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PIMCO VARIABLE INSURANCE TRUST

Semiannual Report

June 30, 2022

PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio



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Dear Shareholder,

We hope that you and your family are remaining safe and healthy during these challenging times. We continue to work tirelessly to navigate markets and manage the assets that you have entrusted with us. Following this letter is the PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust Semiannual Report, which covers the six-month reporting period ended June 30, 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Peter Strelow'.

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 Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio

PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust (the “Trust”) is an open-end management investment company that includes the PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government 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 to rise (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, etc.). In addition, changes in interest rates can be sudden and unpredictable, and there is no guarantee that management will anticipate such movement accurately. The Portfolio may lose money as a result of movements in interest rates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the Portfolio Summary page in this Shareholder Report, the Average Annual Total Return table and Cumulative Returns chart measure performance assuming that any dividend and capital gain distributions were reinvested. The Cumulative Returns chart reflects only Administrative Class performance. Performance may vary by share class based on each class's expense ratios. The Portfolio measures its performance against at least one broad-based securities market index ("benchmark index"). The benchmark index does not take into account

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

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

Portfolio Name	Portfolio Inception	Institutional Class	Administrative Class	Advisor Class	Diversification Status
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio	04/30/99	04/10/00	04/30/99	09/30/09	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

Important Information About the PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio (Cont.)

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, and 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.

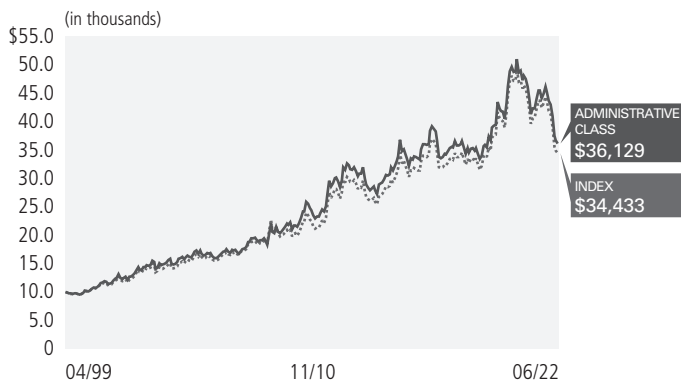
The new rule also defines "readily available market quotations" for purposes of the definition of "value" under the Act, and the SEC noted that this definition will apply in all contexts under the Act. The effective date for the rule was March 8, 2021. The compliance date for the new rule and the associated 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.

PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio

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. Treasury Obligations	85.0%
U.S. Government Agencies	7.7%
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	4.0%
Short-Term Instruments [†]	2.4%
Other	0.9%

[†] % 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.

Investment Objective and Strategy Overview

PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management, by investing under normal circumstances at least 80% of its assets in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities that are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or government-sponsored enterprises ("U.S. Government Securities"), which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements. Assets not invested in U.S. Government Securities may be invested in other types of Fixed Income Instruments. "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.

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

	6 Months [*]	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception [≈]
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio Institutional Class	(20.16)%	(17.82)%	0.42%	1.51%	5.90%
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio Administrative Class	(20.22)%	(17.95)%	0.27%	1.36%	5.70%
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio Advisor Class	(20.26)%	(18.03)%	0.17%	1.25%	3.85%
Bloomberg Long-Term Treasury Index [‡]	(21.25)%	(18.45)%	0.51%	1.63%	5.48% [◆]

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

* Cumulative return.

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

◆ Average annual total return since 04/30/1999.

‡ Bloomberg Long-Term Treasury Index consists of U.S. Treasury issues with maturities of 10 or more years.

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 0.505% for Institutional Class shares, 0.655% for Administrative Class shares, and 0.755% 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.

Portfolio Insights

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

- » U.S. interest rate strategies overall, including duration, curve positioning, and instrument selection contributed to performance, as underweight exposure to duration and yield curve contributed to performance, as yields rose.
- » Out-of-benchmark exposure to commercial mortgage-backed securities detracted from performance, as spreads widened.
- » There were no additional material contributors or detractors for the Portfolio.

Expense Example PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio

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)			Net Annualized Expense Ratio**
	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*	
Institutional Class	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 798.40	\$ 2.71	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,021.50	\$ 3.05	0.62%
Administrative Class	1,000.00	797.80	3.37	1,000.00	1,020.77	3.79	0.77
Advisor Class	1,000.00	797.40	3.81	1,000.00	1,020.28	4.29	0.87

* 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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Financial Highlights PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio

