PIMCO

PIMCO VARIABLE INSURANCE TRUST

Semiannual Report

June 30, 2022

PIMCO Total Return Portfolio

A company of Allianz

Table of Contents

Dear Shareholder,

We hope that you and your family are remaining safe and healthy during these challenging times. We continue to work tirelessly to navigate markets and manage the assets that you have entrusted with us. Following this letter is the PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust Semiannual Report, which covers the six-month reporting period ended June 30, 2022. On the subsequent pages, you will find specific details regarding investment results and a discussion of the factors that most affected performance during the reporting period.

For the six-month reporting period ended June 30, 2022

The global economy continued to be affected by the COVID-19 pandemic ("COVID-19") and its variants. Looking back, fourth quarter 2021 U.S. annualized gross domestic product ("GDP") grew 6.9%. The economy then experienced a setback, as first quarter 2022 GDP growth was -1.6%. Finally, the Commerce Department's initial estimate for second quarter 2022 GDP growth — released after the reporting period ended — was -0.9%.

In the U.S., the Federal Reserve Board (the "Fed") took several steps to tighten monetary policy to combat elevated inflation. The Fed reduced the monthly pace of its net asset purchases of Treasury securities and agency mortgage-backed securities in November 2021 and again in December. The Fed ended its monthly asset purchases in mid-March 2022. The Fed then raised the federal funds rate 0.25% to a range between 0.25% and 0.50% in March 2022, its first rate hike since 2018. The central bank then raised rates 0.50% in its May 2022 meeting and 0.75% in its June meeting. Finally, on 27 July 2022 — after the reporting period ended — the Fed raised rates 0.75%, to a range between 2.25% and 2.50%.

Economies outside the U.S. also continued to be impacted by the pandemic. The war in Ukraine and its repercussions also led to increased uncertainties around the world. In its April 2022 World Economic Outlook Update, the International Monetary Fund ("IMF") said it expects U.S. gross domestic product ("GDP") growth to be 3.7% in 2022, compared to 5.7% in 2021. Elsewhere, the IMF expects 2022 GDP to grow 2.8% in the eurozone (from 5.3% in 2021), 3.7% in the U.K. (from 7.4% in 2021) and 2.4% in Japan (from 1.6% in 2021).

Several other central banks began tightening monetary policy during the period. In December 2021, the Bank of England (the "BoE") surprised the market and raised rates for the first time since COVID-19 began. The BoE again raised rates at its meetings in February, March, May and June 2022. The European Central Bank (the "ECB") indicated that it intended to raise rates at its July and September 2022 meetings. Elsewhere, the Bank of Japan (the "BoJ") maintained its loose monetary policy and appears likely to remain accommodative in the near future given the headwinds facing its economy.

During the reporting period, short- and long-term U.S. Treasury yields moved sharply higher. The yield on the benchmark 10-year U.S. Treasury note was 2.98% on June 30, 2022, versus 1.52% on December 31, 2021. The Bloomberg Global Treasury Index (USD Hedged), which tracks fixed-rate, local currency government debt of investment grade countries, including developed and emerging markets, returned -8.07%. Meanwhile, the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Credit Index (USD Hedged), a widely used index of global investment grade credit bonds, returned -12.83%. Riskier fixed income asset classes, including high yield corporate bonds and emerging market debt, were also weak. The ICE BofAML Developed Markets High Yield Constrained Index (USD Hedged), a widely used index of below-investment-grade bonds, returned -13.85%, whereas emerging market external debt, as represented by the JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global (USD Hedged), returned -18.83%. Emerging market local bonds, as represented by the JPMorgan Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets Global Diversified Index (Unhedged), returned -14.53%.

Amid periods of volatility, global equities generally posted weak results during the reporting period as economic and geopolitical concerns weighed on investor sentiment. U.S. equities, as represented by the S&P 500 Index, returned -19.96%. Global equities, as represented by the MSCI World Index, returned -20.51%, while emerging market equities, as measured by the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, returned -17.63%. Meanwhile, Japanese equities, as represented by the Nikkei 225 Index (in JPY), returned -8.33% and European equities, as represented by the MSCI Europe Index (in EUR), returned -13.84%.

Commodity prices were volatile and generated mixed returns. Brent crude oil, which was approximately $78 a barrel at the start of the reporting period, rose to roughly $112 a barrel at the end of June 2022. We believe the oil-price increase was driven by supply shortages and stronger demand due to economic re-openings as COVID-19 restrictions eased. Repercussions from the war in Ukraine also contributed to higher oil prices. Prices of other commodities, such as copper and gold, declined during the period.

Finally, there were also periods of volatility in the foreign exchange markets. We believe this was due to several factors, including economic growth expectations and changing central bank monetary policies, as well as rising inflation, COVID-19 variants and geopolitical events. The U.S. dollar strengthened against several major currencies. For example, during the reporting period, the U.S. dollar returned 7.79%, 10.01% and 15.21% versus the euro, the British pound and the Japanese yen, respectively.

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

Sincerely,

Peter G. Strelow
Chairman of the Board
PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Unless otherwise noted, index returns reflect the reinvestment of income distributions and capital gains, if any, but do not reflect fees, brokerage commissions or other expenses of investing. It is not possible to invest directly in an unmanaged index.

Important Information About the PIMCO Total Return Portfolio

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Portfolio may invest in certain instruments that rely in some fashion upon the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). LIBOR is an average interest rate, determined by the ICE Benchmark Administration, that banks charge one another for the use of short-term money. The United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, which regulates LIBOR, has announced plans to ultimately phase out the use of LIBOR. There remains uncertainty regarding future utilization of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate (e.g., the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, which is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR and measures the cost of overnight borrowings through repurchase agreement transactions collateralized with U.S. Treasury securities). Any potential effects of the transition away from LIBOR on the Portfolio or on certain instruments in which the Portfolio invests can be difficult to ascertain, and they may vary depending on a variety of factors. The transition may also result in a reduction in the value of certain instruments held by the Portfolio or a reduction in the effectiveness of related Portfolio transactions such as hedges. Any such effects of the transition away from LIBOR, as well as other unforeseen effects, could result in losses to the Portfolio.

On the Portfolio Summary page in this Shareholder Report, the Average Annual Total Return table and Cumulative Returns chart measure performance assuming that any dividend and capital gain distributions were reinvested. The Cumulative Returns chart reflects only Administrative Class performance. Performance may vary by share class based on each class's expense ratios. The Portfolio measures its performance against at least one broad-based securities market index ("benchmark index"). The benchmark index does not take into account fees, expenses, or taxes. The Portfolio's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Portfolio will perform in the future. There is no assurance that the Portfolio, even if the Portfolio has experienced high or unusual performance for one or more periods, will experience similar levels of performance in the future. High performance is defined as a significant increase in either 1) the Portfolio's total return in excess of that of the Portfolio's benchmark between reporting periods or 2) the Portfolio's total return in excess of the Portfolio's historical returns between reporting periods. Unusual performance is defined as a significant change in the Portfolio's performance as compared to one or more previous reporting periods. Historical performance for the Portfolio or a share class thereof may have been positively impacted by fee waivers or expense limitations in place during some or all of the periods shown, if applicable. Future performance (including total return or yield) and distributions may be negatively impacted by the expiration or reduction of any such fee waivers or expense limitations.

The following table discloses the inception dates of the Portfolio and its share classes along with the Portfolio's diversification status as of period end:

Portfolio Name	Portfolio Inception	Institutional Class	Administrative Class	Advisor Class	Diversification Status
PIMCO Total Return Portfolio	12/31/97	04/10/00	12/31/97	02/28/06	Diversified

An investment in the Portfolio is not a bank deposit and is not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. It is possible to lose money on investments in the Portfolio.

The Trustees are responsible generally for overseeing the management of the Trust. The Trustees authorize the Trust to enter into service agreements with the Adviser, the Distributor, the Administrator and other service providers in order to provide, and in some cases authorize service providers to procure through other parties, necessary or desirable services on behalf of the Trust and the Portfolio. Shareholders are not parties to or third-party beneficiaries of such service agreements. Neither this Portfolio's prospectus nor summary prospectus, the Trust's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), any contracts filed as exhibits to the Trust's registration statement, nor any other communications, disclosure documents or regulatory filings (including this report) from or on behalf of the Trust or the Portfolio creates a contract between or among any shareholder of the Portfolio, on the one hand, and the Trust, the Portfolio, a service provider to the Trust or the Portfolio, and/or the Trustees or officers of the Trust, on the other hand. The Trustees (or the Trust and its officers, service providers or other delegates acting under authority of the Trustees) may amend the most recent prospectus or use a new prospectus, summary prospectus or SAI with respect to the Portfolio or the Trust, and/or amend, file and/or issue any other communications, disclosure documents or regulatory filings, and may amend or enter into any contracts to which the Trust or the Portfolio is a party, and interpret the investment objective(s), policies, restrictions and contractual provisions applicable to the Portfolio, without shareholder input or approval, except in circumstances in which shareholder approval is specifically required by law (such as changes to fundamental investment policies) or where a shareholder approval requirement is specifically disclosed in the Trust's then-current prospectus or SAI.

PIMCO has adopted written proxy voting policies and procedures ("Proxy Policy") as required by Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Proxy Policy has been adopted by the Trust as the policies and procedures that PIMCO will use when voting proxies on behalf of the Portfolio. A description of the policies and procedures that PIMCO uses to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities of the Portfolio, and information about how the Portfolio voted proxies relating to portfolio securities held during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30, are available without charge, upon request, by calling the Trust at (888) 87-PIMCO, on the Portfolio's website at www.pimco.com/pvit, and on the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") website at www.sec.gov.

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

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

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

In October 2020, the SEC adopted a rule related to the use of derivatives, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that rescinds and withdraws the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and cover transactions. Subject to certain exceptions, the rule requires portfolios to trade derivatives and other transactions that create future payment or delivery obligations (except reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions) subject to a value-at-risk leverage limit, certain derivatives risk management program and reporting requirements. These requirements may limit the ability of the Portfolio to use derivatives and reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions as part of its investment strategies and may increase the cost of the Portfolio's investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors. The rule went into effect on February 19, 2021. The compliance date for the new rule and related reporting requirements is August 19, 2022.

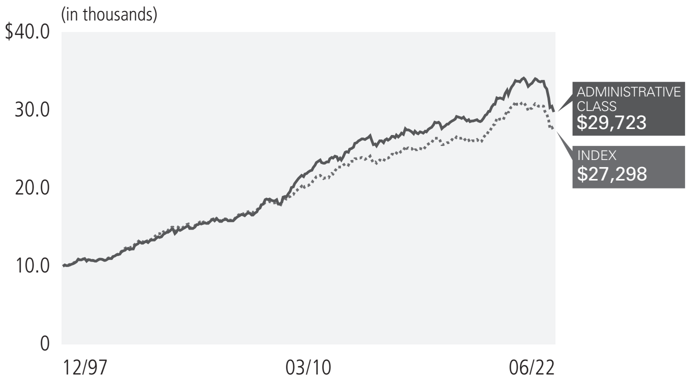
In October 2020, the SEC adopted a rule regarding the ability of a fund to invest in other funds. The rule allows a fund to acquire shares of another fund in excess of certain limitations currently imposed by the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Act") without obtaining individual exemptive relief from the SEC, subject to certain conditions. The rule also includes the rescission of certain exemptive relief from the SEC and guidance from the SEC staff for funds to invest in other funds. The effective date for the rule was January 19, 2021, and the compliance date for the rule was January 19, 2022.

In December 2020, the SEC adopted a rule addressing fair valuation of fund investments. The new rule sets forth requirements for good faith determinations of fair value as well as for the performance of fair value determinations, including related oversight and reporting obligations. The new rule also defines "readily available market quotations" for purposes of the definition of "value" under the Act, and the SEC noted that this definition will apply in all contexts under the Act. The effective date for the rule was March 8, 2021. The compliance date for the new rule and the associated recordkeeping requirements is September 8, 2022.

In May 2022, the SEC proposed amendments to a current rule governing portfolio naming conventions. In general, the current rule requires portfolios with certain types of names to adopt a policy to invest at least 80% of their assets in the type of investment suggested by the name. The proposed amendments would expand the scope of the current rule in a number of ways that would result in an expansion of the types of portfolio names that would require the portfolio to adopt an 80% investment policy under the rule. Additionally, the proposed amendments would modify the circumstances under which a portfolio may deviate from its 80% investment policy and address the use and valuation of derivatives instruments for purposes of the rule. The proposal's impact on the Portfolio will not be known unless and until any final rulemaking is adopted.

In May 2022, the SEC proposed a framework that would require certain registered portfolios (such as the Portfolio) to disclose their environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") investing practices. Among other things, the proposed requirements would mandate that portfolios meeting three pre-defined classifications (*i.e.*, integrated, ESG focused and/or impact funds) provide prospectus and shareholder report disclosure related to the ESG factors, criteria and processes used in managing the portfolio. The proposal's impact on the Portfolio will not be known unless and until any final rulemaking is adopted.

Cumulative Returns Through June 30, 2022



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

Allocation Breakdown as of June 30, 2022†§

U.S. Government Agencies	25.3%
Corporate Bonds & Notes	24.8%
Asset-Backed Securities	13.0%
Short-Term Instruments‡	11.2%
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	11.2%
U.S. Treasury Obligations	10.0%
Sovereign Issues	2.6%
Preferred Securities	1.2%
Other	0.7%

† % of Investments, at value.

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

‡ Includes Central Funds Used for Cash Management Purposes.

Average Annual Total Return for the period ended June 30, 2022

		6 Months*	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception≈
	PIMCO Total Return Portfolio Institutional Class	(11.51)%	(11.50)%	0.91%	1.80%	4.71%
—	PIMCO Total Return Portfolio Administrative Class	(11.58)%	(11.64)%	0.75%	1.65%	4.55%
	PIMCO Total Return Portfolio Advisor Class	(11.62)%	(11.73)%	0.65%	1.55%	3.77%
·····	Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index±	(10.35)%	(10.29)%	0.88%	1.54%	4.18% ◆

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

* Cumulative return.

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

◆ Average annual total return since 12/31/1997.

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

It is not possible to invest directly in an unmanaged index.

Performance quoted represents past performance. Past performance is not a guarantee or a reliable indicator of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than performance shown. Investment return and the principal value of an investment will fluctuate. Shares may be worth more or less than original cost when redeemed. The Portfolio's performance does not reflect the deduction of additional charges and expenses imposed in connection with investing in Variable Contracts, which will reduce returns. Differences in the Portfolio's performance versus the index and related attribution information with respect to particular categories of securities or individual positions may be attributable, in part, to differences in the prices of individual positions (which may be sourced from different pricing vendors or other sources) used by the Portfolio and the index. For performance current to the most recent month-end, visit www.pimco.com/pvit or via (888) 87-PIMCO.

The Portfolio's total annual operating expense ratio in effect as of period end was 0.50% for Institutional Class shares, 0.65% for Administrative Class shares, and 0.75% for Advisor Class shares. Details regarding any changes to the Portfolio's operating expenses, subsequent to period end, can be found in the Portfolio's current prospectus, as supplemented.

Investment Objective and Strategy Overview

PIMCO Total Return Portfolio seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management, by investing under normal circumstances at least 65% of its total assets in a diversified portfolio of Fixed Income Instruments of varying maturities, which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts, or swap agreements. "Fixed Income Instruments" include bonds, debt securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public- or private-sector entities. Portfolio strategies may change from time to time. Please refer to the Portfolio's current prospectus for more information regarding the Portfolio's strategy.

Portfolio Insights

» Short exposure to duration in the U.K. contributed to relative performance, as interest rates rose.

» Short exposure to duration in Japan contributed to relative performance, as interest rates rose.

» There were no other material contributors for this Fund.

» Positions in non-agency MBS and other securitized assets detracted from relative performance, as spreads widened.

» Positions in high yield credit detracted from relative performance, as spreads widened.

» Tactical U.S. duration positioning, primarily an overweight in March detracted from relative performance, as interest rates rose that month.

» Long exposure to duration in Italy detracted from relative performance, as interest rates rose.

Example

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

The Expense Example does not reflect any fees or other expenses imposed by the Variable Contracts. If it did, the expenses reflected in the Expense Example would be higher. The Example is based on an investment of $1,000 invested at the beginning of the period and held from January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022 unless noted otherwise in the table and footnotes below.

Actual Expenses

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

Hypothetical Example for Comparison Purposes

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

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

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

	Actual			Hypothetical (5% return before expenses)			
	Beginning Account Value (01/01/22)	Ending Account Value (06/30/22)	Expenses Paid During Period*	Beginning Account Value (01/01/22)	Ending Account Value (06/30/22)	Expenses Paid During Period*	Net Annualized Expense Ratio**
Institutional Class	$ 1,000.00	$ 884.90	$ 2.36	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,022.02	$ 2.53	0.51%
Administrative Class	1,000.00	884.20	3.05	1,000.00	1,021.28	3.27	0.66
Advisor Class	1,000.00	883.80	3.51	1,000.00	1,020.79	3.77	0.76

* Expenses Paid During Period are equal to the net annualized expense ratio for the class, multiplied by the average account value over the period, multiplied by 179/365 (to reflect the one-half year period). Overall fees and expenses of investing in the Portfolio will be higher because the example does not reflect variable contract fees and expenses.

