PIMCO

PIMCO VARIABLE INSURANCE TRUST

Semiannual Report

June 30, 2023

PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio

A company of Allianz

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Dear Shareholder,

This semiannual report covers the six-month reporting period ended June 30, 2023 (the "reporting period"). On the subsequent pages, you will find details regarding investment results and a discussion of certain factors that affected performance during the reporting period.

Amid elevated inflation in many countries during the reporting period, the global economy faced challenges from higher interest rates, tighter credit conditions stemming from the turmoil in the banking sector (especially in the United States ("U.S.")), and geopolitical concerns. While the U.S. economy showed signs of resilience, some European economies experienced slower growth over the reporting period.

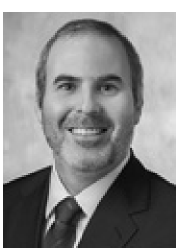
Continued central bank efforts to combat inflation

While inflation remained elevated over the reporting period, many central banks raised interest rates to rein in rising prices. The U.S. Federal Reserve (the "Fed") raised the federal funds rate at 10 consecutive meetings, beginning in March 2022 through May 2023. In June 2023, the Fed then paused from raising rates in order to "assess additional information and its implications for monetary policy." Meanwhile, the Bank of England and European Central Bank raised interest rates for the 13th and eighth consecutive time, respectively, as of June 2023. In contrast, the Bank of Japan maintained its accommodative monetary policy stance.

Mixed financial market returns

The yield on the benchmark 10-year U.S. Treasury declined over the reporting period, while 10-year bond yields in most other developed market countries increased. The overall global credit bond market delivered positive total returns. Higher-rated global bonds underperformed lower-rated bonds. Global equities rallied, while commodity prices were volatile and produced mixed returns. The U.S. dollar weakened against the euro and the British pound, but appreciated against the Japanese yen.

Amid evolving conditions, we will continue to work diligently to navigate global markets and manage the assets that you have entrusted with us. We encourage you to speak with your financial advisor about your goals, and visit global.pimco.com for our latest insights.



Sincerely,

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

Total Returns of Certain Asset Classes for the Period Ended June 30, 2023

Asset Class (as measured by, currency)	Six-Month
U.S. large cap equities (S&P 500 Index, USD)	16.89%
Global equities (MSCI World Index, USD)	15.09%
European equities (MSCI Europe Index, EUR)	11.12%
Emerging market equities (MSCI Emerging Markets Index, EUR)	4.89%
Japanese equities (Nikkei 225 Index, JPY)	28.65%
Emerging market local bonds (JPMorgan Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets Global Diversified Index, USD Unhedged)	7.79%
Emerging market external debt (JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global, USD Hedged)	3.81%
Below investment grade bonds (ICE BofAML Developed Markets High Yield Constrained Index, USD Hedged)	5.45%
Global investment grade credit bonds (Bloomberg Global Aggregate Credit Index, USD Hedged)	3.00%
Fixed-rate, local currency government debt of investment grade countries (Bloomberg Global Treasury Index, USD Hedged)	3.13%

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.

Statements concerning financial market trends are based on current market conditions, which will fluctuate. There is no guarantee that these investment strategies will work under all market conditions or are appropriate for all investors and each investor should evaluate their ability to invest for the long-term, especially during periods of downturn in the market. Outlook and strategies are subject to change without notice.

Important Information About the PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio

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

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

As of the date of this report, interest rates in the United States and many parts of the world, including certain European countries, continue to increase. In efforts to combat inflation, the U.S. Federal Reserve raised interest rates multiple times in 2022 and 2023. 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.

In February 2022, Russia launched an invasion of Ukraine. As a result, Russia and other countries, persons and entities that have provided material aid to Russia's aggression against Ukraine, have been the subject of economic sanctions and import and export controls imposed by countries throughout the world, including the United States. Such measures have had and may continue to have an adverse effect on the Russian, Belarusian and other securities and economies, which may, in turn, negatively impact the Portfolio. The extent, duration and impact of Russia's military action in Ukraine, related sanctions and retaliatory actions are difficult to ascertain, but could be significant and have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional, European, and global economies and the markets for certain securities and commodities, such as oil and natural gas, as well as other sectors. Further, the Portfolio may have investments in securities and instruments that are economically tied to the region and may have been negatively impacted by the sanctions and counter-sanctions by Russia, including declines in value and reductions in liquidity. The sanctions may cause the Portfolio to sell portfolio holdings at a disadvantageous time or price or to continue to hold investments that the Portfolio may no longer seek to hold. PIMCO will continue to actively manage these positions in the best interests of the Portfolio and its shareholders.