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	Net Asset Value End of Year or Period ^(a)
Institutional Class								
01/01/2022 - 06/30/2022+	\$ 11.24	\$ 0.10	\$ (2.36)	\$ (2.26)	\$ (0.10)	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.10)	\$ 8.88
12/31/2021	14.77	0.21	(1.01)	(0.80)	(0.21)	(2.52)	(2.73)	11.24
12/31/2020	12.90	0.26	2.02	2.28	(0.28)	(0.13)	(0.41)	14.77
12/31/2019	11.62	0.27	1.29	1.56	(0.28)	0.00	(0.28)	12.90
12/31/2018	12.25	0.29	(0.58)	(0.29)	(0.29)	(0.05)	(0.34)	11.62
12/31/2017	11.49	0.29	0.75	1.04	(0.28)	0.00	(0.28)	12.25
Administrative Class								
01/01/2022 - 06/30/2022+	11.24	0.10	(2.36)	(2.26)	(0.10)	0.00	(0.10)	8.88
12/31/2021	14.77	0.19	(1.01)	(0.82)	(0.19)	(2.52)	(2.71)	11.24
12/31/2020	12.90	0.24	2.01	2.25	(0.25)	(0.13)	(0.38)	14.77
12/31/2019	11.62	0.25	1.29	1.54	(0.26)	0.00	(0.26)	12.90
12/31/2018	12.25	0.27	(0.57)	(0.30)	(0.28)	(0.05)	(0.33)	11.62
12/31/2017	11.49	0.27	0.75	1.02	(0.26)	0.00	(0.26)	12.25
Advisor Class								
01/01/2022 - 06/30/2022+	11.24	0.09	(2.36)	(2.27)	(0.09)	0.00	(0.09)	8.88
12/31/2021	14.77	0.18	(1.01)	(0.83)	(0.18)	(2.52)	(2.70)	11.24
12/31/2020	12.90	0.23	2.01	2.24	(0.24)	(0.13)	(0.37)	14.77
12/31/2019	11.62	0.24	1.29	1.53	(0.25)	0.00	(0.25)	12.90
12/31/2018	12.25	0.26	(0.58)	(0.32)	(0.26)	(0.05)	(0.31)	11.62
12/31/2017	11.49	0.26	0.75	1.01	(0.25)	0.00	(0.25)	12.25

[^] 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

Total Return ^(d)	Net Assets End of Year or Period (000s)	Ratios to Average Net Assets					Portfolio Turnover Rate
		Expenses	Expenses Excluding Waivers	Expenses Excluding Interest Expense	Expenses Excluding Interest Expense and Waivers	Net Investment Income (Loss)	
(20.16)%	\$ 6,767	0.615%*	0.615%*	0.475%*	0.475%*	2.13%*	68%
(4.64)	14,634	0.505	0.505	0.475	0.475	1.70	69
17.57	50,914	0.695	0.695	0.475	0.475	1.76	251
13.49	39,140	0.595	0.595	0.475	0.475	2.17	129
(2.23)	39,235	0.835	0.835	0.475	0.475	2.51	164
9.12	39,545	0.615	0.615	0.475	0.475	2.42	107
(20.22)	377,722	0.765*	0.765*	0.625*	0.625*	2.03*	68
(4.78)	478,236	0.655	0.655	0.625	0.625	1.57	69
17.39	500,164	0.845	0.845	0.625	0.625	1.61	251
13.32	407,059	0.745	0.745	0.625	0.625	2.01	129
(2.38)	268,621	0.985	0.985	0.625	0.625	2.36	164
8.95	249,568	0.765	0.765	0.625	0.625	2.27	107
(20.26)	40,533	0.865*	0.865*	0.725*	0.725*	1.93*	68
(4.88)	47,344	0.755	0.755	0.725	0.725	1.47	69
17.28	39,831	0.945	0.945	0.725	0.725	1.50	251
13.21	25,866	0.845	0.845	0.725	0.725	1.92	129
(2.48)	22,243	1.085	1.085	0.725	0.725	2.26	164
8.85	23,003	0.865	0.865	0.725	0.725	2.17	107

Statement of Assets and Liabilities PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio

June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)

(Amounts in thousands¹, except per share amounts)

Assets:	
<i>Investments, at value</i>	
Investments in securities*	\$ 563,748
Investments in Affiliates	12,934
<i>Financial Derivative Instruments</i>	
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	548
Over the counter	865
Cash	1
Deposits with counterparty	2,459
Receivable for investments sold	499,827
Receivable for TBA investments sold	46,401
Receivable for Portfolio shares sold	1,560
Interest and/or dividends receivable	2,195
Dividends receivable from Affiliates	18
Total Assets	1,130,556
Liabilities:	
<i>Borrowings & Other Financing Transactions</i>	
Payable for sale-buyback transactions	\$ 631,205
Payable for short sales	8,065
<i>Financial Derivative Instruments</i>	
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	1,257
Over the counter	1,252
Payable for investments purchased	843
Payable for investments in Affiliates purchased	18
Payable for TBA investments purchased	62,166
Deposits from counterparty	380
Payable for Portfolio shares redeemed	130
Accrued investment advisory fees	78
Accrued supervisory and administrative fees	86
Accrued distribution fees	8
Accrued servicing fees	46
Total Liabilities	705,534
Net Assets	\$ 425,022
Net Assets Consist of:	
Paid in capital	\$ 584,401
Distributable earnings (accumulated loss)	(159,379)
Net Assets	\$ 425,022
Net Assets:	
Institutional Class	\$ 6,767
Administrative Class	377,722
Advisor Class	40,533
Shares Issued and Outstanding:	
Institutional Class	762
Administrative Class	42,539
Advisor Class	4,565
Net Asset Value Per Share Outstanding^(a):	
Institutional Class	\$ 8.88
Administrative Class	8.88
Advisor Class	8.88
Cost of investments in securities	\$ 679,053
Cost of investments in Affiliates	\$ 13,231
Proceeds received on short sales	\$ 8,064
Cost or premiums of financial derivative instruments, net	\$ 1,917
* Includes repurchase agreements of:	\$ 629

[†] 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 Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio