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

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Selected Per Share Data for the Year or Period Ended^:		Investment Operations			Less Distributions(c)		
	Net Asset Value Beginning of Year or Period(a)	Net Investment Income (Loss)(b)	Net Realized/ Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Total	From Net Investment Income	From Net Realized Capital Gain	Total
Institutional Class							
01/01/2022 - 06/30/2022+	$ 10.76	$ 0.13	$ (1.36)	$ (1.23)	$ (0.12)	$ 0.00	$ (0.12)
12/31/2021	11.59	0.23	(0.36)	(0.13)	(0.22)	(0.48)	(0.70)
12/31/2020	11.02	0.25	0.71	0.96	(0.26)	(0.13)	(0.39)
12/31/2019	10.48	0.34	0.54	0.88	(0.34)	0.00	(0.34)
12/31/2018	10.94	0.30	(0.34)	(0.04)	(0.29)	(0.13)	(0.42)
12/31/2017	10.64	0.26	0.28	0.54	(0.24)	0.00	(0.24)
Administrative Class							
01/01/2022 - 06/30/2022+	10.76	0.12	(1.36)	(1.24)	(0.11)	0.00	(0.11)
12/31/2021	11.59	0.21	(0.36)	(0.15)	(0.20)	(0.48)	(0.68)
12/31/2020	11.02	0.24	0.70	0.94	(0.24)	(0.13)	(0.37)
12/31/2019	10.48	0.32	0.55	0.87	(0.33)	0.00	(0.33)
12/31/2018	10.94	0.28	(0.34)	(0.06)	(0.27)	(0.13)	(0.40)
12/31/2017	10.64	0.25	0.27	0.52	(0.22)	0.00	(0.22)
Advisor Class							
01/01/2022 - 06/30/2022+	10.76	0.11	(1.36)	(1.25)	(0.10)	0.00	(0.10)
12/31/2021	11.59	0.20	(0.36)	(0.16)	(0.19)	(0.48)	(0.67)
12/31/2020	11.02	0.23	0.70	0.93	(0.23)	(0.13)	(0.36)
12/31/2019	10.48	0.31	0.55	0.86	(0.32)	0.00	(0.32)
12/31/2018	10.94	0.27	(0.34)	(0.07)	(0.26)	(0.13)	(0.39)
12/31/2017	10.64	0.24	0.27	0.51	(0.21)	0.00	(0.21)

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

		Ratios/Supplemental Data						
			Ratios to Average Net Assets					
Net Asset Value End of Year or Period[a]	Total Return[d]	Net Assets End of Year or Period (000s)	Expenses	Expenses Excluding Waivers	Expenses Excluding Interest Expense	Expenses Excluding Interest Expense and Waivers	Net Investment Income (Loss)	Portfolio Turnover Rate
$ 9.41	(11.51)%	$ 266,281	0.51%*	0.51%*	0.50%*	0.50%*	2.55%*	182%
10.76	(1.12)	392,304	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.10	308
11.59	8.81	160,779	0.54	0.54	0.50	0.50	2.22	514
11.02	8.52	129,771	0.71	0.71	0.50	0.50	3.11	534
10.48	(0.38)	83,675	0.76	0.76	0.50	0.50	2.78	631
10.94	5.07	83,041	0.54	0.54	0.50	0.50	2.43	574
9.41	(11.58)	2,868,305	0.66*	0.66*	0.65*	0.65*	2.40*	182
10.76	(1.27)	3,426,140	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	1.90	308
11.59	8.65	3,980,729	0.69	0.69	0.65	0.65	2.08	514
11.02	8.36	4,031,074	0.86	0.86	0.65	0.65	2.98	534
10.48	(0.53)	3,961,602	0.91	0.91	0.65	0.65	2.62	631
10.94	4.91	4,456,274	0.69	0.69	0.65	0.65	2.28	574
9.41	(11.62)	1,990,762	0.76*	0.76*	0.75*	0.75*	2.30*	182
10.76	(1.36)	2,346,735	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.81	308
11.59	8.54	2,615,776	0.79	0.79	0.75	0.75	1.98	514
11.02	8.25	2,225,815	0.96	0.96	0.75	0.75	2.88	534
10.48	(0.63)	2,420,067	1.01	1.01	0.75	0.75	2.51	631
10.94	4.81	2,955,716	0.79	0.79	0.75	0.75	2.19	574

(Amounts in thousands†, except per share amounts)

Assets:	
Investments, at value	
Investments in securities*	$ 6,170,865
Investments in Affiliates	185,836
Financial Derivative Instruments	
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	22,020
Over the counter	34,125
Deposits with counterparty	81,286
Foreign currency, at value	14,526
Receivable for investments sold	3,919
Receivable for investments sold on a delayed-delivery basis	655
Receivable for TBA investments sold	1,322,798
Receivable for Portfolio shares sold	79
Interest and/or dividends receivable	24,828
Dividends receivable from Affiliates	265
Total Assets	7,861,202
Liabilities:	
Borrowings & Other Financing Transactions	
Payable for short sales	$ 229,759
Financial Derivative Instruments	
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	22,183
Over the counter	43,191
Payable for investments purchased	1,199
Payable for investments in Affiliates purchased	265
Payable for TBA investments purchased	2,399,784
Deposits from counterparty	13,267
Payable for Portfolio shares redeemed	22,331
Overdraft due to custodian	976
Accrued investment advisory fees	1,064
Accrued supervisory and administrative fees	1,064
Accrued distribution fees	415
Accrued servicing fees	356
Total Liabilities	2,735,854
Net Assets	$ 5,125,348
Net Assets Consist of:	
Paid in capital	$ 5,857,895
Distributable earnings (accumulated loss)	(732,547)
Net Assets	$ 5,125,348
Net Assets:	
Institutional Class	$ 266,281
Administrative Class	2,868,305
Advisor Class	1,990,762
Shares Issued and Outstanding:	
Institutional Class	28,288
Administrative Class	304,707
Advisor Class	211,484
Net Asset Value Per Share Outstanding[(a)]:	
Institutional Class	$ 9.41
Administrative Class	9.41
Advisor Class	9.41
Cost of investments in securities	$ 6,681,310
Cost of investments in Affiliates	$ 190,020
Cost of foreign currency held	$ 14,559
Proceeds received on short sales	$ 228,156
Cost or premiums of financial derivative instruments, net	$ 13,275
* Includes repurchase agreements of:	$ 351,093

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

(a) Includes adjustments required by U.S. GAAP and may differ from net asset values and performance reported elsewhere by the Portfolio.

Statement of Operations PIMCO Total Return Portfolio

Six Months Ended June 30, 2022
(Amounts in thousands†)

Investment Income:	
Interest	$ 81,201
Dividends, net of foreign taxes*	1,864
Dividends from Investments in Affiliates	1,566
Total Income	84,631
Expenses:	
Investment advisory fees	6,904
Supervisory and administrative fees	6,904
Distribution and/or servicing fees - Administrative Class	2,296
Distribution and/or servicing fees - Advisor Class	2,649
Trustee fees	97
Interest expense	234
Miscellaneous expense	10
Total Expenses	19,094
Net Investment Income (Loss)	65,537
Net Realized Gain (Loss):	
Investments in securities	(136,206)
Investments in Affiliates	(1,592)
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	(41,893)
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	5,953
Foreign currency	(1,150)
Net Realized Gain (Loss)	(174,888)
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation):	
Investments in securities	(525,480)
Investments in Affiliates	(2,958)
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	(62,160)
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	(1,131)
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	(268)
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	(591,997)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	$ (701,348)
* Foreign tax withholdings - Dividends	$ 5

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

Statements of Changes in Net Assets PIMCO Total Return Portfolio

(Amounts in thousands†)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)	Year Ended December 31, 2021
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from:		
Operations:		
Net investment income (loss)	$ 65,537	$ 124,527
Net realized gain (loss)	(174,888)	(9,934)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(591,997)	(201,306)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	(701,348)	(86,713)
Distributions to Shareholders:		
From net investment income and/or net realized capital gains		
Institutional Class	(4,056)	(19,322)
Administrative Class	(34,137)	(231,885)
Advisor Class	(22,582)	(162,431)
Total Distributions[(a)]	(60,775)	(413,638)
Portfolio Share Transactions:		
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions*	(277,708)	(91,754)
Total Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	(1,039,831)	(592,105)
Net Assets:		
Beginning of period	6,165,179	6,757,284
End of period	$ 5,125,348	$ 6,165,179

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

* See Note 13, Shares of Beneficial Interest, in the Notes to Financial Statements.

(a) The tax characterization of distributions is determined in accordance with Federal income tax regulations. The actual tax characterization of distributions paid is determined at the end of the fiscal year. See Note 2, Distributions to Shareholders, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information.

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

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES 120.4%		
LOAN PARTICIPATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS 0.2%		
Castlelake LP		
2.950% (LIBOR01M + 2.950%) due 05/13/2031 «~	$ 10,222	$ 9,302
Total Loan Participations and Assignments (Cost $10,208)		**9,302**
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 30.7%		
BANKING & FINANCE 17.9%		
Alexandria Real Estate Equities, Inc.		
1.875% due 02/01/2033	9,800	7,380
4.300% due 01/15/2026	1,199	1,202
4.500% due 07/30/2029	4,500	4,387
American Assets Trust LP		
3.375% due 02/01/2031	2,800	2,399
American Express Co.		
2.550% due 03/04/2027	2,300	2,145
American Tower Corp.		
2.750% due 01/15/2027	13,400	12,266
3.000% due 06/15/2023	1,400	1,386
3.375% due 05/15/2024	2,500	2,465
Aviation Capital Group LLC		
4.125% due 08/01/2025	14,600	13,892
Bank of America Corp.		
1.197% due 10/24/2026 •	5,700	5,109
1.530% due 12/06/2025 •	8,500	7,918
3.384% due 04/02/2026 •	14,000	13,589
Bank of Nova Scotia		
2.440% due 03/11/2024	15,000	14,692
Banque Federative du Credit Mutuel SA		
2.023% (US0003M + 0.960%) due 07/20/2023 ~	13,400	13,449
Barclays Bank PLC		
7.625% due 11/21/2022 (g)	683	690
Barclays PLC		
3.650% due 03/16/2025	500	490
Blue Owl Finance LLC		
3.125% due 06/10/2031	17,000	13,140
BNP Paribas SA		
2.871% due 04/19/2032 •	17,000	14,068
4.625% due 02/25/2031 •(f)(g)	1,900	1,407
4.705% due 01/10/2025 •	14,400	14,404
Boston Properties LP		
4.500% due 12/01/2028	13,908	13,537
Cape Lookout Re Ltd.		
6.693% (T-BILL 3MO + 5.000%) due 03/28/2029 ~	4,900	4,865
Capital One Financial Corp.		
2.636% due 03/03/2026 •	8,200	7,753
Carlyle Finance Subsidiary LLC		
3.500% due 09/19/2029	4,900	4,446
Citigroup, Inc.		
2.572% due 06/03/2031 •(h)	9,500	7,994
2.603% (US0003M + 1.023%) due 06/01/2024 ~	16,500	16,395
3.070% due 02/24/2028 •	15,000	13,925
Commonwealth Bank of Australia		
2.552% due 03/14/2027	14,700	13,740
Cooperatieve Rabobank UA		
1.106% due 02/24/2027 •	8,000	7,066
Credit Agricole SA		
1.907% due 06/16/2026 •	11,300	10,408
Credit Suisse AG		
6.500% due 08/08/2023 (g)	3,800	3,810
Credit Suisse Group AG		
2.593% due 09/11/2025 •	15,200	14,317
6.250% due 12/18/2024 •(f)(g)	400	365
7.500% due 12/11/2023 •(f)(g)	12,300	11,748
CubeSmart LP		
2.250% due 12/15/2028	15,700	13,429

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Danske Bank AS		
4.298% due 04/01/2028 •	$ 14,000	$ 13,290
Deutsche Bank AG		
3.300% due 11/16/2022	17,000	16,999
3.547% due 09/18/2031 •	5,000	4,191
3.950% due 02/27/2023	5,415	5,405
3.961% due 11/26/2025 •	25,200	24,375
EPR Properties		
3.750% due 08/15/2029	4,300	3,583
Equinix, Inc.		
3.900% due 04/15/2032	8,800	7,969
ERP Operating LP		
3.500% due 03/01/2028	1,000	953
European Investment Bank		
0.500% due 08/10/2023	AUD 2,600	1,740
Federal Realty OP LP		
3.500% due 06/01/2030	$ 6,800	6,184
Ford Motor Credit Co. LLC		
3.250% due 09/15/2025	EUR 4,900	4,717
3.375% due 11/13/2025	$ 6,600	5,964
4.535% due 03/06/2025	GBP 1,600	1,827
5.584% due 03/18/2024	$ 9,200	9,171
GA Global Funding Trust		
1.950% due 09/15/2028	15,400	13,031
GLP Capital LP		
5.250% due 06/01/2025	3,200	3,144
5.750% due 06/01/2028	7,900	7,730
Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.		
2.581% (US0003M + 1.170%) due 05/15/2026 ~	8,400	8,206
3.000% due 03/15/2024	9,100	8,987
3.750% due 05/22/2025	10,897	10,781
Goodman U.S. Finance Four LLC		
4.625% due 05/04/2032	14,000	13,751
Goodman U.S. Finance Three LLC		
3.700% due 03/15/2028	11,200	10,732
GSPA Monetization Trust		
6.422% due 10/09/2029	5,504	5,479
Hanwha Life Insurance Co. Ltd.		
3.379% due 02/04/2032 •	15,000	13,699
Highwoods Realty LP		
4.125% due 03/15/2028	3,600	3,448
HSBC Holdings PLC		
6.000% due 09/29/2023 •(f)(g)	EUR 1,700	1,766
ING Groep NV		
4.625% due 01/06/2026	$ 4,700	4,698
Intercontinental Exchange, Inc.		
2.100% due 06/15/2030	7,000	5,864
JPMorgan Chase & Co.		
1.578% due 04/22/2027 •	17,000	15,157
2.182% due 06/01/2028 •	16,000	14,238
Jyske Realkredit AS		
1.500% due 10/01/2053	DKK 38,168	4,377
Kilroy Realty LP		
3.050% due 02/15/2030	$ 2,200	1,887
LeasePlan Corp. NV		
2.875% due 10/24/2024	8,200	7,859
Lloyds Bank PLC		
0.000% due 04/02/2032 þ	15,000	9,651
Mid-America Apartments LP		
2.750% due 03/15/2030	5,000	4,361
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.		
1.412% due 07/17/2025	6,600	6,069
1.640% due 10/13/2027 •	11,600	10,233
Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.		
1.979% (US0003M + 0.990%) due 07/10/2024 ~	16,200	16,140
2.201% due 07/10/2031 •	1,700	1,381
2.226% due 05/25/2026 •	12,600	11,789
Morgan Stanley Direct Lending Fund		
4.500% due 02/11/2027	15,000	13,640
MPT Operating Partnership LP		
2.550% due 12/05/2023	GBP 1,500	1,755

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Nationwide Building Society		
3.960% due 07/18/2030 •	$ 11,500	$ 10,683
Natwest Group PLC		
3.073% due 05/22/2028 •	2,600	2,366
4.519% due 06/25/2024 •	2,200	2,195
Nissan Motor Acceptance Co. LLC		
1.850% due 09/16/2026	17,000	14,341
2.600% due 09/28/2022	10,300	10,250
3.875% due 09/21/2023	7,800	7,750
Nomura Holdings, Inc.		
2.679% due 07/16/2030	9,400	7,697
Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab		
1.500% due 10/01/2053	DKK 21,486	2,491
Nykredit Realkredit AS		
1.000% due 10/01/2050	27,235	3,016
1.500% due 10/01/2053	99	11
Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc.		
3.375% due 02/01/2031	$ 13,600	11,057
Park Aerospace Holdings Ltd.		
4.500% due 03/15/2023	3,800	3,787
Physicians Realty LP		
4.300% due 03/15/2027	2,250	2,207
Piper Sandler Cos.		
5.200% due 10/15/2023	11,300	11,145
Prologis LP		
3.875% due 09/15/2028	2,600	2,527
Public Storage		
3.094% due 09/15/2027	12,000	11,406
Realkredit Danmark AS		
1.500% due 10/01/2053	DKK 22,949	2,664
Realty Income Corp.		
3.000% due 01/15/2027	$ 7,300	6,917
3.250% due 06/15/2029	900	839
3.250% due 01/15/2031	4,000	3,640
4.625% due 11/01/2025	5,900	5,991
Regency Centers LP		
2.950% due 09/15/2029	600	528
Sanders Re Ltd.		
11.750% (T-BILL 3MO + 11.750%) due 04/09/2029 ~	10,000	10,008
Santander Holdings USA, Inc.		
3.450% due 06/02/2025	11,900	11,456
Scentre Group Trust		
3.625% due 01/28/2026	15,900	15,341
Service Properties Trust		
4.500% due 06/15/2023	4,500	4,192
4.950% due 02/15/2027	6,100	4,500
Society of Lloyd's		
4.750% due 10/30/2024	GBP 1,700	2,058
Standard Chartered PLC		
1.822% due 11/23/2025 •	$ 16,000	14,829
3.785% due 05/21/2025 •	11,000	10,799
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.		
1.474% due 07/08/2025	2,500	2,300
1.902% due 09/17/2028	17,000	14,425
Sun Communities Operating LP		
4.200% due 04/15/2032	16,000	14,567
Toronto-Dominion Bank		
2.800% due 03/10/2027	8,000	7,492
UBS AG		
5.125% due 05/15/2024 (g)	1,700	1,700
UBS Group AG		
4.125% due 04/15/2026	10,300	10,154
7.000% due 02/19/2025 •(f)(g)	300	298
UniCredit SpA		
2.569% due 09/22/2026 •	9,300	8,329
7.830% due 12/04/2023	18,700	19,372
Ventas Realty LP		
3.250% due 10/15/2026	4,100	3,876
Wells Fargo & Co.		
1.741% due 05/04/2030 •	EUR 5,200	4,851