The Portfolio may invest in certain instruments that rely in some fashion upon the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). LIBOR was traditionally 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. Although the transition process away from LIBOR for many instruments has been completed, some LIBOR use is continuing and there are potential effects related to the transition away from LIBOR or continued use of LIBOR on the Portfolio, or on certain instruments in which the Portfolio invests, which can be difficult to ascertain, and may vary depending on factors that include, but are not limited to: (i) existing fallback or termination provisions in individual contracts and (ii) whether, how, and when industry participants adopt new reference rates for affected instruments. The transition of investments from LIBOR to a replacement rate as a result of amendment, application of existing fallbacks, statutory requirements or otherwise may also result in a reduction in the value of certain instruments held by the Portfolio or a reduction in the effectiveness of related Portfolio transactions such as hedges. In addition, an instrument's transition to a replacement rate could result in variations in the reported yields of the Portfolio that holds such instrument. Any such effects of the transition away from LIBOR, as well as other unforeseen effects, could result in losses to the Portfolio.

U.S. and global markets recently have experienced increased volatility, including as a result of the recent failures of certain U.S. and non-U.S. banks, which could be harmful to the Portfolio and issuers in which it invests. For example, if a bank at which the Portfolio or issuer has an account fails, any cash or other assets in bank or custody accounts, which may be substantial in size, could be temporarily inaccessible or permanently lost by the Portfolio or issuer. If a bank that provides a subscription line credit facility, asset-based facility, other credit facility and/or other services to an issuer or to a fund fails, the issuer or fund could be unable to draw funds under its credit facilities or obtain replacement credit facilities or other services from other lending institutions with similar terms.

Issuers in which the Portfolio may invest can be affected by volatility in the banking sector. Even if banks used by issuers in which the Portfolio invests remain solvent, continued volatility in the banking sector could contribute to, cause or intensify an economic recession, increase the costs of capital and banking services or result in the issuers being unable to obtain or refinance indebtedness at all or on as favorable terms as could otherwise have been obtained. Conditions in the banking sector are evolving, and the scope of any potential impacts to the Portfolio and issuers, both from market conditions and also potential legislative or regulatory responses, are uncertain. Such conditions and responses, as well as a changing interest rate environment, can contribute to decreased market liquidity and erode the value of certain holdings, including those of U.S. and non-U.S. banks. Continued market volatility and uncertainty and/or a downturn in market and economic and financial conditions, as a result of developments in the banking sector or otherwise (including as a result of delayed access to cash or credit facilities), could have an adverse impact on the Portfolio and issuers in which it invests.

The Portfolio will seek to gain exposure to the commodity markets primarily through investments in leveraged or unleveraged commodity index-linked notes, which are derivative debt instruments with principal and/or coupon payments linked to the performance of commodity indices, and through investments in the PIMCO Cayman Commodity Portfolio I Ltd. (the "Subsidiary"), a wholly-owned subsidiary (as discussed below). The Portfolio may also invest in commodity-linked notes with principal and/or coupon payments linked to the value of particular commodities or commodity futures contracts, or a subset of commodities or commodity futures contracts. These notes are sometimes referred to as "structured notes" because the terms of these notes may be structured by the issuer and the purchaser of the notes. The value of these notes will rise or fall in response to changes in the underlying commodity or related index of investments. These notes expose the Portfolio economically to movements in commodity prices. The Portfolio is intended for long-term investors and an investment in the Portfolio should be no more than a small part of a typical diversified portfolio. The Portfolio's share price is expected to be more volatile than that of other funds. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as weather, disease, embargoes, and international economic, political and regulatory developments. These notes also are subject to risks, such as credit, market and interest rate risks, that in general affect the values of debt securities. In addition, these notes are often leveraged, increasing the volatility of each note's market value relative to changes in the underlying commodity, commodity futures contract or commodity index. Therefore, at maturity of the note, the Portfolio may receive more or less principal than it originally invested. The Portfolio might receive interest payments on the note that are more or less than the stated coupon interest payments. The Portfolio may also gain exposure to the commodity markets indirectly by investing in its Subsidiary, which will primarily invest in different commodity-linked derivative instruments than the Portfolio, including swap agreements, commodity options, futures and options on futures.

