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to the requirements of the 1940 Act and the Advisers Act. These Codes of Ethics permit personnel, subject to the Codes of Ethics, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Portfolios, and such personnel do, from time to time, invest in securities held by the Portfolio.

Custodian and Transfer Agent

State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street"), 801 Pennsylvania, Kansas City, Missouri 64105 serves as custodian for assets of all Portfolios. Under the custody agreement, State Street may hold the foreign securities at its principal office at 225 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110, and at State Street's branches, and subject to approval by the Board of Trustees, at a foreign branch of a qualified U.S. bank, with an eligible foreign subcustodian, or with an eligible foreign securities depository. State Street also serves as custodian for assets of the CRRS Subsidiary and the GMAA Subsidiary.

Pursuant to rules adopted under the 1940 Act, the Trust may maintain foreign securities and cash in the custody of certain eligible foreign banks and securities depositories. Selection of these foreign custodial institutions is made by the Board of Trustees following a consideration of a number of factors, including (but not limited to) the reliability and financial stability of the institution; the ability of the institution to perform capably custodial services for the Trust; the reputation of the institution in its national market; the political and economic stability of the country in which the institution is located; and further risks of potential nationalization or expropriation of Trust assets. The Board of Trustees reviews annually the continuance of foreign custodial arrangements for the Trust. No assurance can be given that the Trustees' appraisal of the risks in connection with foreign custodial arrangements will always be correct or that

expropriation, nationalization, freezes, or confiscation of assets that would impact assets of the Portfolios will not occur, and shareholders bear the risk of losses arising from these or other events.

DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc., 430 W. 7th Street STE 219024, Kansas City, Missouri 64105-1407 serves as transfer agent for the shares of the Portfolios.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 1100 Walnut Street, Suite 1300, Kansas City, Missouri 64106-2197, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Portfolios. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP provides audit services, tax assistance and consultation in connection with review of SEC and IRS filings.

Legal Counsel

Dechert LLP, 1900 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006-1110, passes upon certain legal matters in connection with the shares offered by the Trust, and also acts as legal counsel to the Trust.

Registration Statement

This Statement of Additional Information and the Prospectuses do not contain all of the information included in the Trust's registration statement filed with the SEC under the 1933 Act with respect to the securities offered hereby, certain portions of which have been omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. The registration statement, including the exhibits filed therewith, may be examined at the offices of the SEC in Washington, D.C.

Statements contained herein and in the Prospectuses as to the contents of any contract or other documents referred to are not necessarily complete, and, in each instance, reference is made to the copy of such contract or other documents filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference.

Financial Statements

Audited financial statements for the Trust as of December 31, 2021, including the notes thereto, and the reports of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP thereon, are incorporated herein by reference from the Trust's [December 31, 2021 Annual Reports](#).

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