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Welltower, Inc.		
3.100% due 01/15/2030	$ 7,000	$ 6,206
		916,758
INDUSTRIALS 9.7%		
Activision Blizzard, Inc.		
2.500% due 09/15/2050	2,000	1,374
Alaska Airlines Pass-Through Trust		
4.800% due 02/15/2029	13,464	13,312
Amdocs Ltd.		
2.538% due 06/15/2030	6,900	5,819
American Airlines Pass-Through Trust		
3.000% due 04/15/2030	6,124	5,564
3.250% due 04/15/2030	3,137	2,629
3.500% due 08/15/2033	6,152	5,137
American Airlines, Inc.		
5.500% due 04/20/2026	7,800	7,194
Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide, Inc.		
4.500% due 06/01/2050	12,100	10,898
Bacardi Ltd.		
4.450% due 05/15/2025	12,600	12,488
BAE Systems PLC		
1.900% due 02/15/2031	5,300	4,269
Bayer U.S. Finance LLC		
2.839% (US0003M + 1.010%) due 12/15/2023 ~	7,700	7,661
4.250% due 12/15/2025	4,700	4,647
Boeing Co.		
1.433% due 02/04/2024	12,500	11,951
2.750% due 02/01/2026	19,900	18,509
Broadcom, Inc.		
2.600% due 02/15/2033	16,900	13,015
3.137% due 11/15/2035	22,963	17,470
3.187% due 11/15/2036	2,800	2,132
3.469% due 04/15/2034	4,097	3,340
Charter Communications Operating LLC		
2.936% (US0003M + 1.650%) due 02/01/2024 ~	4,800	4,838
Dell International LLC		
5.850% due 07/15/2025	15,150	15,641
Duke University		
2.682% due 10/01/2044	18,900	14,617
Emory University		
2.143% due 09/01/2030	12,700	11,138
Entergy Louisiana LLC		
2.350% due 06/15/2032	15,500	12,973
Expedia Group, Inc.		
3.250% due 02/15/2030	15,900	13,275
GE Capital International Funding Co. Unlimited Co.		
4.418% due 11/15/2035	2,593	2,425
General Electric Co.		
1.743% (US0003M + 0.380%) due 05/05/2026 ~	3,771	3,586
General Motors Co.		
6.125% due 10/01/2025 (h)	19,900	20,602
Global Payments, Inc.		
1.200% due 03/01/2026	16,000	14,122
Gray Oak Pipeline LLC		
3.450% due 10/15/2027	13,300	12,179
Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc.		
2.043% due 08/16/2028	17,000	14,530
Hyundai Capital America		
2.100% due 09/15/2028	14,200	11,982
5.875% due 04/07/2025	14,000	14,440
Imperial Brands Finance PLC		
3.125% due 07/26/2024	16,000	15,505
International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc.		
1.832% due 10/15/2027	4,900	4,226
Magallanes, Inc.		
3.528% due 03/15/2024	10,000	9,798
Marriott International, Inc.		
4.150% due 12/01/2023	16,800	16,870
Melco Resorts Finance Ltd.		
4.875% due 06/06/2025	$ 1,400	$ 1,048
MPLX LP		
4.000% due 03/15/2028	6,900	6,561
Nissan Motor Co. Ltd.		
4.810% due 09/17/2030	16,600	14,763
NXP BV		
3.875% due 06/18/2026	12,100	11,671
NY Society for Relief of Ruptured & Crippled Maintaining Hosp Special Surgery		
2.667% due 10/01/2050	3,000	2,106
Odebrecht Oil & Gas Finance Ltd.		
0.000% due 08/01/2022 (d)(f)	5,001	21
Royalty Pharma PLC		
1.200% due 09/02/2025	3,000	2,678
S&P Global, Inc.		
4.250% due 05/01/2029	1,390	1,376
Sprint Spectrum Co. LLC		
4.738% due 03/20/2025	9,488	9,496
5.152% due 09/20/2029	10,700	10,796
Sutter Health		
3.161% due 08/15/2040	13,100	10,316
T-Mobile USA, Inc.		
2.050% due 02/15/2028	13,000	11,299
Teva Pharmaceutical Finance Netherlands BV		
4.500% due 03/01/2025	EUR 11,400	11,200
United Airlines Pass-Through Trust		
3.100% due 01/07/2030	$ 763	698
Volkswagen Group of America Finance LLC		
3.200% due 09/26/2026	9,700	9,184
4.750% due 11/13/2028	16,100	16,031
Wynn Las Vegas LLC		
5.500% due 03/01/2025	18,000	16,506
		495,906
UTILITIES 3.1%		
AEP Texas, Inc.		
2.400% due 10/01/2022	2,200	2,201
AES Corp.		
3.950% due 07/15/2030	6,400	5,791
Alabama Power Co.		
1.450% due 09/15/2030	4,800	3,900
AT&T, Inc.		
4.500% due 05/15/2035	15,550	14,799
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.		
3.650% due 02/01/2029	5,600	5,358
Duke Energy Progress LLC		
2.000% due 08/15/2031	13,200	10,947
Edison International		
3.125% due 11/15/2022	5,000	4,993
EDP Finance BV		
1.710% due 01/24/2028	13,300	11,410
Enel Finance International NV		
2.250% due 07/12/2031	17,000	13,361
Mid-Atlantic Interstate Transmission LLC		
4.100% due 05/15/2028	2,100	2,051
NextEra Energy Capital Holdings, Inc.		
2.250% due 06/01/2030	19,000	15,973
Odebrecht Drilling Norbe Ltd. (6.350% Cash and 1.000% PIK)		
7.350% due 12/01/2026 ^(b)	9,619	5,935
Odebrecht Offshore Drilling Finance Ltd.		
6.720% due 12/01/2022 ^	124	120
Odebrecht Offshore Drilling Finance Ltd. (6.720% Cash and 1.000% PIK)		
7.720% due 12/01/2026 ^(b)	5,050	1,262
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.		
2.500% due 02/01/2031	2,790	2,137
2.950% due 03/01/2026	1,900	1,729
3.150% due 01/01/2026	2,400	2,201
3.300% due 03/15/2027	3,100	2,780
3.300% due 12/01/2027	200	175
3.300% due 08/01/2040	$ 4,300	$ 2,971
3.400% due 08/15/2024	5,800	5,579
3.500% due 06/15/2025	3,300	3,128
4.200% due 03/01/2029	11,000	9,829
4.250% due 08/01/2023	1,000	995
4.250% due 03/15/2046	1,500	1,098
4.550% due 07/01/2030	8,700	7,739
4.650% due 08/01/2028	2,000	1,855
4.750% due 02/15/2044	1,900	1,460
5.450% due 06/15/2027	3,100	3,003
Pennsylvania Electric Co.		
3.250% due 03/15/2028	1,700	1,579
Southern California Gas Co.		
2.950% due 04/15/2027	11,300	10,705
VTR Comunicaciones SpA		
5.125% due 01/15/2028	798	577
WEC Energy Group, Inc.		
1.375% due 10/15/2027	5,000	4,337
		161,978
Total Corporate Bonds & Notes (Cost $1,738,557)		**1,574,642**
MUNICIPAL BONDS & NOTES 0.7%		
CALIFORNIA 0.1%		
University of California Revenue Notes, Series 2020		
0.883% due 05/15/2025	6,200	5,776
FLORIDA 0.1%		
State Board of Administration Finance Corp., Florida Revenue Notes, Series 2020		
1.705% due 07/01/2027	3,000	2,716
ILLINOIS 0.2%		
Chicago, Illinois General Obligation Bonds, Series 2015		
7.750% due 01/01/2042	1,367	1,465
Sales Tax Securitization Corp., Illinois Revenue Bonds, Series 2020		
2.857% due 01/01/2031	5,000	4,480
3.007% due 01/01/2033	2,000	1,767
		7,712
NEW YORK 0.1%		
New York State Urban Development Corp. Revenue Notes, Series 2020		
0.965% due 03/15/2024	3,900	3,748
1.115% due 03/15/2025	2,500	2,344
		6,092
OHIO 0.1%		
Ohio Air Quality Development Authority Duke Energy Corporation Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2022		
4.250% due 11/01/2039	4,900	4,967
TEXAS 0.0%		
Dallas Fort Worth International Airport, Texas Revenue Bonds, Series 2020		
2.246% due 11/01/2031	2,500	2,107
WEST VIRGINIA 0.1%		
Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority, West Virginia Revenue Bonds, Series 2020		
3.151% due 06/01/2032	7,095	6,117
Total Municipal Bonds & Notes (Cost $38,433)		**35,487**

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES 31.4%		
Fannie Mae		
1.001% due 07/25/2037 •	$ 204	$ 200
1.066% (US0001M + 0.060%) due 12/25/2036 ~	68	67
1.110% due 06/25/2055 •	1,300	1,298
1.296% due 08/25/2055 ~(a)	5,805	256
1.523% due 06/01/2043 •	262	267
1.524% due 07/01/2044 •	47	48
1.711% due 08/01/2035 •	113	113
1.825% due 04/01/2035 •	214	213
1.874% due 05/25/2037 •	15	15
1.974% (US0001M + 0.350%) due 03/25/2044 ~	240	238
2.034% due 09/25/2035 •	158	158
2.084% due 05/25/2035 ~	37	38
2.090% due 09/01/2035 •	12	12
2.162% due 08/01/2035 •	12	12
2.332% due 09/01/2039 •	10	10
2.352% due 05/01/2038 •	3,287	3,387
2.358% due 01/25/2031 ~(a)	15,146	1,778
3.555% due 10/01/2032 •	61	62
3.965% due 12/01/2036 •	47	48
4.131% due 11/01/2035 •	9	9
5.000% due 04/25/2033	208	215
5.019% due 09/01/2034 •	26	27
7.000% due 04/25/2023 - 06/01/2032	48	51
Freddie Mac		
1.150% (US0001M + 0.350%) due 08/15/2040 ~	4,504	4,449
1.150% due 10/15/2040 •	4,475	4,450
1.285% due 08/25/2022 ~(a)	35,396	1
1.524% due 02/25/2045 •	68	70
1.824% due 09/15/2030 •	2	2
2.044% due 05/15/2037 •	260	264
3.500% due 03/01/2048	1,855	1,816
4.000% due 04/01/2029 - 01/01/2041	947	961
4.500% due 03/01/2029 - 04/01/2029	658	666
5.500% due 10/01/2034 - 07/01/2038	792	850
6.000% due 02/01/2033 - 05/01/2040	1,695	1,857
6.500% due 04/15/2029 - 10/01/2037	12	13
7.000% due 06/15/2023	13	13
7.500% due 07/15/2030 - 03/01/2032	20	21
Ginnie Mae		
1.253% due 08/20/2066 •	27	27
1.362% (US0001M + 0.300%) due 10/20/2043 ~	4,745	4,697
1.403% due 07/20/2065 - 08/20/2065 •	15,766	15,658
1.573% due 10/20/2066 •	6,410	6,390
1.603% due 06/20/2066 •	3,603	3,594
1.633% due 08/20/2066 •	10,327	10,307
1.750% due 10/20/2029 - 11/20/2029 •	18	18
1.803% due 01/20/2066 •	2,763	2,760
1.875% (H15T1Y + 1.500%) due 04/20/2026 ~	6	6
1.875% due 05/20/2030 •	1	1
1.968% due 04/20/2067 •	7,446	7,359
2.000% due 07/20/2030 •	1	1
2.500% due 04/20/2052	13,390	12,282
2.625% due 02/20/2027 - 02/20/2032 •	47	47
3.000% due 03/15/2045 - 08/15/2045	1,570	1,490
3.096% due 09/20/2066 ~	12,733	13,141
3.379% due 06/20/2067 •	393	392
4.000% due 06/15/2049 - 03/15/2052	2,842	2,872
4.500% due 04/20/2048 - 05/20/2048	3,822	3,915
5.000% due 07/20/2049	618	638
6.000% due 12/15/2038 - 11/15/2039	$ 9	$ 10
Ginnie Mae, TBA		
2.000% due 07/01/2052	5,800	5,152
4.000% due 07/01/2052	3,800	3,814
U.S. Small Business Administration		
5.130% due 09/01/2023	1	1
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security		
2.000% due 02/01/2052 - 03/01/2052	64,952	56,653
2.500% due 07/01/2039 - 03/01/2040	1,111	1,023
3.000% due 09/01/2027 - 04/01/2052	114,499	108,220
3.500% due 02/01/2025 - 06/01/2048	19,974	19,888
4.000% due 01/01/2026 - 05/01/2048	12,877	12,910
4.500% due 08/01/2023 - 08/01/2043	1,846	1,872
5.000% due 06/01/2025 - 08/01/2044	2,324	2,414
5.500% due 07/01/2022 - 07/01/2041	6,387	6,831
6.000% due 04/01/2026 - 01/01/2039	4,895	5,219
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA		
3.000% due 07/01/2052 - 08/01/2052	740,200	688,918
3.500% due 07/01/2052 - 08/01/2052	282,100	271,342
4.000% due 04/01/2052 - 07/01/2052	313,000	308,394
4.500% due 07/01/2052	6,000	6,025
Total U.S. Government Agencies (Cost $1,619,269)		**1,608,236**
U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS 12.4%		
U.S. Treasury Bonds		
1.375% due 11/15/2040	106,200	76,526
1.375% due 08/15/2050	75,400	49,665
1.625% due 11/15/2050	41,600	29,277
1.875% due 02/15/2041	79,000	61,992
2.000% due 02/15/2050	47,000	36,443
2.250% due 05/15/2041	22,000	18,367
2.500% due 02/15/2045 (m)	9,800	8,319
2.750% due 11/15/2042	8,300	7,439
2.875% due 08/15/2045 (k)(m)	10,000	9,092
2.875% due 05/15/2049	31,900	29,758
3.000% due 05/15/2042	4,300	4,035
3.000% due 11/15/2044	155,300	144,059
3.000% due 05/15/2045	41,000	38,063
3.125% due 11/15/2041	20,500	19,694
3.125% due 08/15/2044	35,700	33,848
3.375% due 05/15/2044	16,300	16,102
3.625% due 02/15/2044 (m)	2,900	2,978
3.750% due 08/15/2041 (k)	27,700	29,127
U.S. Treasury Notes		
1.750% due 09/30/2022 (k)(m)	20,665	20,662
Total U.S. Treasury Obligations (Cost $832,469)		**635,446**
NON-AGENCY MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES 13.9%		
Alba PLC		
1.059% (SONIO/N + 0.289%) due 03/17/2039 ~	GBP 7,590	8,929
American Home Mortgage Investment Trust		
4.086% (US0006M + 2.000%) due 02/25/2045 ~	$ 1	1
6.700% due 06/25/2036 þ	11,432	2,276
AREIT Trust		
2.021% (SOFR30A + 1.250%) due 01/16/2037 ~	15,000	14,413
3.242% due 06/17/2039 •	13,500	13,402
3.508% due 04/15/2037 •	996	966
Banc of America Funding Trust		
2.966% due 05/25/2035 ~	$ 145	$ 142
5.000% due 07/26/2036	19,297	3,404
6.000% due 03/25/2037 ^	1,537	1,339
Banc of America Mortgage Trust		
3.983% due 05/25/2033 ~	75	75
BCAP LLC Trust		
2.044% (US0001M + 0.420%) due 05/25/2047 ~	1,674	1,564
4.737% due 03/26/2037 þ	220	217
BDS Ltd.		
2.207% (SOFR30A + 1.414%) due 09/15/2035 ~	1,554	1,542
Bear Stearns Adjustable Rate Mortgage Trust		
2.086% due 01/25/2034 ~	97	93
2.400% (H15T1Y + 2.250%) due 02/25/2036 ~	15	15
2.512% due 04/25/2033 ~	17	17
2.548% due 02/25/2033 ~	3	3
2.736% due 01/25/2035 ~	47	44
2.842% due 02/25/2033 ~	6	5
2.896% due 04/25/2034 ~	234	223
3.046% due 11/25/2034 ~	623	608
3.899% due 07/25/2034 ~	207	191
4.570% due 01/25/2035 ~	94	88
Bear Stearns ALT-A Trust		
2.752% due 05/25/2035 ~	597	575
3.074% due 09/25/2035 ^~	424	282
3.297% due 05/25/2036 ^~	1,386	856
Bear Stearns Structured Products, Inc. Trust		
2.999% due 12/26/2046 ^~	636	530
3.490% due 01/26/2036 ^~	893	740
Benchmark Mortgage Trust		
3.458% due 03/15/2055	15,000	14,070
BIG Commercial Mortgage Trust		
2.621% due 02/15/2039 •	15,000	14,573
Business Mortgage Finance PLC		
3.282% due 02/15/2041 •	GBP 891	1,082
CD Mortgage Trust		
3.431% due 08/15/2050	$ 5,900	5,691
CFCRE Commercial Mortgage Trust		
3.644% due 12/10/2054	5,942	5,893
Chase Mortgage Finance Trust		
2.839% due 01/25/2036 ^~	978	853
Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.470% due 10/25/2035 •	49	47
5.500% due 12/25/2035	1,877	1,131
Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust, Inc.		
2.883% due 05/25/2035 ~	170	167
3.790% due 09/25/2035 •	1,417	1,391
Countrywide Alternative Loan Trust		
1.802% due 09/20/2046 •	2,362	2,267
2.004% due 09/25/2046 ^•	7,287	6,942
2.024% due 05/25/2036 •	725	630
2.624% due 08/25/2035 ^•	2,681	1,499
6.000% due 03/25/2035	9,712	8,333
6.000% due 02/25/2037 ^	5,640	3,272
6.000% due 08/25/2037 ^	5,214	3,512
Countrywide Home Loan Mortgage Pass-Through Trust		
1.985% due 02/20/2036 ^•	78	66
2.520% due 02/20/2035 ~	120	120
2.711% due 11/25/2034 ~	429	414
Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Securities Corp.		
5.021% due 06/25/2032 ~	12	11
CSAIL Commercial Mortgage Trust		
2.968% due 12/15/2052	7,446	6,743
Deutsche ALT-A Securities, Inc. Mortgage Loan Trust		
1.924% due 03/25/2037 ^•	2,676	2,631
2.124% due 02/25/2035 •	119	115
DOLP Trust		
2.956% due 05/10/2041	20,100	17,643
Ellington Financial Mortgage Trust		
2.006% due 05/25/2065 ~	670	653
Eurosail PLC		
1.740% due 03/13/2045 •	GBP 733	883