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

Investment Income:	
Interest	\$ 6,305
Dividends from Investments in Affiliates	91
Total Income	6,396
Expenses:	
Investment advisory fees	514
Supervisory and administrative fees	571
Distribution and/or servicing fees - Administrative Class	306
Distribution and/or servicing fees - Advisor Class	52
Trustee fees	8
Interest expense	322
Total Expenses	1,773
Net Investment Income (Loss)	4,623
Net Realized Gain (Loss):	
Investments in securities	(29,471)
Investments in Affiliates	(20)
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	6,815
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	60
Net Realized Gain (Loss)	(22,616)
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation):	
Investments in securities	(95,798)
Investments in Affiliates	(244)
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	7,055
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	(202)
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	(89,189)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	\$ (107,182)

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

Statements of Changes in Net Assets PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government 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)	\$ 4,623	\$ 8,533
Net realized gain (loss)	(22,616)	(7,106)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(89,189)	(31,145)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	(107,182)	(29,718)
Distributions to Shareholders:		
From net investment income and/or net realized capital gains		
Institutional Class	(85)	(6,636)
Administrative Class	(4,041)	(94,129)
Advisor Class	(393)	(8,863)
Total Distributions^(a)	(4,519)	(109,628)
Portfolio Share Transactions:		
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions*	(3,491)	88,651
Total Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	(115,192)	(50,695)
Net Assets:		
Beginning of period	540,214	590,909
End of period	\$ 425,022	\$ 540,214

[†] 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.

Statement of Cash Flows PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2022 (Unaudited)
(Amounts in thousands [†])	
Cash Flows Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:	
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	\$ (107,182)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from Operations to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:	
Purchases of long-term securities	(437,456)
Proceeds from sales of long-term securities	193,283
(Purchases) Proceeds from sales of short-term portfolio investments, net	451,966
(Increase) decrease in deposits with counterparty	(634)
(Increase) decrease in receivable for investments sold	173,860
(Increase) decrease in interest and/or dividends receivable	863
(Increase) decrease in dividends receivable from Affiliates	(5)
Proceeds from (Payments on) exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	14,443
Proceeds from (Payments on) over the counter financial derivative instruments	211
Increase (decrease) in payable for investments purchased	(172,790)
Increase (decrease) in deposits from counterparty	270
Increase (decrease) in accrued investment advisory fees	(33)
Increase (decrease) in accrued supervisory and administrative fees	(37)
Increase (decrease) in accrued distribution fees	(3)
Increase (decrease) in accrued servicing fees	(19)
Proceeds from (Payments on) short sales transactions, net	(1,522)
<i>Net Realized (Gain) Loss</i>	
Investments in securities	29,471
Investments in Affiliates	20
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	(6,815)
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	(60)
<i>Net Change in Unrealized (Appreciation) Depreciation</i>	
Investments in securities	95,798
Investments in Affiliates	244
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	(7,055)
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	202
Net amortization (accretion) on investments	(763)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	226,257
Cash Flows Received from (Used for) Financing Activities:	
Proceeds from shares sold	25,921
Payments on shares redeemed	(35,248)
Cash distributions paid*	0
Proceeds from sale-buyback transactions	5,736,544
Payments on sale-buyback transactions	(5,953,474)
Net Cash Received from (Used for) Financing Activities	(226,257)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Foreign Currency	0
Cash and Foreign Currency:	
Beginning of period	1
End of period	\$ 1
* Reinvestment of distributions	\$ 4,519
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:	
Interest expense paid during the period	\$ 559

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

A Statement of Cash Flows is presented when the Portfolio has a significant amount of borrowing during the period, based on the average total borrowing outstanding in relation to total assets or when substantially all of the Portfolio's investments are not classified as Level 1 or 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Schedule of Investments PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio