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

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

Portfolio Name	Portfolio Inception	Institutional Class	Class M	Administrative Class	Advisor Class	Diversification Status
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio	06/30/04	04/30/12	11/10/14	06/30/04	02/28/06	Diversified

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

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

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

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

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

In 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.

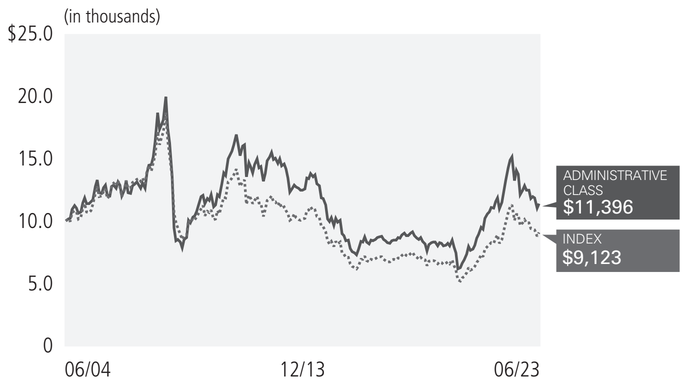
In May 2022, the SEC proposed a framework that would require certain registered portfolios (such as the Portfolio) to disclose their environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") investing practices. Among other things, the proposed requirements would mandate that portfolios meeting three pre-defined 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.

In October 2022, the SEC adopted changes to the mutual fund and exchange-traded fund ("ETF") shareholder report and registration statement disclosure requirements and the registered fund advertising rules, which will impact the disclosures provided to shareholders. The rule amendments are effective as of January 24, 2023, but the SEC is providing an 18-month compliance period following the effective date for such amendments other than those addressing fee and expense information in advertisements that might be materially misleading.

In November 2022, the SEC proposed rule amendments which, among other things, would require funds to adopt swing pricing in order to mitigate dilution of shareholders' interests in a fund by requiring the adjustment of fund net asset value per share to pass on costs stemming from shareholder purchase or redemption activity. In addition the proposed rule would amend the liquidity rule framework. The proposal's impact on the Portfolio will not be known unless and until any final rulemaking is adopted.

In November 2022, the SEC adopted amendments to Form N-PX under the Act to improve the utility to investors of proxy voting information reported by mutual funds, ETFs and certain other funds. The rule amendments will expand the scope of funds' Form N-PX reporting obligations, subject managers to Form N-PX reporting obligations for "Say on Pay" votes, enhance Form N-PX disclosures, permit joint reporting by funds, managers and affiliated managers on Form N- PX; and require website availability of fund proxy voting records. The amendments will become effective on July 1, 2024. Funds and managers will be required to file their first reports covering the period from July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024 on amended Form N-PX by August 31, 2024.

Cumulative Returns Through June 30, 2023



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

Allocation Breakdown as of June 30, 2023†§

Short-Term Instruments‡	46.3%
U.S. Treasury Obligations	34.2%
Asset-Backed Securities	7.9%
Sovereign Issues	6.0%
U.S. Government Agencies	4.6%
Other	1.0%

† % of Investments, at value.

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

‡ Includes Central Funds Used for Cash Management Purposes.

Average Annual Total Return for the period ended June 30, 2023

	6 Months*	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception≈
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio Institutional Class	(8.54)%	(13.63)%	5.32%	(0.63)%	(1.91)%
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio Class M	(8.78)%	(13.98)%	4.84%	—	(0.58)%
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio Administrative Class	(8.74)%	(13.86)%	5.14%	(0.80)%	0.69%
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio Advisor Class	(8.74)%	(13.84)%	5.06%	(0.89)%	(0.44)%
Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return±	(7.79)%	(9.61)%	4.73%	(0.99)%	(0.48)%♦

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 06/30/2004.

± Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return is an unmanaged index composed of futures contracts on a number of physical commodities. The index is designed to be a highly liquid and diversified benchmark for commodities as an asset class. The futures exposures of the benchmark are collateralized by US T-bills.