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
1.750% due 03/13/2045 •	GBP 1,512	$ 1,811
First Horizon Alternative Mortgage Securities Trust		
2.949% due 08/25/2035 ^~	$ 1,070	966
First Horizon Mortgage Pass-Through Trust		
2.959% due 10/25/2035 ^~	762	735
Great Hall Mortgages PLC		
2.193% (US0003M + 0.130%) due 06/18/2039 ~	1,576	1,547
GreenPoint Mortgage Funding Trust		
1.984% due 09/25/2046 •	118	107
GS Mortgage Securities Corp. Trust		
2.856% due 05/10/2034	10,700	10,683
GS Mortgage Securities Trust		
3.120% due 05/10/2050	7,162	7,102
3.722% due 10/10/2049 ~	3,037	2,679
GS Mortgage-Backed Securities Corp. Trust		
2.500% due 06/25/2052 ~	13,420	11,493
GS Mortgage-Backed Securities Trust		
2.500% due 01/25/2052 ~	15,188	13,047
GSR Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.668% due 11/25/2035 ~	153	145
2.938% due 09/25/2035 ~	585	570
HarborView Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.052% due 05/19/2035 •	140	129
2.888% due 12/19/2035 ^~	1,571	962
3.112% due 10/19/2035 •	1,532	1,062
3.217% due 07/19/2035 ^~	610	470
Hawksmoor Mortgages		
1.703% due 05/25/2053 •	GBP 41,470	50,389
Hilton USA Trust		
2.828% due 11/05/2035	$ 14,400	14,046
IndyMac INDX Mortgage Loan Trust		
1.794% (US0001M + 0.170%) due 01/25/2037 ^~	1,445	1,360
3.115% due 06/25/2036 ~	4,669	3,605
JP Morgan Chase Commercial Mortgage Securities Trust		
3.916% due 06/10/2043 ~	13,200	12,509
JP Morgan Mortgage Trust		
2.489% due 06/25/2035 ~	37	37
2.766% due 08/25/2034 ~	875	851
2.991% due 10/25/2036 ^~	1,400	1,128
3.335% due 12/26/2037 ~	6,283	5,548
3.500% due 09/25/2052 ~	15,392	14,268
5.750% due 01/25/2036 ^	318	179
JP Morgan Resecuritization Trust		
3.070% due 05/26/2036 ~	10,138	7,686
Landmark Mortgage Securities PLC		
1.439% (BP0003M + 0.280%) due 04/17/2044 ~	GBP 14,659	16,484
Legacy Mortgage Asset Trust		
3.000% due 06/25/2059 þ	$ 7,285	7,280
LUXE Commercial Mortgage Trust		
2.374% due 10/15/2038 •	17,000	16,398
Manhattan West Mortgage Trust		
2.130% due 09/10/2039	16,100	14,188
MASTR Adjustable Rate Mortgages Trust		
1.216% (12MTA + 0.740%) due 01/25/2047 ^~	571	561
2.639% due 08/25/2034 ~	1,839	1,164
Merrill Lynch Mortgage Investors Trust		
2.113% due 04/25/2035 ~	983	895
MF1 Multifamily Housing Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.298% due 07/15/2036 •	3,194	3,156
MFA Trust		
1.479% due 03/25/2065 ~	4,458	4,321
Morgan Stanley Bank of America Merrill Lynch Trust		
3.069% due 02/15/2048	1,337	1,322
3.557% due 12/15/2047	4,773	4,733
Morgan Stanley Mortgage Capital Holdings Trust		
3.397% due 09/13/2039	17,400	16,105
Morgan Stanley Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.748% due 07/25/2035 ^~	1,376	1,210

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
MortgageIT Trust		
2.244% due 12/25/2035 •	$ 788	$ 757
New Residential Mortgage Loan Trust		
3.000% due 03/25/2052 ~	14,630	13,044
Nomura Resecuritization Trust		
1.526% (US0001M + 0.150%) due 11/26/2036 ~	11,642	7,907
OBX Trust		
3.000% due 01/25/2052 ~	15,372	13,666
One New York Plaza Trust		
2.274% due 01/15/2036 •	17,300	16,786
Prime Mortgage Trust		
2.024% (US0001M + 0.400%) due 02/25/2034 ~	27	27
2.124% due 02/25/2035 •	950	941
Ready Capital Mortgage Financing LLC		
2.598% due 01/25/2037 •	14,500	13,996
Residential Accredit Loans, Inc. Trust		
1.824% due 05/25/2037 •	4,727	4,510
4.084% due 12/25/2035 ^~	242	205
6.000% due 09/25/2036	508	426
6.500% due 09/25/2036 ^	3,863	2,106
Residential Asset Securitization Trust		
2.074% due 10/25/2035 •	953	607
Residential Funding Mortgage Securities, Inc. Trust		
6.000% due 06/25/2037 ^	1,294	1,130
Ripon Mortgages PLC		
1.351% due 08/28/2056 •	GBP 21,667	26,115
SFO Commercial Mortgage Trust		
2.474% due 05/15/2038 •	$ 13,680	13,098
Stratton Mortgage Funding PLC		
1.361% (SONIO/N + 0.900%) due 07/20/2060 ~	GBP 19,404	23,436
Structured Adjustable Rate Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.024% due 04/25/2047 •	$ 923	874
3.032% due 01/25/2035 ~	465	463
3.478% due 11/25/2035 ~	4,520	3,375
Structured Asset Mortgage Investments Trust		
2.095% due 07/19/2035 •	612	571
2.255% due 09/19/2032 •	7	7
SunTrust Adjustable Rate Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.307% due 02/25/2037 ^~	858	762
Tharaldson Hotel Portfolio Trust		
2.170% (US0001M + 1.050%) due 11/11/2034 ~	7,939	7,711
Thornburg Mortgage Securities Trust		
4.783% due 06/25/2047 ^•	4,657	3,838
4.833% due 03/25/2037 ^•	656	575
Towd Point Mortgage Funding		
1.361% due 07/20/2045 •	GBP 43,451	52,821
Towd Point Mortgage Funding PLC		
1.605% (SONIO/N + 1.144%) due 10/20/2051 ~	19,127	23,208
Trinity Square PLC		
1.300% (SONIO/N + 0.850%) due 07/15/2059 ~	14,665	17,737
UWM Mortgage Trust		
2.500% due 12/25/2051 ~	$ 14,880	12,824
Wachovia Mortgage Loan Trust LLC		
2.548% due 05/20/2036 ^~	611	610
WaMu Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates Trust		
1.546% due 01/25/2046 •	438	417
2.124% due 02/25/2045 •	5,444	5,064
2.204% due 10/25/2045 •	118	113
2.387% due 12/25/2036 ^~	4,576	4,117
3.052% due 12/25/2036 ^~	166	152
3.340% due 05/25/2037 ^~	2,164	1,796
3.368% due 07/25/2037 ^~	2,328	2,229
Warwick Finance Residential Mortgages PLC		
0.000% due 12/21/2049 (d)	GBP 0	520
1.742% due 12/21/2049 •	13,472	16,386
2.442% due 12/21/2049 •	2,259	2,744
2.942% due 12/21/2049 •	1,179	1,427
3.442% due 12/21/2049 •	674	816
3.942% due 12/21/2049 •	674	814

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Worldwide Plaza Trust		
3.526% due 11/10/2036	$ 6,000	$ 5,596
Total Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities (Cost $767,052)		**712,427**
ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES 16.2%		
Accredited Mortgage Loan Trust		
1.884% (US0001M + 0.260%) due 09/25/2036 ~	2,421	2,374
ACE Securities Corp. Home Equity Loan Trust		
1.744% (US0001M + 0.120%) due 12/25/2036 ~	2,088	1,248
1.844% due 08/25/2036 ^•	9,936	2,829
1.924% due 07/25/2036 •	4,951	1,667
ACREC Ltd.		
2.762% due 10/16/2036 •	17,300	16,533
American Money Management Corp. CLO Ltd.		
2.204% (US0003M + 1.020%) due 07/25/2029 ~	4,024	3,979
Ameriquest Mortgage Securities, Inc. Asset-Backed Pass-Through Certificates		
2.329% due 11/25/2035 •	3,619	3,564
2.734% due 03/25/2035 •	9,960	9,749
Apex Credit CLO Ltd.		
3.086% due 09/20/2029 •	15,632	15,405
Apidos CLO		
1.974% due 07/17/2030 •	18,000	17,744
Aqueduct European CLO DAC		
0.640% (EUR003M + 0.640%) due 07/20/2030 ~	EUR 12,995	13,421
Arbor Realty Commercial Real Estate Notes Ltd.		
2.229% due 01/15/2037 •	$ 15,100	14,674
Ares CLO Ltd.		
1.914% (US0003M + 0.870%) due 01/15/2029 ~	15,251	15,027
Argent Securities Trust		
1.924% due 07/25/2036 •	16,390	4,933
2.004% due 03/25/2036 •	5,342	3,109
Atrium Corp.		
1.966% due 04/22/2027 •	13,555	13,358
Bear Stearns Asset-Backed Securities Trust		
1.774% due 11/25/2036 •	4,226	4,050
1.944% due 08/25/2036 •	554	527
2.749% (US0001M + 1.125%) due 02/25/2035 ~	2,977	2,957
Benefit Street Partners CLO Ltd.		
2.124% due 07/15/2032 •	13,300	13,051
Catamaran CLO Ltd.		
2.236% due 04/22/2030 •	21,888	21,602
CIFC Funding Ltd.		
2.294% (US0003M + 1.110%) due 04/25/2033 ~	9,500	9,286
Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust		
7.250% due 05/25/2036 þ	2,935	1,726
Countrywide Asset-Backed Certificates		
2.374% due 05/25/2034 •	509	501
Countrywide Asset-Backed Certificates Trust		
1.764% due 06/25/2047 ^•	6,560	5,995
1.854% due 05/25/2037 •	6,696	6,313
1.964% due 09/25/2036 •	2,982	2,980
2.224% due 06/25/2036 •	2,375	2,356
2.524% (US0001M + 0.900%) due 09/25/2036 ~	1,727	1,557
4.384% due 10/25/2046 þ	8,109	6,640
Countrywide Asset-Backed Certificates Trust, Inc.		
2.424% due 08/25/2047 •	289	287
Credit-Based Asset Servicing & Securitization Trust		
1.684% (US0001M + 0.060%) due 11/25/2036 ~	305	152
Dell Equipment Finance Trust		
1.217% due 03/22/2023	4,240	4,231
2.110% due 08/23/2027	7,500	7,417
Dryden Senior Loan Fund		
1.944% due 04/15/2029 •	7,645	7,570

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
EMC Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.364% due 05/25/2040 •	$ 80	$ 74
Evergreen Credit Card Trust		
1.900% due 09/15/2024	20,300	20,287
Fremont Home Loan Trust		
1.684% (US0001M + 0.060%) due 01/25/2037 ~	62	29
2.239% due 11/25/2035 •	9,900	8,830
FS Rialto Issuer LLC		
2.692% (SOFR30A + 1.900%) due 01/19/2039 ~	14,200	13,941
Galaxy CLO Ltd.		
2.431% (US0003M + 1.020%) due 05/16/2031 ~	500	490
GLS Auto Receivables Issuer Trust		
3.550% due 01/15/2026	13,000	12,938
GSAA Home Equity Trust		
5.995% due 03/25/2046 ^~	6,300	2,903
6.500% due 08/25/2047	9,448	5,921
GSAMP Trust		
1.804% (US0001M + 0.180%) due 06/25/2036 ~	3,104	1,899
HERA Commercial Mortgage Ltd.		
2.662% due 02/18/2038 •	16,000	15,741
Home Equity Loan Trust		
1.854% due 04/25/2037 •	8,612	8,333
Invesco Euro CLO DAC		
0.650% (EUR003M + 0.650%) due 07/15/2031 ~	EUR 3,600	3,663
JP Morgan Mortgage Acquisition Corp.		
2.209% due 05/25/2035 •	$ 2,349	2,323
2.239% due 10/25/2035 ^•	4,070	4,021
JP Morgan Mortgage Acquisition Trust		
1.844% due 08/25/2036 •	2,148	1,580
1.884% (US0001M + 0.260%) due 03/25/2037 ~	906	894
2.104% due 08/25/2036 •	1,106	826
KREF Ltd.		
2.957% due 02/17/2039 •	15,000	14,556
LCM Ltd.		
1.951% due 07/20/2030 •	15,000	14,760
Lehman XS Trust		
1.984% due 06/25/2036 •	584	581
LoanCore Issuer Ltd.		
2.454% due 05/15/2028 •	970	968
Long Beach Mortgage Loan Trust		
1.944% due 05/25/2036 •	35,309	12,130
Lument Finance Trust, Inc.		
2.494% due 06/15/2039 •	17,000	16,653
Magnetite Ltd.		
2.291% due 11/15/2028 •	15,776	15,535
Man GLG Euro CLO DAC		
0.690% due 12/15/2031 •	EUR 13,800	14,152
Marathon CLO Ltd.		
2.194% due 04/15/2029 •	$ 10,149	10,022
MASTR Asset-Backed Securities Trust		
2.104% due 03/25/2036 •	3,966	2,930
2.204% (US0001M + 0.580%) due 12/25/2035 ~	947	940
Merrill Lynch Mortgage Investors Trust		
1.734% (US0001M + 0.110%) due 07/25/2037 ~	2,612	1,238
2.104% due 08/25/2037 •	2,413	1,372
3.801% due 03/25/2037 þ	4,247	1,086
MF1 Ltd.		
2.142% (SOFR30A + 1.350%) due 02/19/2037 ~	15,000	14,451
2.623% due 07/16/2036 •	17,000	16,479
2.692% due 10/16/2036 •	17,000	16,320
3.148% (TSFR1M + 1.814%) due 11/15/2035 ~	16,700	16,643
Morgan Stanley ABS Capital, Inc. Trust		
1.804% due 05/25/2037 •	8,098	7,175

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
1.924% (US0001M + 0.300%) due 06/25/2036 ~	$ 4,099	$ 2,353
1.924% (US0001M + 0.300%) due 07/25/2036 ~	6,292	2,704
2.124% due 08/25/2036 •	11,213	6,235
New Century Home Equity Loan Trust		
2.509% due 05/25/2034 •	11,150	10,754
Newcastle Mortgage Securities Trust		
2.344% (US0001M + 0.720%) due 03/25/2036 ~	6,757	6,294
NovaStar Mortgage Funding Trust		
2.104% (US0001M + 0.480%) due 11/25/2036 ~	2,602	978
Option One Mortgage Loan Trust		
1.764% due 03/25/2037 •	4,492	4,103
1.844% (US0001M + 0.220%) due 05/25/2037 ~	8,633	5,818
Option One Mortgage Loan Trust Asset-Backed Certificates		
2.314% due 11/25/2035 •	10,959	10,659
Ownit Mortgage Loan Trust		
1.844% (US0001M + 0.220%) due 09/25/2037 ~	2,147	1,091
1.924% due 05/25/2037 •	20,433	16,159
2.104% due 09/25/2037 •	10,555	5,394
OZLM Ltd.		
2.441% due 05/16/2030 •	17,000	16,711
Park Place Securities, Inc. Asset-Backed Pass-Through Certificates		
2.749% due 03/25/2035 •	3,849	3,791
RAAC Trust		
2.134% (US0001M + 0.510%) due 02/25/2036 ~	161	161
Renaissance Home Equity Loan Trust		
5.285% due 01/25/2037 þ	12,660	4,906
Residential Asset Mortgage Products Trust		
2.644% due 04/25/2035 •	3,488	3,480
Residential Asset Securities Corp. Trust		
1.864% (US0001M + 0.240%) due 09/25/2036 ~	931	928
2.224% due 02/25/2036 •	3,570	3,491
2.284% due 12/25/2035 •	2,583	2,318
Saxon Asset Securities Trust		
1.794% (US0001M + 0.170%) due 10/25/2046 ~	7,042	6,889
Securitized Asset-Backed Receivables LLC Trust		
1.754% (US0001M + 0.130%) due 05/25/2037 ^~	776	618
SG Mortgage Securities Trust		
2.164% due 02/25/2036 •	2,107	1,278
SLM Student Loan Trust		
2.379% (US0003M + 0.550%) due 12/15/2025 ~	1,609	1,605
Sound Point CLO Ltd.		
2.043% due 10/20/2030 •	15,100	14,828
2.113% due 10/20/2028 •	12,194	12,047
2.164% due 07/25/2030 •	17,000	16,720
2.174% due 01/23/2029 •	5,268	5,205
2.273% due 07/20/2032 •	12,600	12,279
Soundview Home Loan Trust		
1.734% (US0001M + 0.110%) due 02/25/2037 ~	8,010	2,426
2.524% (US0001M + 0.900%) due 10/25/2037 ~	14,256	11,221
Specialty Underwriting & Residential Finance Trust		
1.774% (US0001M + 0.150%) due 11/25/2037 ~	12,785	8,132
Starwood Commercial Mortgage Trust		
2.528% due 07/15/2038 •	11,833	11,744
Structured Asset Securities Corp. Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.074% due 05/25/2037 •	4,343	4,210
THL Credit Wind River Clo Ltd.		
2.124% due 04/15/2031 •	4,000	3,901
Towd Point Mortgage Trust		
2.900% due 10/25/2059 ~	21,571	20,949