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

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES 132.7%								
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.3%								
INDUSTRIALS 0.3%								
United Airlines Pass-Through Trust								
2.875% due 04/07/2030	\$ 533	\$ 488						
3.100% due 04/07/2030	533	457						
Vessel Management Services, Inc.								
3.432% due 08/15/2036	460	448						
Total Corporate Bonds & Notes (Cost \$1,527)		1,393						
U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES 10.5%								
Fannie Mae								
0.000% due 05/15/2030 - 11/15/2030 (b)	2,500	1,901						
1.001% due 07/25/2037 •	4	3						
1.958% due 01/01/2033 •	3	3						
2.524% due 04/25/2032 •	1	1						
3.000% due 09/25/2046	2,264	1,965						
3.580% due 08/01/2030	1,700	1,693						
3.600% due 02/01/2040	1,307	1,311						
4.250% due 05/25/2037	95	95						
5.000% due 04/25/2032 - 08/25/2033	176	182						
5.500% due 12/25/2035	50	53						
6.080% due 09/01/2028	64	74						
6.500% due 07/25/2031	35	37						
6.625% due 11/15/2030	570	705						
Freddie Mac								
0.000% due 03/15/2031 - 07/15/2032 (b)	2,700	1,940						
1.676% due 10/25/2044 •	343	353						
1.724% due 01/15/2033 •	3	3						
2.024% due 02/15/2027 •	1	1						
3.000% due 04/15/2053	1,263	1,127						
3.134% due 03/25/2036 ~	172	178						
3.384% due 01/25/2036 ~	163	174						
3.500% due 01/15/2048	585	565						
4.000% due 06/15/2032 - 09/15/2044	3,757	3,765						
4.000% (US0001M + 12.000%) due 12/15/2042 ~	248	213						
5.500% due 02/15/2034	128	135						
6.750% due 03/15/2031	100	125						
7.000% due 07/15/2023 - 12/01/2031	3	4						
Ginnie Mae								
2.000% due 08/20/2030 •	1	1						
3.500% due 01/20/2044	643	628						
6.000% due 08/20/2033	389	407						
Residual Funding Corp. STRIPS								
0.000% due 01/15/2030 (b)	2,500	1,936						
Resolution Funding Corp. STRIPS								
0.000% due 10/15/2028 (a)	600	485						
Tennessee Valley Authority STRIPS								
0.000% due 05/01/2030 (b)	800	609						
U.S. Small Business Administration								
5.240% due 08/01/2023	9	9						
5.290% due 12/01/2027	30	31						
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security								
2.500% due 11/01/2046	131	118						
4.000% due 08/01/2048	7	7						
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA								
2.500% due 08/01/2052	600	539						
3.000% due 07/01/2052 - 08/01/2052	1,300	1,210						
3.500% due 08/01/2052	9,000	8,648						
4.000% due 07/01/2052	9,300	9,173						
4.500% due 07/01/2052	4,000	4,016						
Total U.S. Government Agencies (Cost \$44,825)		44,423						
U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS 115.3%								
U.S. Treasury Bonds								
1.125% due 05/15/2040 (e)	52,630	36,666						
1.125% due 08/15/2040 (e)	116,540	80,563						
1.375% due 11/15/2040 (e)	21,220	15,291						
1.750% due 08/15/2041 (e)	3,300	2,511						
1.875% due 02/15/2041 (e)	\$ 22,200	\$ 17,421						
1.875% due 02/15/2051 (e)	8,000	6,005						
1.875% due 11/15/2051 (e)	151,580	113,780						
2.000% due 11/15/2041 (e)	13,200	10,489						
2.000% due 02/15/2050 (e)	36,908	28,618						
2.000% due 08/15/2051 (e)	9,100	7,037						
2.250% due 05/15/2041 (e)	16,600	13,858						
2.250% due 02/15/2052	400	329						
2.375% due 02/15/2042 (e)	6,500	5,514						
2.500% due 02/15/2046 (e)	4,070	3,454						
2.750% due 11/15/2042 (e)	5,600	5,019						
2.875% due 05/15/2049	1,550	1,446						
2.875% due 05/15/2052	1,200	1,134						
3.000% due 11/15/2045 (e)	10,100	9,393						
3.000% due 08/15/2048 (e)	10,980	10,380						
3.125% due 11/15/2041 (e)	25,610	24,603						
3.125% due 05/15/2048 (e)	3,730	3,612						
4.750% due 02/15/2041	790	952						
U.S. Treasury Notes								
0.125% due 03/31/2023 (e)(g)(i)	60,000	58,837						
U.S. Treasury STRIPS								
0.000% due 02/15/2033 (a)	1,700	1,219						
0.000% due 05/15/2034 (a)	500	344						
0.000% due 08/15/2034 (a)	1,270	865						
0.000% due 08/15/2035 (a)	25,270	16,620						
0.000% due 08/15/2036 (a)	18,000	11,472						
0.000% due 11/15/2036 (a)	2,700	1,706						
0.000% due 08/15/2044 (b)	300	138						
0.000% due 11/15/2044 (b)	500	228						
0.000% due 05/15/2045 (b)	500	225						
0.000% due 08/15/2046 (b)	500	218						
Total U.S. Treasury Obligations (Cost \$603,294)		489,947						
NON-AGENCY MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES 5.5%								
Ashford Hospitality Trust								
2.224% due 04/15/2035 •	227	221						
2.325% (US0001M + 1.000%) due 06/15/2035 ~	300	291						
Atrium Hotel Portfolio Trust								
2.254% (US0001M + 0.930%) due 12/15/2036 ~	400	389						
2.274% (US0001M + 0.950%) due 06/15/2035 ~	200	194						
BAMLL Commercial Mortgage Securities Trust								
2.174% due 09/15/2034 •	300	293						
2.374% due 04/15/2036 •	1,000	980						
BANK								
4.046% due 03/15/2061 ~	500	498						
Barclays Commercial Mortgage Securities Trust								
4.197% due 08/10/2035	500	484						
Bear Stearns Adjustable Rate Mortgage Trust								
2.086% due 01/25/2034 ~	3	3						
2.512% due 04/25/2033 ~	7	7						
2.817% due 02/25/2034 ~	3	3						
2.875% due 04/25/2033 ~	2	2						
Beast Mortgage Trust								
2.374% due 03/15/2036 •	100	97						
BWAY Mortgage Trust								
3.454% due 03/10/2033	700	672						
Citigroup Commercial Mortgage Trust								
4.149% due 01/10/2036	1,700	1,691						
CityLine Commercial Mortgage Trust								
2.871% due 11/10/2031 ~	1,600	1,560						
Commercial Mortgage Trust								
3.140% due 10/10/2036	1,700	1,567						
3.942% due 04/10/2033 ~	500	460						
Countrywide Alternative Loan Trust								
2.044% (US0001M + 0.420%) due 05/25/2035 ~	22	20						
Countrywide Home Loan Mortgage Pass-Through Trust								
2.264% due 03/25/2035 •	31	26						
Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Securities Corp.								
2.684% due 11/25/2032 ~	2	2						
Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage-Backed Pass-Through Certificates								
2.593% due 07/25/2033 ~	2	2						
Credit Suisse Mortgage Capital Trust								
2.725% due 07/15/2038 •	\$ 865	\$ 834						
DBGS Mortgage Trust								
2.119% due 06/15/2033 •	200	193						
DBWF Mortgage Trust								
2.625% (US0001M + 1.030%) due 12/19/2030 ~	100	97						
3.791% due 12/10/2036	2,100	2,011						
Extended Stay America Trust								
2.405% (US0001M + 1.080%) due 07/15/2038 ~	1,292	1,262						
GS Mortgage Securities Trust								
3.932% due 10/10/2035 ~	500	479						
HarborView Mortgage Loan Trust								
1.872% due 03/19/2037 •	23	21						
2.052% due 05/19/2035 •	14	13						
Hilton USA Trust								
3.719% due 11/05/2038	2,100	2,011						
Impac CMB Trust								
5.286% due 09/25/2034 b	85	87						
InTown Hotel Portfolio Trust								
2.425% due 01/15/2033 •	100	100						
JP Morgan Chase Commercial Mortgage Securities Trust								
2.774% (US0001M + 1.450%) due 12/15/2031 ~	424	420						
JP Morgan Mortgage Trust								
2.417% due 07/25/2035 ~	26	26						
2.524% due 12/25/2049 •	27	26						
LUXE Commercial Mortgage Trust								
2.305% due 11/15/2038 •	300	289						
2.374% due 10/15/2038 •	100	96						
Morgan Stanley Capital Trust								
2.224% due 07/15/2035 •	200	194						
2.493% due 12/15/2033 •	1,100	1,061						
Natixis Commercial Mortgage Securities Trust								
3.885% due 08/15/2038	500	475						
New Residential Mortgage Loan Trust								
2.750% due 07/25/2059 ~	113	110						
2.750% due 11/25/2059 ~	454	436						
Ready Capital Mortgage Financing LLC								
2.598% due 01/25/2037 •	600	579						
Residential Accredited Loans, Inc. Trust								
6.000% due 06/25/2036 ^	22	19						
Residential Funding Mortgage Securities, Inc. Trust								
6.500% due 03/25/2032	3	2						
Sequoia Mortgage Trust								
2.295% (US0001M + 0.700%) due 07/20/2033 ~	27	25						
Structured Adjustable Rate Mortgage Loan Trust								
2.064% due 05/25/2037 •	38	35						
Structured Asset Mortgage Investments Trust								
2.255% due 09/19/2032 •	14	14						