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, as stated in the Portfolio's currently-effective prospectus (as of the date of this report), which includes the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (Commodity Subsidiary expenses), were 1.35% for Institutional Class shares, 1.80% for Class M shares, 1.50% for Administrative Class shares, and 1.60% for Advisor Class shares. See Financial Highlights for actual expense ratios as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Investment Objective and Strategy Overview

PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio seeks maximum real return, consistent with prudent investment management, by investing under normal circumstances in commodity-linked derivative instruments backed by a portfolio of inflation-indexed securities and other 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. "Real Return" equals total return less the estimated cost of inflation, which is typically measured by the change in an official inflation measure. The Portfolio invests in commodity-linked derivative instruments, including swap agreements, futures, options on futures, commodity index-linked notes and commodity options that provide exposure to the investment returns of the commodities markets without investing directly in physical commodities. Portfolio strategies may change from time to time. Please refer to the Portfolio's current prospectus for more information regarding the Portfolio's strategy.

Portfolio Insights

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

- » Exposure to broad commodities detracted from absolute performance, as broad commodities, measured by the Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return (the "benchmark"), posted losses.
- » Active commodity strategies, specifically underweight exposure to the natural gas sub-sector in January through March, contributed to relative performance, as the sub-sector underperformed the benchmark.
- » The structural allocation to short-term Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS") as collateral backing the Portfolio's commodity exposure detracted from relative performance against the benchmark, as short-term TIPS as measured by the Bloomberg U.S. 1-5 Year TIPS Index, underperformed the U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill as measured by ICE BofAML U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index.
- » The Portfolio's collateral contributed to relative performance against the Bloomberg U.S. 1-5 Year TIPS Index. The main drivers of relative performance against this index were the following:
  - » Exposure to U.S. breakeven inflation contributed to relative performance, as BEI spreads widened.
  - » Curve positioning in the eurozone, particularly underweight exposure to the front end of the curve, contributed to relative performance, as eurozone rates rose at the front of the curve.
  - » Short exposure to Japanese duration detracted from relative performance, as Japanese rates moved lower.

Expense Example PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio (Consolidated)

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, 2023 to June 30, 2023 unless noted otherwise in the table and footnotes below.

Actual Expenses

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

Hypothetical Example for Comparison Purposes

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

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

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

	Actual			Hypothetical (5% return before expenses)			
	Beginning Account Value (01/01/23)	Ending Account Value (06/30/23)	Expenses Paid During Period*	Beginning Account Value (01/01/23)	Ending Account Value (06/30/23)	Expenses Paid During Period*	Net Annualized Expense Ratio**
Institutional Class	$ 1,000.00	$ 914.60	$ 6.03	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,018.50	$ 6.36	1.27%
Class M	1,000.00	912.20	8.15	1,000.00	1,016.27	8.60	1.72
Administrative Class	1,000.00	912.60	6.73	1,000.00	1,017.75	7.10	1.42
Advisor Class	1,000.00	912.60	7.21	1,000.00	1,017.26	7.60	1.52

* 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 181/365 (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 CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio (Consolidated)