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Venture CLO Ltd.		
2.104% due 07/15/2031 •	$ 5,800	$ 5,702
2.113% due 07/20/2030 •	16,900	16,697
Vibrant CLO Ltd.		
2.103% due 09/15/2030 •	16,700	16,381
2.183% (US0003M + 1.120%) due 07/20/2032 ~	17,000	16,520
Wachovia Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.314% due 10/25/2035 •	5,932	5,465
WaMu Asset-Backed Certificates WaMu Trust		
1.774% (US0001M + 0.150%) due 01/25/2037 ~	2,767	1,439
1.874% (US0001M + 0.250%) due 04/25/2037 ~	5,229	2,218
Total Asset-Backed Securities (Cost $864,212)		**828,298**
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 3.2%		
Chile Government International Bond		
0.830% due 07/02/2031	EUR 14,400	11,817
Emirate of Abu Dhabi Government International Bond		
3.125% due 04/16/2030	$ 12,300	11,694
Israel Government International Bond		
2.750% due 07/03/2030	17,900	16,622
Ivory Coast Government International Bond		
5.875% due 10/17/2031	EUR 6,200	5,107
Korea Government International Bond		
2.000% due 06/19/2024	$ 1,200	1,172
Peru Government International Bond		
5.400% due 08/12/2034	PEN 2,000	422
5.940% due 02/12/2029	27,300	6,519
6.350% due 08/12/2028	59,200	14,585
6.950% due 08/12/2031	4,000	993
8.200% due 08/12/2026	35,600	9,727
Provincia de Buenos Aires		
49.102% due 04/12/2025	ARS 35,575	119
Romania Government International Bond		
3.624% due 05/26/2030	EUR 14,000	12,016
South Africa Government International Bond		
10.500% due 12/21/2026	ZAR 1,126,000	73,293
Total Sovereign Issues (Cost $194,395)		**164,086**
	SHARES	
PREFERRED SECURITIES 1.4%		
BANKING & FINANCE 0.4%		
Discover Financial Services		
6.125% due 06/23/2025 •(f)	5,500,000	5,513
Farm Credit Bank of Texas		
5.700% due 09/15/2025 •(f)	6,600,000	6,303
Wells Fargo & Co.		
3.900% due 03/15/2026 •(f)	9,400,000	8,102
		19,918
UTILITIES 1.0%		
AT&T Mobility LLC		
7.000% due 10/20/2022 «(f)(h)	2,136,108	54,233
Total Preferred Securities (Cost $79,277)		**74,151**
	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	
SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 10.3%		
REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (i) 6.9%		
		351,093
SHORT-TERM NOTES 0.3%		
Southern California Edison Co.		
1.845% (SOFRRATE + 0.470%) due 12/02/2022 ~	$ 17,000	16,964

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
ARGENTINA TREASURY BILLS 0.0%			
51.049% due 09/30/2022 (d)(e)	ARS	109,100	$ 366
ISRAEL TREASURY BILLS 2.0%			
0.049% due 08/03/2022 - 05/03/2023 (c)(d)	ILS	366,000	104,502
U.S. TREASURY BILLS 1.1%			
0.858% due 07/12/2022 - 09/01/2022 (c)(d)(m)	$	55,945	55,865
			55,865
Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost $537,438)			**528,790**
Total Investments in Securities (Cost $6,681,310)			**6,170,865**

	SHARES	MARKET VALUE (000S)
INVESTMENTS IN AFFILIATES 3.6%		
SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 3.6%		
CENTRAL FUNDS USED FOR CASH MANAGEMENT PURPOSES 3.6%		
PIMCO Short Asset Portfolio	18,990,151	$ 185,686
PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III	15,486	150
Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost $190,020)		**185,836**
Total Investments in Affiliates (Cost $190,020)		**185,836**
Total Investments 124.0% (Cost $6,871,330)		**$ 6,356,701**
Financial Derivative Instruments (j)(l) (0.2)% (Cost or Premiums, net $13,275)		**(9,229)**
Other Assets and Liabilities, net (23.8)%		**(1,222,124)**
Net Assets 100.0%		**$ 5,125,348**

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS:

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

^ Security is in default.

« Security valued using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).

~ Variable or Floating rate security. Rate shown is the rate in effect as of period end. Certain variable rate securities are not based on a published reference rate and spread, rather are determined by the issuer or agent and are based on current market conditions. Reference rate is as of reset date, which may vary by security. These securities may not indicate a reference rate and/or spread in their description.

• Rate shown is the rate in effect as of period end. The rate may be based on a fixed rate, a capped rate or a floor rate and may convert to a variable or floating rate in the future. These securities do not indicate a reference rate and spread in their description.

þ Coupon represents a rate which changes periodically based on a predetermined schedule or event. Rate shown is the rate in effect as of period end.

(a) Security is an Interest Only (“IO”) or IO Strip.

(b) Payment in-kind security.

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

(d) Zero coupon security.

(e) Coupon represents a yield to maturity.

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

(g) Contingent convertible security.

(h) RESTRICTED SECURITIES:

Issuer Description	Coupon	Maturity Date	Acquisition Date	Cost	Market Value	Market Value as Percentage of Net Assets
AT&T Mobility LLC	7.000%	10/20/2022	09/24/2020	$ 57,777	$ 54,233	1.06%
Citigroup, Inc.	2.572	06/03/2031	05/26/2020	9,500	7,994	0.16
General Motors Co.	6.125	10/01/2025	05/07/2020 - 07/08/2022	19,890	20,602	0.40
				$ 87,167	$ 82,829	1.62%

BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

(i) REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS:

Counterparty	Lending Rate	Settlement Date	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Collateralized By	Collateral (Received)	Repurchase Agreements, at Value	Repurchase Agreement Proceeds to be Received[1]
CIB	1.450%	06/29/2022	07/06/2022	$ 200,000	U.S. Treasury Notes 0.875% due 06/30/2026	$ (204,844)	$ 200,000	$ 200,016
FICC	0.400	06/30/2022	07/01/2022	9,293	U.S. Treasury Notes 3.000% due 06/30/2024	(9,479)	9,293	9,293
	1.450	06/30/2022	07/01/2022	141,800	U.S. Treasury Notes 1.500% due 11/30/2028	(144,636)	141,800	141,806
Total Repurchase Agreements						**$ (358,959)**	**$ 351,093**	**$ 351,115**

See Accompanying Notes

SHORT SALES:

Description	Coupon	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Proceeds	Payable for Short Sales
U.S. Government Agencies (4.5)%					
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA	2.000%	08/01/2052	$ 103,400	$ (89,041)	$ (89,667)
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA	2.500	07/01/2052	7,200	(6,386)	(6,477)
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA	2.500	08/01/2052	55,500	(49,885)	(49,871)
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA	4.000	07/01/2052	84,900	(82,844)	(83,744)
Total Short Sales (4.5)%				**$ (228,156)**	**$ (229,759)**

BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS SUMMARY

The following is a summary by counterparty of the market value of Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions and collateral pledged/(received) as of June 30, 2022:

Counterparty	Repurchase Agreement Proceeds to be Received(1)	Payable for Reverse Repurchase Agreements	Payable for Sale-Buyback Transactions	Total Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions	Collateral Pledged/(Received)	Net Exposure(2)
Global/Master Repurchase Agreement						
CIB	$ 200,016	$ 0	$ 0	$ 200,016	$ (204,844)	$ (4,828)
FICC	151,099	0	0	151,099	(154,115)	(3,016)
Total Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions	**$ 351,115**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**			

(1) Includes accrued interest.

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

The average amount of borrowings outstanding during the period ended June 30, 2022 was $(868) at a weighted average interest rate of 0.810%. Average borrowings may include reverse repurchase agreements and sale-buyback transactions, if held during the period.

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

WRITTEN OPTIONS:

OPTIONS ON EXCHANGE-TRADED FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
Put - CME 3-Month SOFR Active Contract December 2023 Futures	$ 96.500	12/15/2023	90	$ 225	$ (84)	$ (111)
Call - CME 3-Month SOFR Active Contract December 2023 Futures	98.000	12/15/2023	90	225	(73)	(72)
Put - CME 90-Day Eurodollar December 2023 Futures	96.500	12/18/2023	1,430	3,575	(1,468)	(2,088)
Total Written Options					**$ (1,625)**	**$ (2,271)**

FUTURES CONTRACTS:

LONG FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin	
					Asset	Liability
90-Day Eurodollar March Futures	03/2024	1,207	$ 292,758	$ (3,871)	$ 634	$ 0
Euro-Bobl September Futures	09/2022	192	24,988	653	400	0
U.S. Treasury 5-Year Note September Futures	09/2022	1,069	119,995	409	752	0
U.S. Treasury 10-Year Note September Futures	09/2022	2,919	345,993	3,796	2,964	0
United Kingdom Long Gilt September Futures	09/2022	296	41,069	461	659	0
				$ 1,448	$ 5,409	$ 0

SHORT FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin	
					Asset	Liability
Euro-BTP Italy Government Bond September Futures	09/2022	1,291	$ (166,569)	$ (8,555)	$ 0	$ (3,964)
Euro-Bund 10-Year Bond September Futures	09/2022	1,049	(163,554)	1,428	0	(3,958)
Euro-Buxl 30-Year Bond September Futures	09/2022	135	(23,139)	997	0	(996)
Euro-OAT France Government 10-Year Bond September Futures	09/2022	924	(134,139)	2,117	0	(2,547)
Japan Government 10-Year Bond September Futures	09/2022	210	(230,013)	951	31	(201)

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
U.S. Treasury 10-Year Ultra September Futures	09/2022	472	$ (60,121)	$ 975	$ 0	$ (627)
U.S. Treasury 30-Year Bond September Futures	09/2022	111	(15,387)	82	0	(187)
				$ (2,005)	$ 31	$ (12,480)
Total Futures Contracts				**$ (557)**	**$ 5,440**	**$ (12,480)**

SWAP AGREEMENTS:

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CORPORATE ISSUES - SELL PROTECTION[1]

Reference Entity	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at June 30, 2022[3]	Notional Amount[4]	Premiums Paid/ (Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value[5]	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
AT&T, Inc.	1.000%	Quarterly	06/20/2025	1.061%	$ 2,400	$ (61)	$ 57	$ (4)	$ 0	$ (2)
Bank of America Corp.	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2022	0.502	15,000	109	(69)	40	0	0
General Electric Co.	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2023	0.844	6,100	(427)	442	15	0	(2)
General Electric Co.	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2024	0.920	5,400	(66)	76	10	0	0
General Electric Co.	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2024	1.096	5,000	(78)	68	(10)	0	(6)
General Electric Co.	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2026	1.530	5,300	36	(137)	(101)	0	(4)
General Electric Co.	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2026	1.700	600	7	(24)	(17)	0	(1)
Rolls-Royce PLC	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2024	2.084	EUR 14,400	25	(335)	(310)	0	(25)
Rolls-Royce PLC	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2025	3.730	1,300	(199)	96	(103)	0	(10)
						$ (654)	$ 174	$ (480)	$ 0	$ (50)

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

Index/Tranches	Fixed (Pay) Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount[4]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value[5]	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
CDX.HY-35 5-Year Index	(5.000)%	Quarterly	12/20/2025	$ 10,494	$ (759)	$ 788	$ 29	$ 17	$ 0
CDX.HY-36 5-Year Index	(5.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2026	20,097	(1,916)	2,075	159	30	0
CDX.HY-38 5-Year Index	(5.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2027	34,452	873	85	958	45	0
CDX.IG-38 5-Year Index	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2027	139,500	(189)	190	1	27	0
iTraxx Europe Main 37 5-Year Index	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2027	EUR 65,300	269	203	472	175	0
					$ (1,722)	$ 3,341	$ 1,619	$ 294	$ 0

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

Index/Tranches	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount[4]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value[5]	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
iTraxx Crossover 37 5-Year Index	5.000%	Quarterly	06/20/2027	EUR 74,900	$ 3,860	$ (6,180)	$ (2,320)	$ 0	$ (712)

INTEREST RATE SWAPS

Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Floating Rate Index	Fixed Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
Pay	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.800%	Annual	03/10/2032	GBP 19,700	$ (530)	$ (2,718)	$ (3,248)	$ 352	$ 0
Pay	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.800	Annual	03/11/2032	19,700	0	(3,249)	(3,249)	352	0
Pay	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.800	Annual	03/15/2032	46,400	(1,650)	(6,013)	(7,663)	830	0
Receive[6]	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.750	Annual	09/21/2032	22,000	4,358	(486)	3,872	0	(400)
Receive	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.900	Annual	03/10/2052	7,300	545	1,964	2,509	0	(223)
Receive	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.900	Annual	03/11/2052	7,300	0	2,509	2,509	0	(223)
Receive	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.900	Annual	03/15/2052	17,200	1,701	4,214	5,915	0	(526)
Receive[6]	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	0.750	Annual	09/21/2052	96,900	23,742	13,547	37,289	0	(2,883)
Pay	1-Day JPY-MUTKCALM Compounded-OIS	0.380	Semi-Annual	06/18/2028	JPY 9,960,000	464	(281)	183	93	0
Receive	1-Day JPY-MUTKCALM Compounded-OIS	0.750	Semi-Annual	03/20/2038	152,000	16	(10)	6	0	(3)
Receive	1-Day JPY-MUTKCALM Compounded-OIS	0.800	Semi-Annual	10/22/2038	690,000	0	10	10	0	(15)
Receive	1-Day JPY-MUTKCALM Compounded-OIS	0.785	Semi-Annual	11/12/2038	1,050,000	4	35	39	0	(23)
Receive	1-Day JPY-MUTKCALM Compounded-OIS	0.750	Semi-Annual	12/20/2038	224,600	10	10	20	0	(5)
Receive	1-Day JPY-MUTKCALM Compounded-OIS	0.500	Annual	03/15/2042	8,328,000	2,328	1,839	4,167	0	(208)
Receive	1-Day JPY-MUTKCALM Compounded-OIS	0.662	Annual	04/19/2042	343,000	0	98	98	0	(9)
Receive	1-Day JPY-MUTKCALM Compounded-OIS	0.800	Annual	06/15/2052	4,270,000	74	1,967	2,041	0	(128)
Pay	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	2.200	Annual	06/15/2024	$ 108,600	(196)	(1,418)	(1,614)	259	0
Pay[6]	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	3.530	Annual	06/21/2024	414,200	84	2,006	2,090	598	0
Pay[6]	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.400	Annual	12/07/2024	450,200	142	(5,911)	(5,769)	669	0

Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Floating Rate Index	Fixed Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
Pay[6]	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	3.130%	Annual	06/21/2025	$ 332,200	$ 67	$ 1,601	$ 1,668	$ 527	$ 0
Pay	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.573	Annual	02/28/2027	7,000	(13)	(334)	(347)	38	0
Pay	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.635	Annual	04/18/2027	34,000	(108)	(1,589)	(1,697)	189	0
Pay	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.690	Annual	04/19/2027	34,000	(113)	(1,498)	(1,611)	189	0
Pay	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.783	Annual	04/22/2027	28,400	(98)	(1,130)	(1,228)	159	0
Pay	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	2.150	Annual	06/15/2027	108,600	(413)	(2,739)	(3,152)	618	0
Pay	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.730	Annual	02/24/2032	18,800	(70)	(1,533)	(1,603)	149	0
Pay	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.765	Annual	03/16/2032	17,000	(80)	(1,342)	(1,422)	136	0
Pay	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.817	Annual	04/18/2032	40,000	(233)	(3,020)	(3,253)	323	0
Pay	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.943	Annual	04/21/2032	35,200	(228)	(2,252)	(2,480)	287	0
Receive[6]	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	2.000	Annual	12/21/2032	157,700	15,527	(4,248)	11,279	0	(1,276)
Receive[6]	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.750	Annual	12/21/2052	62,500	12,046	(811)	11,235	0	(566)
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	7.900	Maturity	01/02/2024	BRL 11,200	128	26	154	0	(3)
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	10.665	Maturity	01/02/2024	47,860	0	(305)	(305)	13	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	10.755	Maturity	01/02/2024	286,400	0	(1,743)	(1,743)	77	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	10.833	Maturity	01/02/2024	57,554	0	(338)	(338)	15	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	10.995	Maturity	01/02/2024	153,900	0	(820)	(820)	41	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	11.065	Maturity	01/02/2024	133,000	0	(669)	(669)	36	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	11.900	Maturity	01/02/2024	67,300	0	232	232	0	(18)
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	11.910	Maturity	01/02/2024	67,000	0	230	230	0	(18)
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	11.920	Maturity	01/02/2024	44,800	0	152	152	0	(12)
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	12.015	Maturity	01/02/2024	113,000	0	357	357	0	(30)
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	12.020	Maturity	01/02/2024	112,200	0	353	353	0	(30)
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	12.030	Maturity	01/02/2024	264,500	0	824	824	0	(71)
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	11.165	Maturity	01/02/2025	30,900	0	(166)	(166)	14	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	11.180	Maturity	01/02/2025	46,200	0	(246)	(246)	21	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	11.320	Maturity	01/02/2025	78,700	0	(378)	(378)	36	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	11.350	Maturity	01/02/2025	77,400	0	(363)	(363)	36	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	11.371	Maturity	01/02/2025	188,800	0	(872)	(872)	87	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	12.070	Maturity	01/02/2025	307,100	0	(638)	(638)	140	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	12.195	Maturity	01/02/2025	83,900	0	(133)	(133)	38	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	12.275	Maturity	01/02/2025	62,000	0	(82)	(82)	28	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	12.590	Maturity	01/02/2025	69,700	0	(21)	(21)	32	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	10.120	Maturity	01/04/2027	29,500	0	(372)	(372)	19	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	10.206	Maturity	01/04/2027	121,200	0	(1,468)	(1,468)	77	0
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	10.990	Maturity	01/04/2027	46,100	(16)	(348)	(364)	28	0
Pay[6]	3-Month AUD-BBR-BBSW	4.500	Quarterly	06/20/2024	AUD 83,200	23	290	313	85	0
Pay	3-Month CAD-Bank Bill	1.235	Semi-Annual	03/04/2025	CAD 25,600	28	(1,180)	(1,152)	26	0
Pay[6]	3-Month NZD-BBR	4.000	Semi-Annual	06/14/2024	NZD 75,200	(389)	263	(126)	54	0
Pay	3-Month NZD-BBR	3.750	Semi-Annual	06/15/2027	49,600	(636)	244	(392)	170	0
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.800	Semi-Annual	08/22/2023	$ 66,200	(1,486)	1,716	230	78	0
Pay[6]	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.270	Semi-Annual	11/04/2023	536,700	(9,872)	(2,374)	(12,246)	706	0
Pay[6]	6-Month AUD-BBR-BBSW	4.500	Semi-Annual	09/21/2027	AUD 12,100	(13)	171	158	25	0
Pay[6]	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	1.580	Annual	05/24/2024	EUR 313,800	(567)	(499)	(1,066)	1,003	0
Pay	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.650	Annual	04/12/2027	32,000	(174)	(1,477)	(1,651)	407	0
Pay	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	1.000	Annual	05/13/2027	27,400	(101)	(888)	(989)	368	0
Pay	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	1.000	Annual	05/18/2027	10,900	(515)	118	(397)	100	0
Pay	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.750	Annual	06/15/2032	366,300	(19,485)	(30,767)	(50,252)	6,758	0
						$ 24,301	$ (51,953)	$ (27,652)	$ 16,286	$ (6,670)
Total Swap Agreements						**$ 25,785**	**$ (54,618)**	**$ (28,833)**	**$ 16,580**	**$ (7,432)**

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: EXCHANGE-TRADED OR CENTRALLY CLEARED SUMMARY

The following is a summary of the market value and variation margin of Exchange-Traded or Centrally Cleared Financial Derivative Instruments as of June 30, 2022:

	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities			
	Market Value	Variation Margin Asset			Market Value	Variation Margin Liability		
	Purchased Options	Futures	Swap Agreements	Total	Written Options	Futures	Swap Agreements	Total
Total Exchange-Traded or Centrally Cleared	**$ 0**	**$ 5,440**	**$ 16,580**	**$ 22,020**	**$ (2,271)**	**$ (12,480)**	**$ (7,432)**	**$ (22,183)**

(k) Securities with an aggregate market value of $22,985 and cash of $81,286 have been pledged as collateral for exchange-traded and centrally cleared financial derivative instruments as of June 30, 2022. See Note 8, Master Netting Arrangements, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information.