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (0005)	MARKET VALUE (0005)		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (0005)	MARKET VALUE (0005)		SHARES	MARKET VALUE (0005)
ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES 0.9%			SLM Student Loan Trust			INVESTMENTS IN AFFILIATES 3.0%		
Bear Stearns Asset-Backed Securities Trust			1.784% (US0003M + 0.600%) due 10/25/2029 ~	\$ 182	\$ 181	SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 3.0%		
2.624% due 11/25/2042 •	\$ 20	\$ 19	2.684% due 04/25/2023 •	124	124	CENTRAL FUNDS USED FOR CASH MANAGEMENT PURPOSES 3.0%		
ECMC Group Student Loan Trust			Towd Point Mortgage Trust			PIMCO Short Asset Portfolio	1,249,697	\$ 12,220
2.374% due 02/27/2068 •	173	166	2.900% due 10/25/2059 ~	151	147	PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III	73,581	714
Hertz Vehicle Financing LLC			Total Asset-Backed Securities (Cost \$3,724)		3,586	Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost \$13,231)		12,934
1.990% due 06/25/2026	600	563	SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 0.2%			Total Investments in Affiliates (Cost \$13,231)		12,934
2.330% due 06/26/2028	700	635	REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (d) 0.1%			Total Investments 135.7% (Cost \$692,284)		\$ 576,682
JP Morgan Mortgage Acquisition Corp.						Financial Derivative Instruments (f)(h) (0.3)% (Cost or Premiums, net \$1,917)		(1,096)
2.344% due 12/25/2035 •	600	598			629	Other Assets and Liabilities, net (35.4)%		(150,564)
MASTR Asset-Backed Securities Trust			U.S. TREASURY BILLS 0.1%			Net Assets 100.0%		\$ 425,022
2.449% (US0001M + 0.825%) due due 10/25/2034 ~	438	427	1.663% due 09/22/2022 (b)(c)	506	504			
Merrill Lynch Mortgage Investors Trust			Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost \$1,133)		1,133			
2.554% (US0001M + 0.930%) due 07/25/2035 ~	427	414	Total Investments in Securities (Cost \$679,053)		563,748			
New Century Home Equity Loan Trust								
2.359% due 06/25/2035 •	107	106						
RAAC Trust								
2.314% due 11/25/2036 •	206	204						
Renaissance Home Equity Loan Trust								
2.504% due 08/25/2033 •	2	2						

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS:

- * A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.
- ^ Security is in default.
- ~ Variable or Floating rate security. Rate shown is the rate in effect as of period end. Certain variable rate securities are not based on a published reference rate and spread, rather are determined by the issuer or agent and are based on current market conditions. Reference rate is as of reset date, which may vary by security. These securities may not indicate a reference rate and/or spread in their description.
- Rate shown is the rate in effect as of period end. The rate may be based on a fixed rate, a capped rate or a floor rate and may convert to a variable or floating rate in the future. These securities do not indicate a reference rate and spread in their description.
- b 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) Zero coupon security.
 - (c) Coupon represents a yield to maturity.

BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS**(d) 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⁾
FICC	0.400%	06/30/2022	07/01/2022	\$ 629	U.S. Treasury Notes 3.000% due 06/30/2024	\$ (642)	\$ 629	\$ 629
Total Repurchase Agreements						\$ (642)	\$ 629	\$ 629

SALE-BUYBACK TRANSACTIONS:

Counterparty	Borrowing Rate ⁽²⁾	Borrowing Date	Maturity Date	Amount Borrowed ⁽²⁾	Payable for Sale-Buyback Transactions ⁽³⁾
BPG	1.580%	07/01/2022	07/05/2022	\$ (187,676)	\$ (187,676)
	1.600	07/01/2022	07/05/2022	(127,098)	(127,098)
MSC	1.540	06/16/2022	07/15/2022	(4,839)	(4,842)
	1.600	07/05/2022	07/06/2022	(185,047)	(185,047)
UBS	1.150	05/26/2022	07/26/2022	(12,372)	(12,386)
	1.375	06/07/2022	08/12/2022	(3,636)	(3,639)
	1.630	06/23/2022	08/02/2022	(110,477)	(110,517)
Total Sale-Buyback Transactions					\$ (631,205)

Schedule of Investments PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio (Cont.)

SHORT SALES:

Description	Coupon	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Proceeds	Payable for Short Sales
U.S. Government Agencies (1.9)% Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA	2.000%	08/01/2052	\$ 9,300	\$ (8,064)	\$ (8,065)
Total Short Sales (1.9)%				\$ (8,064)	\$ (8,065)

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 ⁽³⁾	Total Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions	Collateral Pledged/(Received)	Net Exposure ⁽⁴⁾
Global/Master Repurchase Agreement FICC	\$ 629	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 629	\$ (642)	\$ (13)
Master Securities Forward Transaction Agreement BPG	0	0	(314,774)	(314,774)	316,803	2,029
MSC	0	0	(189,889)	(189,889)	192,735	2,846
UBS	0	0	(126,542)	(126,542)	127,528	986
Total Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions	\$ 629	\$ 0	\$ (631,205)			

CERTAIN TRANSFERS ACCOUNTED FOR AS SECURED BORROWINGS

Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements

	Overnight and Continuous	Up to 30 days	31-90 days	Greater Than 90 days	Total
Sale-Buyback Transactions					
U.S. Treasury Obligations	\$ 0	\$ (517,049)	\$ (114,156)	\$ 0	\$ (631,205)
Total Borrowings	\$ 0	\$ (517,049)	\$ (114,156)	\$ 0	\$ (631,205)
Payable for sale-buyback financing transactions					\$ (631,205)

(e) Securities with an aggregate market value of \$637,376 have been pledged as collateral under the terms of the above master agreements as of June 30, 2022.

⁽¹⁾ Includes accrued interest.

⁽²⁾ The average amount of borrowings outstanding during the period ended June 30, 2022 was \$(177,866) at a weighted average interest rate of 0.357%. Average borrowings may include reverse repurchase agreements and sale-buyback transactions, if held during the period.

⁽³⁾ Payable for sale-buyback transactions includes \$(242) of deferred price drop.

⁽⁴⁾ 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.

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

FUTURES CONTRACTS:

LONG FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/(Depreciation)	Variation Margin	
					Asset	Liability
U.S. Treasury 5-Year Note September Futures	09/2022	425	\$ 47,706	\$ (153)	\$ 299	\$ 0
U.S. Treasury Ultra Long-Term Bond September Futures	09/2022	12	1,852	(57)	28	0
				\$ (210)	\$ 327	\$ 0

SHORT FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/(Depreciation)	Variation Margin	
					Asset	Liability
U.S. Treasury 2-Year Note September Futures	09/2022	820	\$ (172,213)	\$ 537	\$ 0	\$ (461)
U.S. Treasury 10-Year Note September Futures	09/2022	35	(4,149)	26	0	(35)
U.S. Treasury 10-Year Ultra September Futures	09/2022	267	(34,009)	551	0	(355)
				\$ 1,114	\$ 0	\$ (851)
Total Futures Contracts				\$ 904	\$ 327	\$ (851)

SWAP AGREEMENTS:**INTEREST RATE SWAPS**

Pay/Receive	Floating Rate	Floating Rate Index	Fixed Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/(Depreciation)	Market Value	Variation Margin	
										Asset	Liability
Pay ⁽¹⁾		1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.600%	Annual	10/23/2028	\$ 32,500	\$ 70	\$ (1,680)	\$ (1,610)	\$ 167	\$ 0
Receive ⁽¹⁾		1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.750	Annual	10/23/2053	6,700	(112)	1,226	1,114	0	(55)
Pay		3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.750	Semi-Annual	12/16/2023	14,100	125	(647)	(522)	19	0
Receive		3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.750	Semi-Annual	03/30/2031	24,000	1,202	3,025	4,227	0	(164)
Receive		3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.487	Semi-Annual	06/23/2031	3,400	(50)	475	425	0	(26)
Receive		3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.452	Semi-Annual	07/16/2031	1,250	(14)	169	155	0	(10)
Receive		3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.441	Semi-Annual	07/21/2031	5,100	(62)	695	633	0	(36)
Receive		3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.250	Semi-Annual	06/09/2041	16,000	1,029	3,390	4,419	0	(94)
Pay		3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.250	Semi-Annual	12/16/2050	5,100	(535)	(1,174)	(1,709)	35	0
Receive		3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.150	Semi-Annual	03/30/2051	3,450	430	783	1,213	0	(21)
Total Swap Agreements							\$ 2,083	\$ 6,262	\$ 8,345	\$ 221	\$ (406)