Selected Per Share Data for the Year or Period Ended^:	Net Asset Value Beginning of Year or Period[(a)]	Investment Operations: Net Investment Income (Loss)[(b)]	Investment Operations: Net Realized/ Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Investment Operations: Total	Less Distributions[(c)]: From Net Investment Income	Less Distributions[(c)]: From Net Realized Capital Gain	Less Distributions[(c)]: Total
Institutional Class							
01/01/2023 - 06/30/2023+	$ 6.86	$ 0.08	$ (0.66)	$ (0.58)	$ (0.97)	$ 0.00	$ (0.97)
12/31/2022	7.71	0.48	0.46	0.94	(1.79)	0.00	(1.79)
12/31/2021	6.03	0.33	1.67	2.00	(0.32)	0.00	(0.32)
12/31/2020	6.39	0.07	(0.07)	0.00	(0.36)	0.00	(0.36)
12/31/2019	6.00	0.10	0.59	0.69	(0.30)	0.00	(0.30)
12/31/2018	7.14	0.16	(1.14)	(0.98)	(0.16)	0.00	(0.16)
Class M							
01/01/2023 - 06/30/2023+	6.82	0.06	(0.65)	(0.59)	(0.96)	0.00	(0.96)
12/31/2022	7.67	0.42	0.48	0.90	(1.75)	0.00	(1.75)
12/31/2021	6.01	0.27	1.69	1.96	(0.30)	0.00	(0.30)
12/31/2020	6.37	0.04	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.34)	0.00	(0.34)
12/31/2019	5.99	0.08	0.57	0.65	(0.27)	0.00	(0.27)
12/31/2018	7.12	0.13	(1.13)	(1.00)	(0.13)	0.00	(0.13)
Administrative Class							
01/01/2023 - 06/30/2023+	6.89	0.07	(0.66)	(0.59)	(0.97)	0.00	(0.97)
12/31/2022	7.73	0.46	0.47	0.93	(1.77)	0.00	(1.77)
12/31/2021	6.05	0.29	1.70	1.99	(0.31)	0.00	(0.31)
12/31/2020	6.41	0.05	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.35)	0.00	(0.35)
12/31/2019	6.02	0.10	0.58	0.68	(0.29)	0.00	(0.29)
12/31/2018	7.16	0.15	(1.14)	(0.99)	(0.15)	0.00	(0.15)
Advisor Class							
01/01/2023 - 06/30/2023+	7.01	0.07	(0.68)	(0.61)	(0.96)	0.00	(0.96)
12/31/2022	7.84	0.45	0.49	0.94	(1.77)	0.00	(1.77)
12/31/2021	6.13	0.29	1.73	2.02	(0.31)	0.00	(0.31)
12/31/2020	6.49	0.05	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.35)	0.00	(0.35)
12/31/2019	6.09	0.09	0.59	0.68	(0.28)	0.00	(0.28)
12/31/2018	7.24	0.15	(1.16)	(1.01)	(0.14)	0.00	(0.14)

^ 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, contingent deferred sales charges and Variable Contract fees or expenses.

Net Asset Value End of Year or Period[(a)]	Total Return[(d)]	Net Assets End of Year or Period (000s)	Expenses	Expenses Excluding Waivers	Expenses Excluding Interest Expense	Expenses Excluding Interest Expense and Waivers	Net Investment Income (Loss)	Portfolio Turnover Rate
		Ratios/Supplemental Data						
			Ratios to Average Net Assets					
$ 5.31	(8.54)%	$ 5,547	1.27%*	1.43%*	0.73%*	0.89%*	2.57%*	86%
6.86	8.79	6,572	1.14	1.35	0.74	0.95	5.96	126
7.71	33.47	9,934	0.79	1.02	0.75	0.98	4.50	197
6.03	1.50	2,976	1.09	1.23	0.74	0.88	1.28	250
6.39	11.63	2,895	2.01	2.12	0.74	0.85	1.61	223
6.00	(14.05)	3,000	1.77	1.92	0.74	0.89	2.32	237
5.27	(8.78)	1,013	1.72*	1.88*	1.18*	1.34*	2.08*	86
6.82	8.42	1,231	1.59	1.80	1.19	1.40	5.29	126
7.67	32.74	691	1.24	1.47	1.20	1.43	3.75	197
6.01	1.08	384	1.54	1.68	1.19	1.33	0.69	250
6.37	10.98	490	2.46	2.57	1.19	1.30	1.26	223
5.99	(14.33)	454	2.22	2.37	1.19	1.34	1.88	237
5.33	(8.74)	262,420	1.42*	1.58*	0.88*	1.04*	2.41*	86
6.89	8.76	317,325	1.29	1.50	0.89	1.10	5.69	126
7.73	33.17	302,024	0.94	1.17	0.90	1.13	4.05	197
6.05	1.35	223,298	1.24	1.38	0.89	1.03	1.02	250
6.41	11.43	222,337	2.16	2.27	0.89	1.00	1.54	223
6.02	(14.13)	217,121	1.92	2.07	0.89	1.04	2.19	237
5.44	(8.74)	156,382	1.52*	1.68*	0.98*	1.14*	2.31*	86
7.01	8.66	188,537	1.39	1.60	0.99	1.20	5.57	126
7.84	33.11	158,636	1.04	1.27	1.00	1.23	3.95	197
6.13	1.23	111,152	1.34	1.48	0.99	1.13	0.91	250
6.49	11.35	110,525	2.26	2.37	0.99	1.10	1.46	223
6.09	(14.20)	103,329	2.02	2.17	0.99	1.14	2.09	237