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

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

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

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

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

(6) This instrument has a forward starting effective date. See Note 2, Securities Transactions and Investment Income, in the Notes to Financial Statements for further information.

(l) FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: OVER THE COUNTER

FORWARD FOREIGN CURRENCY CONTRACTS:

						Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	
Counterparty	Settlement Month	Currency to be Delivered		Currency to be Received		Asset	Liability
BOA	07/2022	PEN	4,053	$	1,009	$ 0	$ (48)
	07/2022	$	12,245	DKK	86,091	0	(115)
	07/2022	ZAR	549,034	$	36,410	2,716	0
	08/2022	DKK	85,917		12,245	118	0
	08/2022	GBP	3,708		4,563	46	0
	08/2022	$	575	BRL	3,041	0	(1)
	08/2022		51,179	EUR	47,967	6	(773)
	08/2022		5,030	GBP	4,035	0	(115)
	08/2022		4,164	JPY	552,300	0	(82)
	08/2022		27,062	NOK	257,665	0	(880)
	08/2022		3,177	PEN	12,262	16	0
	11/2022	PEN	27,553	$	6,663	0	(440)
	02/2023		12,262		3,123	0	(19)
BPS	07/2022	AUD	131,042		90,906	486	(32)
	07/2022	MXN	10,702		512	0	(21)
	07/2022	NZD	951		596	2	0
	07/2022	$	533	MXN	10,702	0	0
	07/2022	ZAR	4,519	$	289	11	0
	08/2022	EUR	4,027		4,262	29	0
	08/2022	INR	5,524		71	1	0
	08/2022	$	6,964	BRL	36,111	0	(138)
	08/2022		701	MXN	15,396	60	0
	09/2022	MXN	10,702	$	525	0	(1)
BRC	08/2022	GBP	4,207		5,110	0	(15)
	08/2022	$	4,330	GBP	3,432	0	(149)
	08/2022		5,306	JPY	704,400	0	(101)
	08/2022		18,654	NOK	182,540	0	(106)
BSH	07/2022	BRL	1,321,000	$	240,339	0	(12,076)
	07/2022	$	247,228	BRL	1,321,000	5,186	0
CBK	07/2022	BRL	15,924	$	3,040	0	(3)
	07/2022	PEN	22,242		5,667	0	(133)
	07/2022	$	6,699	BRL	34,260	0	(168)
	07/2022		5,926	NOK	58,089	0	(27)
	07/2022		2,881	PEN	10,824	0	(59)
	08/2022	GBP	4,567	$	5,521	0	(43)
	08/2022	ILS	22,097		6,421	85	0
	08/2022	PEN	12,262		3,033	0	(160)
	08/2022	$	575	BRL	3,040	0	(1)
	08/2022		3,485	JPY	451,700	0	(147)
	08/2022		9,418	PEN	36,345	40	0
	09/2022	ILS	45,002	$	14,138	1,198	0
	10/2022		109,003		33,958	2,538	0
	10/2022	PEN	79,505		19,961	0	(589)
	11/2022		5,819		1,466	0	(35)
	12/2022		5,229		1,247	0	(99)
	01/2023	ILS	50,990		16,138	1,342	0
	05/2023		22,715		6,710	68	0

Counterparty	Settlement Month	Currency to be Delivered		Currency to be Received		Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) Asset	Liability
DUB	07/2022	DKK	23,393	$	3,464	$ 168	$ 0
	07/2022	$	5,450	NOK	52,462	0	(123)
	07/2022		951	PEN	3,487	0	(42)
	08/2022	BRL	24,521	$	4,710	76	0
	08/2022	EUR	125,622		133,392	1,370	0
	08/2022	GBP	214,040		264,029	3,280	0
	08/2022	$	1,475	JPY	200,700	8	0
	10/2022	ILS	65,196	$	20,436	1,643	0
	12/2022	ZAR	100,526		6,398	317	0
	02/2023		78,314		4,689	0	(18)
GLM	08/2022	BRL	17,683		3,404	62	0
	08/2022	PEN	49,282		13,071	246	0
	05/2023	ZAR	137,641		8,236	39	0
HUS	07/2022	CAD	1,816		1,438	27	0
	07/2022	$	45,636	AUD	66,263	103	0
	08/2022	AUD	66,263	$	45,642	0	(106)
	08/2022	BRL	11,766		2,254	31	0
	08/2022	CLP	8,804,242		10,507	980	0
	08/2022	CNH	154,569		23,018	0	(67)
	08/2022	JPY	6,216,400		46,656	718	0
	08/2022	NOK	53,125		5,368	0	(30)
	08/2022	$	3,297	BRL	16,188	0	(255)
	08/2022		9,059	EUR	8,518	14	(121)
	08/2022		28,444	JPY	3,869,300	149	0
	05/2023	CNH	77,453	$	11,541	0	(50)
IND	08/2022	NOK	256,735		25,561	0	(526)
JPM	07/2022	CZK	452		19	0	0
	08/2022	CNH	67,951		10,105	0	(44)
	08/2022	EUR	19,275		20,202	0	(55)
	08/2022	JPY	1,364,346		10,443	361	0
	08/2022	NOK	237,270		23,920	0	(190)
	08/2022	$	2,254	BRL	11,777	0	(29)
	08/2022		4,747	GBP	3,824	0	(89)
	08/2022		1,106	JPY	147,000	0	(20)
	08/2022		62	KRW	78,684	0	(1)
	09/2022	ILS	50,805	$	15,930	1,322	0
MYI	07/2022	BRL	41,291		7,921	50	0
	07/2022	DKK	80,777		11,985	604	0
	07/2022	$	3,040	BRL	15,924	3	0
	07/2022		2,568	DKK	18,068	0	(22)
	08/2022	BRL	16,178	$	3,297	256	0
	08/2022	DKK	18,032		2,568	23	0
	08/2022	INR	9,278		119	2	0
	08/2022	$	3,064	BRL	15,924	0	(48)
	08/2022		5,309	GBP	4,323	0	(42)
	08/2022		80	KRW	101,841	0	(1)
SCX	07/2022	CAD	430	$	333	0	(1)
	07/2022	ILS	1,659		492	17	0
	07/2022	$	667	BRL	3,484	0	(3)
	07/2022		636	PEN	2,402	0	(10)
	07/2022	ZAR	175,800	$	11,586	798	0
	08/2022	CNH	274,185		40,930	4	(25)
	08/2022	$	1,851	EUR	1,745	0	(17)
	08/2022		1,179	GBP	943	0	(30)
	08/2022		1,378	JPY	174,800	0	(87)
	09/2022	ZAR	91,671	$	5,930	335	0
SOG	08/2022	NOK	134,815		13,597	0	(102)
	08/2022	$	28,662	NOK	281,092	0	(100)
UAG	07/2022	NOK	110,647	$	11,376	140	0
	07/2022	NZD	572		369	11	0
	07/2022	$	46,271	AUD	64,779	0	(1,557)
	07/2022		667	BRL	3,486	0	(2)
	07/2022		3,720	ZAR	59,860	0	(47)
	08/2022		9,985	CLP	8,729,758	0	(561)
	11/2022	ZAR	151,665	$	9,284	84	0
Total Forward Foreign Currency Contracts						**$ 27,189**	**$ (20,997)**

PURCHASED OPTIONS:

INTEREST RATE SWAPTIONS

Counterparty	Description	Floating Rate Index	Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount(1)	Cost	Market Value
BOA	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.770%	08/04/2022	5,700	$ 52	$ 88
	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	3.013	08/04/2022	9,600	105	67
BPS	Put - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	Receive	0.000	03/15/2023	14,200	1,601	6,718
NGF	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.851	08/04/2022	5,300	57	63
Total Purchased Options							**$ 1,815**	**$ 6,936**

WRITTEN OPTIONS:

FOREIGN CURRENCY OPTIONS

Counterparty	Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	Notional Amount(1)	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
BOA	Call - OTC AUD versus USD	$ 0.722	07/08/2022	36,230	$ (188)	$ (2)
BRC	Call - OTC AUD versus USD	0.738	08/11/2022	13,300	(76)	(10)
CBK	Put - OTC USD versus NOK	NOK 9.390	07/14/2022	23,200	(205)	(11)
DUB	Call - OTC USD versus BRL	BRL 5.590	08/05/2022	17,800	(303)	(130)
	Call - OTC USD versus BRL	5.720	08/12/2022	5,740	(94)	(33)
	Put - OTC USD versus NOK	NOK 9.245	07/13/2022	21,600	(172)	(2)
GLM	Call - OTC USD versus BRL	BRL 5.610	08/08/2022	17,020	(289)	(128)
MBC	Call - OTC USD versus BRL	5.615	08/09/2022	11,100	(172)	(85)
	Put - OTC USD versus NOK	NOK 9.315	07/08/2022	18,600	(153)	(1)
MYI	Call - OTC USD versus BRL	BRL 5.555	07/08/2022	6,550	(92)	(4)
	Call - OTC USD versus BRL	5.620	07/18/2022	17,180	(257)	(36)
	Call - OTC USD versus BRL	5.365	07/26/2022	16,700	(266)	(220)
	Call - OTC USD versus BRL	5.288	08/29/2022	16,000	(268)	(540)
					$ (2,535)	$ (1,202)

INTEREST RATE SWAPTIONS

Counterparty	Description	Floating Rate Index	Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount(1)	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
BOA	Call - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.150%	12/01/2023	31,900	$ (99)	$ (126)
	Put - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	3.650	12/01/2023	31,900	(99)	(106)
BPS	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	Pay	0.175	03/15/2023	42,600	(1,569)	(10,257)
DUB	Call - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.790	04/08/2024	6,200	(48)	(48)
	Put - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.790	04/08/2024	6,200	(48)	(38)
	Call - OTC 2-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	Receive	0.350	08/08/2022	6,000	(23)	(1)
	Put - OTC 2-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	Pay	0.550	08/08/2022	6,000	(23)	(120)
GLM	Call - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.973	10/25/2023	7,500	(51)	(55)
	Put - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.973	10/25/2023	7,500	(51)	(41)
	Call - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.250	12/07/2023	54,600	(171)	(238)
	Put - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	3.750	12/07/2023	54,600	(171)	(169)
	Call - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.721	04/08/2024	24,500	(185)	(180)
	Put - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.721	04/08/2024	24,500	(185)	(157)
	Call - OTC 5-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.250	08/25/2022	13,600	(70)	(28)
	Put - OTC 5-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.850	08/25/2022	13,600	(70)	(133)
	Call - OTC 7-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.450	09/06/2022	8,700	(55)	(50)
	Put - OTC 7-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	3.050	09/06/2022	8,700	(55)	(72)
	Call - OTC 7-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.500	09/07/2022	9,300	(58)	(63)
	Put - OTC 7-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	3.100	09/07/2022	9,300	(58)	(70)
	Call - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.310	08/19/2022	21,100	(185)	(54)
	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	3.010	08/19/2022	21,100	(185)	(198)
NGF	Call - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.845	11/13/2023	8,000	(51)	(55)
	Put - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.845	11/13/2023	8,000	(51)	(47)
	Call - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.785	04/08/2024	6,200	(48)	(48)
	Put - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.785	04/08/2024	6,200	(48)	(38)
	Call - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.835	04/08/2024	6,200	(47)	(49)
	Put - OTC 1-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.835	04/08/2024	6,200	(47)	(37)
	Call - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.550	09/09/2022	9,800	(82)	(87)
	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	3.150	09/09/2022	9,800	(82)	(82)
							$ (3,915)	$ (12,647)

OPTIONS ON SECURITIES

Counterparty	Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[1]	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
BOA	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 4.000% due 07/01/2052	$ 98.297	07/07/2022	4,500	$ (28)	$ (7)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 4.000% due 07/01/2052	99.141	07/07/2022	22,500	(155)	(140)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 4.000% due 08/01/2052	97.625	08/04/2022	19,800	(111)	(90)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 4.000% due 08/01/2052	97.695	08/04/2022	39,700	(236)	(188)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 4.000% due 08/01/2052	97.820	08/04/2022	26,500	(161)	(136)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 4.500% due 08/01/2052	99.250	08/04/2022	19,200	(96)	(65)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 4.500% due 08/01/2052	99.367	08/04/2022	33,700	(211)	(124)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 4.500% due 08/01/2052	99.750	08/04/2022	10,600	(50)	(51)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 4.500% due 08/01/2052	100.313	08/04/2022	11,400	(36)	(82)
JPM	Put - OTC Fannie Mae, TBA 4.500% due 09/01/2052	98.516	09/07/2022	22,000	(103)	(109)
	Put - OTC Fannie Mae, TBA 4.500% due 09/01/2052	99.141	09/07/2022	10,000	(37)	(66)
	Put - OTC Fannie Mae, TBA 4.500% due 09/01/2052	99.656	09/07/2022	82,100	(308)	(685)
	Call - OTC Fannie Mae, TBA 4.500% due 09/01/2052	101.141	09/07/2022	10,000	(25)	(42)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 3.000% due 07/01/2052	92.906	07/07/2022	23,500	(195)	(61)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 4.500% due 08/01/2052	99.766	08/04/2022	14,500	(38)	(71)
MSC	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 3.000% due 08/01/2052	93.098	08/04/2022	31,900	(249)	(299)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 4.000% due 08/01/2052	97.859	08/04/2022	21,200	(136)	(112)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 4.000% due 08/01/2052	98.344	08/04/2022	19,200	(94)	(136)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 4.500% due 07/01/2052	100.344	07/07/2022	5,800	(28)	(14)
					$ (2,297)	$ (2,478)
Total Written Options					**$ (8,747)**	**$ (16,327)**

SWAP AGREEMENTS:

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

Counterparty	Reference Entity	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at June 30, 2022[3]	Notional Amount[4]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value[5] Asset	Liability
BOA	South Africa Government International Bond	1.000%	Quarterly	12/20/2026	3.013%	$ 14,400	$ (708)	$ (430)	$ 0	$ (1,138)
BPS	Colombia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2027	2.912	3,000	(144)	(105)	0	(249)
BRC	Colombia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2026	2.726	4,900	(225)	(111)	0	(336)
CBK	Colombia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2026	2.726	3,000	(148)	(58)	0	(206)
	Colombia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2027	2.912	700	(25)	(33)	0	(58)
	South Africa Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2026	3.013	3,500	(169)	(108)	0	(277)
DUB	South Africa Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2026	3.013	5,200	(236)	(175)	0	(411)
GST	Colombia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2027	2.912	5,300	(227)	(213)	0	(440)
	South Africa Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2024	2.186	15,900	(680)	328	0	(352)
JPM	Colombia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2027	2.912	500	(19)	(22)	0	(41)
	South Africa Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2023	2.075	100	(5)	3	0	(2)
MYC	Colombia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2027	2.912	6,400	(278)	(253)	0	(531)
	South Africa Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2026	3.013	23,100	(1,089)	(737)	0	(1,826)
							$ (3,953)	$ (1,914)	$ 0	$ (5,867)
Total Swap Agreements							**$ (3,953)**	**$ (1,914)**	**$ 0**	**$ (5,867)**

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: OVER THE COUNTER SUMMARY

The following is a summary by counterparty of the market value of OTC financial derivative instruments and collateral pledged/(received) as of June 30, 2022:

	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities						
Counterparty	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Purchased Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Written Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Net Market Value of OTC Derivatives	Collateral Pledged/ (Received)	Net Exposure[6]
BOA	$ 2,902	$ 155	$ 0	$ 3,057	$ (2,473)	$ (1,117)	$ (1,138)	$ (4,728)	$ (1,671)	$ 2,518	$ 847
BPS	589	6,718	0	7,307	(192)	(10,257)	(249)	(10,698)	(3,391)	3,313	(78)
BRC	0	0	0	0	(371)	(10)	(336)	(717)	(717)	632	(85)
BSH	5,186	0	0	5,186	(12,076)	0	0	(12,076)	(6,890)	6,924	34
CBK	5,271	0	0	5,271	(1,464)	(11)	(541)	(2,016)	3,255	(2,290)	965
DUB	6,862	0	0	6,862	(183)	(372)	(411)	(966)	5,896	(6,730)	(834)
GLM	347	0	0	347	0	(1,636)	0	(1,636)	(1,289)	1,211	(78)
GST	0	0	0	0	0	0	(792)	(792)	(792)	674	(118)
HUS	2,022	0	0	2,022	(629)	0	0	(629)	1,393	0	1,393

Counterparty	Financial Derivative Assets: Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Purchased Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Financial Derivative Liabilities: Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Written Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Net Market Value of OTC Derivatives	Collateral Pledged/ (Received)	Net Exposure[6]
IND	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (526)	$ 0	$ 0	$ (526)	$ (526)	$ 667	$ 141
JPM	1,683	0	0	1,683	(428)	(1,034)	(43)	(1,505)	178	0	178
MBC	0	0	0	0	0	(86)	0	(86)	(86)	(1,590)	(1,676)
MSC	0	0	0	0	0	(561)	0	(561)	(561)	0	(561)
MYC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2,357)	(2,357)	(2,357)	2,114	(243)
MYI	938	0	0	938	(113)	(800)	0	(913)	25	112	137
NGF	0	63	0	63	0	(443)	0	(443)	(380)	0	(380)
SCX	1,154	0	0	1,154	(173)	0	0	(173)	981	(1,010)	(29)
SOG	0	0	0	0	(202)	0	0	(202)	(202)	329	127
UAG	235	0	0	235	(2,167)	0	0	(2,167)	(1,932)	2,140	208
Total Over the Counter	**$ 27,189**	**$ 6,936**	**$ 0**	**$ 34,125**	**$ (20,997)**	**$ (16,327)**	**$ (5,867)**	**$ (43,191)**			

(m) Securities with an aggregate market value of $21,381 have been pledged as collateral for financial derivative instruments as governed by International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. master agreements as of June 30, 2022.