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		Written Options	Futures	Swap Agreements	Total
Total Exchange-Traded or Centrally Cleared	\$ 0	\$ 327	\$ 221	\$ 548	\$ 0	\$ (851)	\$ (406)	\$ (1,257)	

(g) Securities with an aggregate market value of \$2,516 and cash of \$2,459 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⁾ 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.

(h) FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: OVER THE COUNTER**PURCHASED OPTIONS:****INTEREST RATE SWAPPTIONS**

Counterparty	Description	Floating Rate Index	Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount ⁽¹⁾	Cost	Market Value
BRC	Put - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.330%	10/23/2023	6,000	\$ 365	\$ 865
Total Purchased Options							\$ 365	\$ 865

WRITTEN OPTIONS:**INTEREST RATE SWAPPTIONS**

Counterparty	Description	Floating Rate Index	Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount ⁽¹⁾	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
BRC	Put - OTC 5-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.395%	10/23/2023	29,100	\$ (361)	\$ (1,147)
GLM	Call - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.350	08/16/2022	10,100	(85)	(27)
	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	3.050	08/16/2022	10,100	(85)	(78)
Total Written Options							\$ (531)	\$ (1,252)

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:

Counterparty	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities						
	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 ⁽²⁾
BRC	\$ 0	\$ 865	\$ 0	\$ 865	\$ 0	\$ (1,147)	\$ 0	\$ (1,147)	\$ (282)	\$ 606	\$ 324
GLM	0	0	0	0	0	(105)	0	(105)	(105)	282	177
Total Over the Counter	\$ 0	\$ 865	\$ 0	\$ 865	\$ 0	\$ (1,252)	\$ 0	\$ (1,252)			

Schedule of Investments PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio (Cont.)

(i) Securities with an aggregate market value of \$888 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) 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					Total
	Commodity Contracts	Credit Contracts	Equity Contracts	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	
Financial Derivative Instruments - Assets						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Futures	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 327	\$ 327
Swap Agreements	0	0	0	0	221	221
	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 548	\$ 548
Over the counter						
Purchased Options	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 865	\$ 865
	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,413	\$ 1,413
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Futures	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 851	\$ 851
Swap Agreements	0	0	0	0	406	406
	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,257	\$ 1,257
Over the counter						
Written Options	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,252	\$ 1,252
	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,509	\$ 2,509

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					Total
	Commodity Contracts	Credit Contracts	Equity Contracts	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	
Net Realized Gain (Loss) on Financial Derivative Instruments						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Futures	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6,944	\$ 6,944
Swap Agreements	0	0	0	0	(129)	(129)
	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6,815	\$ 6,815
Over the counter						
Written Options	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 60	\$ 60
	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6,875	\$ 6,875
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Financial Derivative Instruments						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Futures	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,465	\$ 1,465
Swap Agreements	0	0	0	0	5,590	5,590
	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 7,055	\$ 7,055
Over the counter						
Purchased Options	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 620	\$ 620
Written Options	0	0	0	0	(822)	(822)
	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (202)	\$ (202)
	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6,853	\$ 6,853

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	Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2022
Investments in Securities, at Value					Short Sales, at Value - Liabilities				
Corporate Bonds & Notes					U.S. Government Agencies	\$ 0	\$ (8,065)	\$ 0	\$ (8,065)
Industrials	\$ 0	\$ 1,393	\$ 0	\$ 1,393					
U.S. Government Agencies	0	44,423	0	44,423					
U.S. Treasury Obligations	0	489,947	0	489,947					
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	0	23,266	0	23,266					
Asset-Backed Securities	0	3,586	0	3,586					
Short-Term Instruments									
Repurchase Agreements	0	629	0	629					
U.S. Treasury Bills	0	504	0	504					
	\$ 0	\$ 563,748	\$ 0	\$ 563,748					
Investments in Affiliates, at Value					Financial Derivative Instruments - Assets				
Short-Term Instruments					Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	0	548	0	548
Central Funds Used for Cash Management Purposes	\$ 12,934	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 12,934	Over the counter	0	865	0	865
						\$ 0	\$ 1,413	\$ 0	\$ 1,413
Total Investments	\$ 12,934	\$ 563,748	\$ 0	\$ 576,682					
					Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities				
					Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	0	(1,257)	0	(1,257)
					Over the counter	0	(1,252)	0	(1,252)
						\$ 0	\$ (2,509)	\$ 0	\$ (2,509)
					Total Financial Derivative Instruments	\$ 0	\$ (1,096)	\$ 0	\$ (1,096)
					Totals	\$ 12,934	\$ 554,587	\$ 0	\$ 567,521

There were no significant transfers into or out of Level 3 during the period ended June 30, 2022.

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 Long-Term U.S. Government 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) 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.

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

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

Separately, if the Portfolio determines 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.