(1) Notional Amount represents the number of contracts.

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

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

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

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

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

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

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

Fair Values of Financial Derivative Instruments on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2022:

	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments: Commodity Contracts	Credit Contracts	Equity Contracts	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	Total
Financial Derivative Instruments - Assets						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Futures	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 5,440	$ 5,440
Swap Agreements	0	294	0	0	16,286	16,580
	$ 0	$ 294	$ 0	$ 0	$ 21,726	$ 22,020
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 27,189	$ 0	$ 27,189
Purchased Options	0	0	0	0	6,936	6,936
	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 27,189	$ 6,936	$ 34,125
	$ 0	$ 294	$ 0	$ 27,189	$ 28,662	$ 56,145

	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments					
	Commodity Contracts	**Credit Contracts**	**Equity Contracts**	**Foreign Exchange Contracts**	**Interest Rate Contracts**	**Total**
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Written Options	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2,271	$ 2,271
Futures	0	0	0	0	12,480	12,480
Swap Agreements	0	762	0	0	6,670	7,432
	$ 0	$ 762	$ 0	$ 0	$ 21,421	$ 22,183
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 20,997	$ 0	$ 20,997
Written Options	0	0	0	1,202	15,125	16,327
Swap Agreements	0	5,867	0	0	0	5,867
	$ 0	$ 5,867	$ 0	$ 22,199	$ 15,125	$ 43,191
	$ 0	$ 6,629	$ 0	$ 22,199	$ 36,546	$ 65,374

The effect of Financial Derivative Instruments on the Statement of Operations for the period ended June 30, 2022:

	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments					
	Commodity Contracts	**Credit Contracts**	**Equity Contracts**	**Foreign Exchange Contracts**	**Interest Rate Contracts**	**Total**
Net Realized Gain (Loss) on Financial Derivative Instruments						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Written Options	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 77	$ 77
Futures	0	0	0	0	(27,897)	(27,897)
Swap Agreements	0	(17,461)	0	0	3,388	(14,073)
	$ 0	$ (17,461)	$ 0	$ 0	$ (24,432)	$ (41,893)
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 9,940	$ 0	$ 9,940
Written Options	0	368	0	0	(4,565)	(4,197)
Swap Agreements	0	210	0	0	0	210
	$ 0	$ 578	$ 0	$ 9,940	$ (4,565)	$ 5,953
	$ 0	$ (16,883)	$ 0	$ 9,940	$ (28,997)	$ (35,940)
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Financial Derivative Instruments						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Written Options	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (912)	$ (912)
Futures	0	0	0	0	(5,985)	(5,985)
Swap Agreements	0	(4,622)	0	0	(50,641)	(55,263)
	$ 0	$ (4,622)	$ 0	$ 0	$ (57,538)	$ (62,160)
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2,420	$ 0	$ 2,420
Purchased Options	0	0	0	0	4,709	4,709
Written Options	0	0	0	1,333	(7,129)	(5,796)
Swap Agreements	0	(2,464)	0	0	0	(2,464)
	$ 0	$ (2,464)	$ 0	$ 3,753	$ (2,420)	$ (1,131)
	$ 0	$ (7,086)	$ 0	$ 3,753	$ (59,958)	$ (63,291)

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following is a summary of the fair valuations according to the inputs used as of June 30, 2022 in valuing the Portfolio's assets and liabilities:

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2022
Investments in Securities, at Value				
Loan Participations and Assignments	$ 0	$ 0	$ 9,302	$ 9,302
Corporate Bonds & Notes				
Banking & Finance	0	916,758	0	916,758
Industrials	0	495,906	0	495,906
Utilities	0	161,978	0	161,978
Municipal Bonds & Notes				
California	0	5,776	0	5,776
Florida	0	2,716	0	2,716
Illinois	0	7,712	0	7,712
New York	0	6,092	0	6,092
Ohio	0	4,967	0	4,967
Texas	0	2,107	0	2,107
West Virginia	0	6,117	0	6,117
U.S. Government Agencies	0	1,608,236	0	1,608,236
U.S. Treasury Obligations	0	635,446	0	635,446
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	0	712,427	0	712,427
Asset-Backed Securities	0	828,298	0	828,298
Sovereign Issues	0	164,086	0	164,086
Preferred Securities				
Banking & Finance	0	19,918	0	19,918
Utilities	0	0	54,233	54,233
Short-Term Instruments				
Repurchase Agreements	0	351,093	0	351,093
Short-Term Notes	0	16,964	0	16,964
Argentina Treasury Bills	0	366	0	366
Israel Treasury Bills	0	104,502	0	104,502
U.S. Treasury Bills	0	55,865	0	55,865
	$ 0	$ 6,107,330	$ 63,535	$ 6,170,865

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2022
Investments in Affiliates, at Value				
Short-Term Instruments				
Central Funds Used for Cash Management Purposes	$ 185,836	$ 0	$ 0	$ 185,836
Total Investments	$ 185,836	$ 6,107,330	$ 63,535	$ 6,356,701
Short Sales, at Value - Liabilities				
U.S. Government Agencies	$ 0	$ (229,759)	$ 0	$ (229,759)
Financial Derivative Instruments - Assets				
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	1,090	20,930	0	22,020
Over the counter	0	34,125	0	34,125
	$ 1,090	$ 55,055	$ 0	$ 56,145
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities				
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	(11,666)	(10,517)	0	(22,183)
Over the counter	0	(43,191)	0	(43,191)
	$ (11,666)	$ (53,708)	$ 0	$ (65,374)
Total Financial Derivative Instruments	$ (10,576)	$ 1,347	$ 0	$ (9,229)
Totals	$ 175,260	$ 5,878,918	$ 63,535	$ 6,117,713

The following is a reconciliation of the fair valuations using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the Portfolio during the period ended June 30, 2022:

Category and Subcategory	Beginning Balance at 12/31/2021	Net Purchases	Net Sales/ Settlements	Accrued Discounts/ (Premiums)	Realized Gain/ (Loss)	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)[1]	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Ending Balance at 06/30/2022	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) on Investments Held at 06/30/2022[1]
Investments in Securities, at Value										
Loan Participations and Assignments	$ 10,658	$ 0	$ (492)	$ 1	$ 1	$ (866)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 9,302	$ (866)
Preferred Securities										
Utilities	55,685	0	0	0	0	(1,452)	0	0	54,233	(1,452)
Totals	$ 66,343	$ 0	$ (492)	$ 1	$ 1	$ (2,318)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 63,535	$ (2,318)

The following is a summary of significant unobservable inputs used in the fair valuations of assets and liabilities categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

Category and Subcategory	Ending Balance at 06/30/2022	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	(% Unless Noted Otherwise) Input Value(s)	Weighted Average
Investments in Securities, at Value					
Loan Participations and Assignments	$ 9,302	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	5.308	—
Preferred Securities					
Utilities	54,233	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate	4.871	—
Total	$ 63,535				

[1] Any difference between Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/(Depreciation) and Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/(Depreciation) on Investments Held at June 30, 2022 may be due to an investment no longer held or categorized as Level 3 at period end.

1. ORGANIZATION

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) New Accounting Pronouncements and Regulatory Updates In March 2020, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued an Accounting Standards Update ("ASU"), ASU 2020-04, which provides optional guidance to ease the potential accounting burden associated with transitioning away from the London Interbank Offered Rate and other reference rates that are expected to be discontinued. ASU 2020-04 is effective for certain reference rate-related contract modifications that occur during the period March 12, 2020 through December 31, 2022. In March 2021, the administrator for LIBOR announced the extension of the publication of a majority of the USD LIBOR settings to June 30, 2023. Management is continuously evaluating the potential effect a discontinuation of LIBOR could have on the Portfolio's investments and has determined that it is unlikely the ASU's adoption will have a material impact on the Portfolio's financial statements.

In October 2020, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") adopted a rule related to the use of derivatives, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that rescinds and withdraws the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and cover transactions. Subject to certain exceptions, the rule requires funds to trade derivatives and other transactions that create future payment or delivery obligations (except reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions) subject to a value-at-risk leverage limit, certain derivatives risk management program and reporting requirements. The rule went into effect on February 19, 2021. The compliance date for the new rule and the related reporting requirements is August 19, 2022. At this time, management is evaluating the implications of these changes on the financial statements.

In October 2020, the SEC adopted a rule regarding the ability of a fund to invest in other funds. The rule allows a fund to acquire shares of another fund in excess of certain limitations currently imposed by the Act without obtaining individual exemptive relief from the SEC, subject to certain conditions. The rule also includes the rescission of certain exemptive relief from the SEC and guidance from the SEC staff for funds to invest in other funds. The effective date for the rule was January 19, 2021, and the compliance date for the rule was January 19, 2022. Management has implemented changes in connection with the rule and has determined that there is no material impact to the Portfolio's financial statements.

In December 2020, the SEC adopted a rule addressing fair valuation of fund investments. The new rule sets forth requirements for good faith determinations of fair value as well as for the performance of fair value determinations, including related oversight and reporting obligations. The new rule also defines "readily available market quotations" for purposes of the definition of "value" under the Act, and the SEC noted that this definition would apply in all contexts under the Act. The effective date for the rule was March 8, 2021. The compliance date for the new rule and the associated recordkeeping requirements is September 8, 2022. At this time, management is evaluating the implications of these changes on the financial statements.

3. INVESTMENT VALUATION AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted prices in active markets or exchanges for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 — Significant other observable inputs, which may include, but are not limited to, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in markets that are active, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities (such as interest rates, yield curves, volatilities, prepayment speeds, loss severities, credit risks and default rates) or other market corroborated inputs.
- Level 3 — Significant unobservable inputs based on the best information available in the circumstances, to the extent observable inputs are not available, which may include assumptions made by the Board or persons acting at their direction that are used in determining the fair value of investments.

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

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

(c) Valuation Techniques and the Fair Value Hierarchy

Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 trading assets and trading liabilities, at fair value The valuation methods (or "techniques") and significant inputs used in determining the fair values of portfolio securities or other assets and liabilities categorized as Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Discounted Cash Flow model is based on future cash flows generated by the investment and may be normalized based on expected investment performance. Future cash flows are discounted to present value using an appropriate rate of return, typically calibrated to the initial transaction date and adjusted based on Capital Asset Pricing Model and/or other market-based inputs. Significant changes in the unobservable inputs would result in direct and proportional changes in the fair value of the security. These securities are categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

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

4. SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

(a) Investments in Affiliates

The Portfolio may invest in the PIMCO Short Asset Portfolio and the PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III ("Central Funds") to the extent permitted by the Act and rules thereunder. The Central Funds are registered investment companies created for use solely by the series of the Trust and other series of registered investment companies advised by the Adviser, in connection with their cash management activities. The main investments of the Central Funds are money market and short maturity fixed income instruments. The Central Funds may incur expenses related to their investment activities, but do not pay Investment Advisory Fees or Supervisory and Administrative Fees to the Adviser. The Central Funds are considered to be affiliated with the Portfolio. A complete schedule of portfolio holdings for each affiliate fund is filed with the SEC for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year on Form N-PORT and is available at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. A copy of each affiliate fund's shareholder report is also available at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov, on the Portfolios' website at www.pimco.com, or upon request, as applicable. The tables below show the Portfolio's transactions in and earnings from investments in the affiliated Funds for the period ended June 30, 2022 (amounts in thousands†):

Investment in PIMCO Short Asset Portfolio

Market Value 12/31/2021	Purchases at Cost	Proceeds from Sales	Net Realized Gain (Loss)	Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Market Value 06/30/2022	Dividend Income[(1)]	Realized Net Capital Gain Distributions[(1)]
$ 278,454	$ 1,542	$ (89,800)	$ (1,154)	$ (3,356)	$ 185,686	$ 1,542	$ 0

Investment in PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III

Market Value 12/31/2021	Purchases at Cost	Proceeds from Sales	Net Realized Gain (Loss)	Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Market Value 06/30/2022	Dividend Income[(1)]	Realized Net Capital Gain Distributions[(1)]
$ 39,566	$ 10,024	$ (49,400)	$ (438)	$ 398	$ 150	$ 24	$ 0

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

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

(b) Investments in Securities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Collateralized Debt Obligations ("CDOs") include Collateralized Bond Obligations ("CBOs"), Collateralized Loan Obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured securities. CBOs and CLOs are types of asset-backed securities. A CBO is a trust which is backed by a diversified pool of high risk, below investment grade fixed income securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. The risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the CDO in which the Portfolio invests. In addition to the normal risks associated with fixed income securities discussed elsewhere in this report and the Portfolio's prospectus and statement of additional information (e.g., prepayment risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, structural risk, legal risk and interest rate risk (which may be exacerbated if the interest rate payable on a structured financing changes based on multiples of changes in interest rates or inversely to changes in interest rates)), CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to, (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments, (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default, (iii) the risk that the Portfolio may invest in CBOs, CLOs, or other CDOs that are subordinate to other classes, and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

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

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

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

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

Restricted Investments are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale and may generally be sold privately, but may be required to be registered or exempted from such registration before being sold to the public. Private placement securities are generally considered to be restricted except for those securities traded between qualified institutional investors under the provisions of Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933. Disposal of restricted investments may involve time-consuming negotiations and expenses, and prompt sale at an acceptable price may be difficult to achieve. Restricted investments held by the Portfolio as of June 30, 2022, as applicable, are disclosed in the Notes to Schedule of Investments.

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

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

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

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

5. BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

During the period ended June 30, 2022, the Portfolio did not participate in the Interfund Lending Program.

6. FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. PRINCIPAL AND OTHER RISKS

(a) Principal Risks

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

Interest Rate Risk is the risk that fixed income securities will decline in value because of an increase in interest rates; a portfolio with a longer average portfolio duration will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a portfolio with a shorter average portfolio duration.

Call Risk is the risk that an issuer may exercise its right to redeem a fixed income security earlier than expected (a call). Issuers may call outstanding securities prior to their maturity for a number of reasons (*e.g.*, declining interest rates, changes in credit spreads and improvements in the issuer's credit quality). If an issuer calls a security that the Portfolio has invested in, the Portfolio may not recoup the full amount of its initial investment and may be forced to reinvest in lower-yielding securities, securities with greater credit risks or securities with other, less favorable features.

Credit Risk is the risk that the Portfolio could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivative contract, is unable or unwilling, or is perceived (whether by market participants, rating agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as unable or unwilling, to meet its financial obligations.

High Yield Risk is the risk that high yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as "junk bonds") are subject to greater levels of credit, call and liquidity risks. High yield securities are considered primarily speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments, and may be more volatile than higher-rated securities of similar maturity.

Market Risk is the risk that the value of securities owned by the Portfolio may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

Issuer Risk is the risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

Liquidity Risk is the risk that a particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell and that the Portfolio may be unable to sell illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price or achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector. Liquidity risk may result from the lack of an active market, reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed income securities, and may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed income funds may be higher than normal, causing increased supply in the market due to selling activity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Risk is the risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by PIMCO will not produce the desired results and that actual or potential conflicts of interest, legislative, regulatory, or tax restrictions, policies or developments may affect the investment techniques available to PIMCO and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Portfolio and may cause PIMCO to restrict or prohibit participation in certain investments. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

Short Exposure Risk is the risk of entering into short sales, including the potential loss of more money than the actual cost of the investment, and the risk that the third party to the short sale will not fulfill its contractual obligations, causing a loss to the Portfolio.

Convertible Securities Risk is the risk that arises when convertible securities share both fixed income and equity characteristics. Convertible securities are subject to risks to which fixed income and equity investments are subject. These risks include equity risk, interest rate risk and credit risk.

LIBOR Transition Risk is the risk related to the anticipated discontinuation of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). Certain instruments held by a Portfolio rely in some fashion upon LIBOR. Although the transition process away from LIBOR has become increasingly well-defined in advance of the anticipated discontinuation date, there remains uncertainty regarding the nature of any replacement rate, and any potential effects of the transition away from LIBOR on a Portfolio or on certain instruments in which the Portfolio invests can be difficult to ascertain. The transition process may involve, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments that currently rely on LIBOR and may result in a reduction in value of certain instruments held by a Portfolio.

(b) Other Risks

In general, the Portfolio may be subject to additional risks, including, but not limited to, risks related to government regulation and intervention in financial markets, operational risks, risks associated with financial, economic and global market disruptions, and cybersecurity risks. Please see the Portfolio's prospectus and Statement of Additional Information for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. Please see the Important Information section of this report for additional discussion of certain regulatory and market developments that may impact the Portfolio's performance.

Market Disruption Risk The Portfolio is subject to investment and operational risks associated with financial, economic and other global market developments and disruptions, including those arising from war, terrorism, market manipulation, government interventions, defaults and shutdowns, political changes or diplomatic developments, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics and epidemics) and natural/environmental disasters, which can all negatively impact the securities markets and cause the Portfolio to lose value. These events can also impair the technology and other operational systems upon which the Portfolio's service providers, including PIMCO as the Portfolio's investment adviser, rely, and could otherwise disrupt the Portfolio's service providers' ability to fulfill their obligations to the Portfolio. For example, the recent spread of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel strain of coronavirus (known as COVID-19) has caused volatility, severe market dislocations and liquidity constraints in many markets, including markets for the securities the Portfolio holds, and may adversely affect the Portfolio's investments and operations. Please see the Important Information section for additional discussion of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Government Intervention in Financial Markets Federal, state, and other governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of the instruments in which the Portfolio invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Portfolio itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the Portfolio's ability to achieve its investment objective. Furthermore, volatile financial markets can expose the Portfolio to greater market and liquidity risk and potential difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments held by the Portfolio. The value of the Portfolio's holdings is also generally subject to the risk of future local, national, or global economic disturbances based on unknown weaknesses in the markets in which the Portfolio invests. In addition, it is not certain that the U.S. Government will intervene in response to a future market disturbance and the effect of any such future intervention cannot be predicted. It is difficult for issuers to prepare for the impact of future financial downturns, although companies can seek to identify and manage future uncertainties through risk management programs.

Regulatory Risk Financial entities, such as investment companies and investment advisers, are generally subject to extensive government regulation and intervention. Government regulation and/or intervention may change the way the Portfolio is regulated, affect the expenses incurred directly by the Portfolio and the value of its investments, and limit and/or preclude the Portfolio's ability to achieve its investment objective. Government regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences. Moreover, government regulation may have unpredictable and unintended effects.

Operational Risk An investment in the Portfolio, like any fund, can involve operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers. The occurrence of any of these failures, errors or breaches could result in a loss of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage or other events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Portfolio. While the Portfolio seeks to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to the Portfolio.

Cyber Security Risk As the use of technology has become more prevalent in the course of business, the Portfolio has become potentially more susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional cyber events that may, among other things, cause the Portfolio to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption and/or destruction or lose operational capacity, result in the unauthorized release or other misuse of confidential information, or otherwise disrupt normal business operations. Cyber security failures or breaches may result in financial losses to the Portfolio and its shareholders. These failures or breaches may also result in disruptions to business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses; interference with the Portfolio's ability to calculate its net asset value, process shareholder transactions or otherwise transact business with shareholders; impediments to trading; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines; penalties; reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensation costs; additional compliance and cyber security risk management costs and other adverse consequences. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future.

8. MASTER NETTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Portfolio may be subject to various netting arrangements ("Master Agreements") with select counterparties. Master Agreements govern the terms of certain transactions, and are intended to reduce the counterparty risk associated with relevant transactions by specifying credit protection mechanisms and providing standardization that is intended to improve legal certainty. Each type of Master Agreement governs certain types of transactions. Different types of transactions may be traded out of different legal entities or affiliates of a particular organization, resulting in the need for multiple agreements with a single counterparty. As the Master Agreements are specific to unique operations of different asset types, they allow the Portfolio to close out and net its total exposure to a counterparty in the event of a default with respect to all the transactions governed under a single Master Agreement with a counterparty. For financial reporting purposes the Statement of Assets and Liabilities generally presents derivative assets and liabilities on a gross basis, which reflects the full risks and exposures prior to netting.

Master Agreements can also help limit counterparty risk by specifying collateral posting arrangements at pre-arranged exposure levels. Under most Master Agreements, collateral is routinely transferred if the total net exposure to certain transactions (net of existing collateral already in place) governed under the relevant Master Agreement with a counterparty in a given account exceeds a specified threshold, which typically ranges from zero to $250,000 depending on the counterparty and the type of Master Agreement. United States Treasury Bills and U.S. dollar cash are generally the preferred forms of collateral, although other securities may be used depending on the terms outlined in the applicable Master Agreement. Securities and cash pledged as collateral are reflected as assets on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as either a component of Investments at value (securities) or Deposits with counterparty. Cash collateral received is not typically held in a segregated account and as such is reflected as a liability on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as Deposits from counterparty. The market value of any securities received as collateral is not reflected as a component of NAV. The Portfolio's overall exposure to counterparty risk can change substantially within a short period, as it is affected by each transaction subject to the relevant Master Agreement.

Master Repurchase Agreements and Global Master Repurchase Agreements (individually and collectively "Master Repo Agreements") govern repurchase, reverse repurchase, and certain sale-buyback transactions between the Portfolio and select counterparties. Master Repo Agreements maintain provisions for, among other things, initiation, income payments, events of default, and maintenance of collateral. The market value of transactions under the Master Repo Agreement, collateral pledged or received, and the net exposure by counterparty as of period end are disclosed in the Notes to Schedule of Investments.

Master Securities Forward Transaction Agreements ("Master Forward Agreements") govern certain forward settling transactions, such as TBA securities, delayed-delivery or certain sale-buyback transactions by and between the Portfolio and select counterparties. The Master Forward Agreements maintain provisions for, among other things, transaction initiation and confirmation, payment and transfer, events of default, termination, and maintenance of collateral. The market value of forward settling transactions, collateral pledged or received, and the net exposure by counterparty as of period end is disclosed in the Notes to Schedule of Investments.

Customer Account Agreements and related addenda govern cleared derivatives transactions such as futures, options on futures, and cleared OTC derivatives. Such transactions require posting of initial margin as determined by each relevant clearing agency which is segregated in an account at a futures commission merchant ("FCM") registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. In the United States, counterparty risk may be reduced as creditors of an FCM cannot have a claim to Portfolio assets in the segregated account. Portability of exposure reduces risk to the Portfolio. Variation margin, which reflects changes in market value, is generally exchanged daily, but may not be netted between futures and cleared OTC derivatives unless the parties have agreed to a separate arrangement in respect of portfolio margining. The market value or accumulated unrealized appreciation (depreciation), initial margin posted, and any unsettled variation margin as of period end are disclosed in the Notes to Schedule of Investments.

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

9. FEES AND EXPENSES

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

"Investment Advisory Fee"). The Investment Advisory Fee for all classes is charged at an annual rate as noted in the table in note (b) below.

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

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

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

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

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

The Trust has adopted a separate Distribution and Servicing Plan for the Advisor Class shares of the Portfolio (the "Distribution and Servicing Plan"). The Distribution and Servicing Plan has been adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Act. The Distribution and Servicing Plan permits the Portfolio to compensate the Distributor for providing or procuring through financial intermediaries, distribution, administrative, recordkeeping, shareholder and/or related services with respect to Advisor Class shares. The Distribution and Servicing Plan permits the Portfolio to make total payments at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets attributable to its Advisor Class shares.

	Distribution Fee	Servicing Fee
Administrative Class	—	0.15%
Advisor Class	0.25%	—

(d) Portfolio Expenses PIMCO provides or procures supervisory and administrative services for shareholders and also bears the costs of various third-party services required by the Portfolio, including audit, custodial, portfolio accounting, legal, transfer agency and printing costs. The Trust is responsible for the following expenses: (i) salaries and other compensation of any of the Trust's executive officers and employees who are not officers, directors, stockholders, or employees of PIMCO or its subsidiaries or affiliates; (ii) taxes and governmental fees; (iii) brokerage fees and commissions and other portfolio transaction expenses; (iv) the costs of borrowing money, including interest expenses; (v) fees and expenses of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" of PIMCO or the Trust, and any counsel retained exclusively for their benefit; (vi) extraordinary expenses, including costs of litigation and indemnification expenses; (vii) organizational expenses; and (viii) any expenses allocated or allocable to a specific class of shares, which include service fees payable with respect to the Administrative Class Shares, and may include certain other expenses as permitted by the Trust's Multi-Class Plan adopted pursuant to Rule 18f-3 under the Act and subject to review and approval by the Trustees. The ratio of expenses to average net assets per share class, as disclosed on the Financial Highlights, may differ from the annual portfolio operating expenses per share class.

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

(e) Expense Limitation Pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement, PIMCO has agreed, through May 1, 2023, to waive a portion of the Portfolio's Supervisory and Administrative Fee, or reimburse the Portfolio, to the extent that the Portfolio's organizational expenses, pro rata share of expenses related to obtaining or maintaining a Legal Entity Identifier and pro rata share of Trustee Fees exceed 0.0049%, the "Expense Limit" (calculated as a percentage of the Portfolio's average daily net assets attributable to each class). The Expense Limitation Agreement will automatically renew for one-year terms unless PIMCO provides written notice to the Trust at least 30 days prior to the end of the then current term. The waiver, if any, is reflected on the Statement of Operations as a component of Waiver and/or Reimbursement by PIMCO.

In any month in which the supervision and administration agreement is in effect, PIMCO is entitled to reimbursement by the Portfolio of any portion of the supervisory and administrative fee waived or reimbursed as set forth above (the "Reimbursement Amount") within thirty-six months of the time of the waiver, provided that such amount paid to PIMCO will not: i) together with any organizational expenses, pro rata share of expenses related to obtaining or maintaining a Legal Entity

Identifier and pro rata Trustee fees, exceed, for such month, the Expense Limit (or the amount of the expense limit in place at the time the amount being recouped was originally waived if lower than the Expense Limit); ii) exceed the total Reimbursement Amount; or iii) include any amounts previously reimbursed to PIMCO. At June 30, 2022, there were no recoverable amounts.

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 Portfolio. As a condition of this order, the SEC required that PIMCO enter into a written contract with the Portfolio 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 Portfolio, all or any portion of fees by an amount sufficient to reduce the Administrative Class's annualized expenses to 1.15%. This Expense Limitation Agreement will expire on June 20, 2023. The waiver will be, if applicable, reflected on the Statement of Operations as a component of Waiver and/or Reimbursement by PIMCO. For the period ended June 30, 2022, no amounts were waived or reimbursed under this Expense Limitation Agreement.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

The Portfolio is permitted to purchase or sell securities from or to certain related affiliated portfolios under specified conditions outlined in procedures adopted by the Board. The procedures have been designed to ensure that any purchase or sale of securities by the Portfolio from or to another fund or portfolio that are, or could be, considered an affiliate, or an affiliate of an affiliate, by virtue of having a common investment adviser (or affiliated investment advisers), common Trustees and/or common officers complies with Rule 17a-7 under the Act. Further, as defined under the procedures, each transaction is effected at the current market price. Purchases and sales of securities pursuant to Rule 17a-7 under the Act for the period ended June 30, 2022, were as follows (amounts in thousands†):

Purchases	Sales
$ 0	$ 13,965

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

11. GUARANTEES AND INDEMNIFICATIONS

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

12. PURCHASES AND SALES OF SECURITIES

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

Purchases and sales of securities (excluding short-term investments) for the period ended June 30, 2022, were as follows (amounts in thousands†):

U.S. Government/Agency		All Other	
Purchases	Sales	Purchases	Sales
$ 10,909,128	$ 9,933,562	$ 756,988	$ 548,817

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

13. SHARES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST

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

	Six Months Ended 06/30/2022 (Unaudited)		Year Ended 12/31/2021	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Receipts for shares sold				
Institutional Class	5,516	$ 55,564	24,713	$ 274,753
Administrative Class	11,790	117,927	52,782	585,356
Advisor Class	5,953	60,312	36,278	404,420
Issued as reinvestment of distributions				
Institutional Class	408	4,056	1,773	19,322
Administrative Class	3,443	34,137	21,226	231,859
Advisor Class	2,279	22,582	14,845	162,101
Cost of shares redeemed				
Institutional Class	(14,102)	(135,801)	(3,898)	(42,533)
Administrative Class	(29,005)	(288,831)	(99,122)	(1,088,990)
Advisor Class	(14,878)	(147,654)	(58,772)	(638,042)
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions	(28,596)	$ (277,708)	(10,175)	$ (91,754)

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

As of June 30, 2022, three shareholders each owned 10% or more of the Portfolio's total outstanding shares comprising 42% of the Portfolio. One of the shareholders is a related party of the Portfolio and comprises 13% of the Portfolio. Related parties may include, but are not limited to, the investment adviser and its affiliates, affiliated broker dealers, fund of funds and directors or employees of the Trust or Adviser.

14. REGULATORY AND LITIGATION MATTERS

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

On May 17, 2022, Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC ("AGI U.S.") pleaded guilty in connection with the proceeding United States of America v. Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC. AGI U.S. is an indirect subsidiary of Allianz SE. The conduct resulting in the matter described above occurred entirely within AGI U.S. and did not involve PIMCO or the Distributor, or any personnel of PIMCO or the Distributor. Nevertheless, because of the disqualifying conduct of AGI U.S., their affiliate, PIMCO would have been disqualified from serving as the investment adviser, and the Distributor would have been disqualified from serving as the principal underwriter, to the Portfolio in the absence of SEC exemptive relief. PIMCO and the Distributor have received exemptive relief from the SEC to permit them to continue serving as investment adviser and principal underwriter for U.S.-registered investment companies, including the Portfolio.

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

15. FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS

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

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

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, the Adviser has reviewed the Portfolio's tax positions for all open tax years. As of June 30, 2022, the Portfolio has recorded no liability for net unrecognized tax benefits relating to uncertain income tax positions it has taken or expects to take in future tax returns.

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

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

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

As of its last fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, the Portfolio had the following post-effective capital losses with no expiration (amounts in thousands†):

Short-Term	Long-Term
$ 14,780	$ 0

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

As of June 30, 2022, the aggregate cost and the net unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) of investments for federal income tax purposes are as follows (amounts in thousands†):

Federal Tax Cost	Unrealized Appreciation	Unrealized (Depreciation)	Net Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)(1)
$ 6,675,593	$ 117,069	$ (706,447)	$ (589,378)

† A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.
(1) Primary differences, if any, between book and tax net unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) are attributable to wash sale loss deferrals for federal income tax purposes.

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

(Unaudited)

Counterparty Abbreviations:

BOA	Bank of America N.A.	**GLM**	Goldman Sachs Bank USA	**MYC**	Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC
BPS	BNP Paribas S.A.	**GST**	Goldman Sachs International	**MYI**	Morgan Stanley & Co. International PLC
BRC	Barclays Bank PLC	**HUS**	HSBC Bank USA N.A.	**NGF**	Nomura Global Financial Products, Inc.
BSH	Banco Santander S.A. - New York Branch	**IND**	Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank S.A.	**SCX**	Standard Chartered Bank, London
CBK	Citibank N.A.	**JPM**	JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A.	**SOG**	Societe Generale Paris
CIB	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	**MBC**	HSBC Bank Plc	**STR**	State Street FICC Repo
DUB	Deutsche Bank AG	**MSC**	Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC.	**UAG**	UBS AG Stamford
FICC	Fixed Income Clearing Corporation				

Currency Abbreviations:

ARS	Argentine Peso	**DKK**	Danish Krone	**MXN**	Mexican Peso
AUD	Australian Dollar	**EUR**	Euro	**NOK**	Norwegian Krone
BRL	Brazilian Real	**GBP**	British Pound	**NZD**	New Zealand Dollar
CAD	Canadian Dollar	**ILS**	Israeli Shekel	**PEN**	Peruvian New Sol
CLP	Chilean Peso	**INR**	Indian Rupee	**USD (or $)**	United States Dollar
CNH	Chinese Renminbi (Offshore)	**JPY**	Japanese Yen	**ZAR**	South African Rand
CZK	Czech Koruna	**KRW**	South Korean Won		

Exchange Abbreviations:

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

Index/Spread Abbreviations:

12MTA	12 Month Treasury Average	**H15T1Y**	1 Year US Treasury Yield Curve Constant Maturity Rate	**SONIO**	Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate
BP0003M	3 Month GBP-LIBOR	**LIBOR01M**	1 Month USD-LIBOR	**US0001M**	ICE 1-Month USD LIBOR
CDX.HY	Credit Derivatives Index - High Yield	**MUTKCALM**	Tokyo Overnight Average Rate	**US0003M**	ICE 3-Month USD LIBOR
CDX.IG	Credit Derivatives Index - Investment Grade	**SOFR**	Secured Overnight Financing Rate	**US0006M**	ICE 6-Month USD LIBOR
EUR003M	3 Month EUR Swap Rate	**SOFR30A**	30-day Secured Overnight Financing Rate Average	**TSFR1M**	Term SOFR 1-Month

Other Abbreviations:

ABS	Asset-Backed Security	**CDI**	Brazil Interbank Deposit Rate	**OAT**	Obligations Assimilables du Trésor
ALT	Alternate Loan Trust	**CLO**	Collateralized Loan Obligation	**OIS**	Overnight Index Swap
BBR	Bank Bill Rate	**DAC**	Designated Activity Company	**PIK**	Payment-in-Kind
BBSW	Bank Bill Swap Reference Rate	**EURIBOR**	Euro Interbank Offered Rate	**TBA**	To-Be-Announced
BTP	Buoni del Tesoro Poliennali “Long-term Treasury Bond”	**LIBOR**	London Interbank Offered Rate		

Liquidity Risk Management Program

(Unaudited)

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

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

At a meeting of the Board held on February 15-16, 2022, the Board received a report (the "Report") from the Administrator addressing the Program's operation and assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of its implementation for the 12-month period ended December 31, 2021. The Report reviewed the operation of the Program's components during such period and stated that the Program is operating effectively to assess and manage each Portfolio's liquidity risk and that the Program has been and continues to be adequately and effectively implemented to monitor and, as applicable, respond to the Portfolios' liquidity developments. This has remained true for the 12-month period ended June 30, 2022.

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This report is submitted for the general information of the shareholders of the Portfolio listed on the Report cover.

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