(d) New Accounting Pronouncements and Regulatory Updates In March 2020, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued an Accounting Standards Update ("ASU"), ASU 2020-04, which provides optional guidance to ease the potential accounting burden associated with transitioning away from the London Interbank Offered Rate and other reference rates that are expected to be discontinued. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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⁾
\$ 12,383	\$ 81	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (244)	\$ 12,220	\$ 80	\$ 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⁾
\$ 183	\$ 291,711	\$ (291,160)	\$ (20)	\$ 0	\$ 714	\$ 11	\$ 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.

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 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.

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.

Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (“STRIPS”) are U.S. Treasury fixed income securities in

which the principal is separated, or stripped, from the interest and each takes the form of zero coupon securities. A STRIP is sold at a significant discount to face value and offers no interest payments; rather, investors receive payment at maturity. Zero coupon securities do not distribute interest on a current basis and tend to be subject to greater risk than interest-paying securities.

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) Sale-Buybacks A sale-buyback financing transaction consists of a sale of a security by the Portfolio to a financial institution, the counterparty, with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the same or substantially the same security at an agreed-upon price and date. The Portfolio is not entitled to receive principal and interest payments, if any, made on the security sold to the counterparty during the term of the agreement. The agreed-upon proceeds for securities to be repurchased by the Portfolio are reflected as a liability on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. The Portfolio will recognize net income represented by the price differential between the price received for the transferred security and the agreed-upon repurchase price. This is commonly referred to as the 'price drop.' A price drop consists of (i) the

foregone interest and inflationary income adjustments, if any, the Portfolio would have otherwise received had the security not been sold and (ii) the negotiated financing terms between the Portfolio and counterparty. Foregone interest and inflationary income adjustments, if any, are recorded as components of interest income on the Statement of Operations. Interest payments based upon negotiated financing terms made by the Portfolio to counterparties are recorded as a component of interest expense on the Statement of Operations. In periods of increased demand for the security, the Portfolio may receive a fee for use of the security by the counterparty, which may result in interest income to the Portfolio. The Portfolio will segregate assets determined to be liquid by the Adviser or will otherwise cover its obligations under sale-buyback transactions.

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

(d) Interfund Lending In accordance with an exemptive order (the "Order") from the SEC, each Portfolio of the Trust may participate in a joint lending and borrowing facility for temporary purposes (the "Interfund Lending Program"), subject to compliance with the terms and conditions of the Order, and to the extent permitted by each Portfolio's investment policies and restrictions. Each Portfolio is currently permitted to borrow under the Interfund Lending Program. A lending portfolio may lend in aggregate up to 15% of its current net assets at the time of the interfund loan, but may not lend more than

5% of its net assets to any one borrowing portfolio through the Interfund Lending Program. A borrowing portfolio may not borrow through the Interfund Lending Program or from any other source if its total outstanding borrowings immediately after the borrowing would be more than 33 1/3% of its total assets (or any lower threshold provided for by the portfolio's investment restrictions). If a borrowing portfolio's total outstanding borrowings exceed 10% of its total assets, each of its outstanding interfund loans will be subject to collateralization of at least 102% of the outstanding principal value of the loan. All interfund loans are for temporary or emergency purposes and the interfund loan rate to be charged will be the average of the highest current overnight repurchase agreement rate available to a lending portfolio and the bank loan rate, as calculated according to a formula established by the Board.

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) **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.

(b) **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.

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 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.

(c) **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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

(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		
	Institutional Class	Administrative Class	Advisor Class
All Classes	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

Notes to Financial Statements (Cont.)

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.

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
\$ 1,983	\$ 0

[†] 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
\$ 431,761	\$ 414,561	\$ 5,695	\$ 16

[†] 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	169	\$ 1,645	531	\$ 6,681
Administrative Class	1,811	17,533	5,260	63,373
Advisor Class	839	8,102	1,330	16,751
Issued as reinvestment of distributions				
Institutional Class	9	85	603	6,629
Administrative Class	415	4,041	8,578	94,129
Advisor Class	40	393	808	8,863
Cost of shares redeemed				
Institutional Class	(718)	(7,573)	(3,278)	(39,527)
Administrative Class	(2,238)	(22,513)	(5,139)	(60,687)
Advisor Class	(527)	(5,204)	(621)	(7,561)
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions	(200)	\$ (3,491)	8,072	\$ 88,651

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

As of June 30, 2022, two shareholders each owned 10% or more of the Portfolio's total outstanding shares comprising 77% of the Portfolio.

14. REGULATORY AND LITIGATION MATTERS

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

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

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⁾
\$ 700,652	\$ 12,440	\$ (135,613)	\$ (123,173)

[†] 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.

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
\$ 1,299	\$ 6,487

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

Counterparty Abbreviations:

BPG	BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	FICC	Fixed Income Clearing Corporation	MSC	Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC.
BRC	Barclays Bank PLC	GLM	Goldman Sachs Bank USA	UBS	UBS Securities LLC

Currency Abbreviations:

USD (or \$) United States Dollar

Exchange Abbreviations:

OTC Over the Counter

Index/Spread Abbreviations:

12MTA	12 Month Treasury Average	US0001M	ICE 1-Month USD LIBOR	US0003M	ICE 3-Month USD LIBOR
COF 11	Cost of Funds - 11th District of San Francisco				

Other Abbreviations:

LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate	OIS	Overnight Index Swap	TBA	To-Be-Announced
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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.

General Information

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Transfer Agent

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

pimco.com/pvit

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