(Amounts in thousands†, except per share amounts)

Assets:	
Investments, at value	
Investments in securities*	$ 565,489
Investments in Affiliates	30,551
Financial Derivative Instruments	
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	1,616
Over the counter	1,838
Cash	1
Deposits with counterparty	5,977
Foreign currency, at value	600
Receivable for investments sold	179,515
Receivable for investments sold on a delayed-delivery basis	61
Receivable for TBA investments sold	29,796
Receivable for Portfolio shares sold	649
Interest and/or dividends receivable	1,105
Dividends receivable from Affiliates	77
Reimbursement receivable from PIMCO	53
Total Assets	817,328
Liabilities:	
Borrowings & Other Financing Transactions	
Payable for sale-buyback transactions	$ 163,809
Payable for short sales	6,372
Financial Derivative Instruments	
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	1,277
Over the counter	13,863
Payable for investments purchased	149,129
Payable for investments in Affiliates purchased	77
Payable for TBA investments purchased	56,515
Deposits from counterparty	260
Payable for Portfolio shares redeemed	265
Accrued investment advisory fees	221
Accrued supervisory and administrative fees	109
Accrued distribution fees	35
Accrued servicing fees	34
Total Liabilities	391,966
Net Assets	$ 425,362
Net Assets Consist of:	
Paid in capital	$ 559,733
Distributable earnings (accumulated loss)	(134,371)
Net Assets	$ 425,362
Net Assets:	
Institutional Class	$ 5,547
Class M	1,013
Administrative Class	262,420
Advisor Class	156,382
Shares Issued and Outstanding:	
Institutional Class	1,045
Class M	192
Administrative Class	49,202
Advisor Class	28,753
Net Asset Value Per Share Outstanding[(a)]:	
Institutional Class	$ 5.31
Class M	5.27
Administrative Class	5.33
Advisor Class	5.44
Cost of investments in securities	$ 584,625
Cost of investments in Affiliates	$ 30,554
Cost of foreign currency held	$ 609
Proceeds received on short sales	$ 6,412
Cost or premiums of financial derivative instruments, net	$ (358)
* Includes repurchase agreements of:	$ 223,569

† 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.

Consolidated Statement of Operations PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio

Six Months Ended June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)
(Amounts in thousands†)

Investment Income:	
Interest	$ 8,604
Dividends from Investments in Affiliates	149
Miscellaneous income	19
Total Income	8,772
Expenses:	
Investment advisory fees	1,367
Supervisory and administrative fees	672
Distribution and/or servicing fees - Class M	3
Distribution and/or servicing fees - Administrative Class	210
Distribution and/or servicing fees - Advisor Class	210
Trustee fees	11
Interest expense	1,228
Total Expenses	3,701
Waiver and/or Reimbursement by PIMCO	(356)
Net Expenses	3,345
Net Investment Income (Loss)	5,427
Net Realized Gain (Loss):	
Investments in securities	(23,578)
Investments in Affiliates	(2)
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	(5,178)
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	(43,827)
Short sales	(34)
Foreign currency	363
Net Realized Gain (Loss)	(72,256)
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation):	
Investments in securities	24,986
Investments in Affiliates	(3)
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	4,927
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	(5,847)
Short sales	44
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	(284)
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	23,823
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	$ (43,006)

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

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio

(Amounts in thousands†)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	Year Ended December 31, 2022
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from:		
Operations:		
Net investment income (loss)	$ 5,427	$ 33,902
Net realized gain (loss)	(72,256)	81,663
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	23,823	(79,347)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	(43,006)	36,218
Distributions to Shareholders:		
From net investment income and/or net realized capital gains		
Institutional Class	(917)	(2,764)
Class M	(172)	(258)
Administrative Class	(43,163)	(82,355)
Advisor Class	(25,349)	(44,624)
Total Distributions[(a)]	(69,601)	(130,001)
Portfolio Share Transactions:		
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions*	24,304	136,163
Total Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	(88,303)	42,380
Net Assets:		
Beginning of period	513,665	471,285
End of period	$ 425,362	$ 513,665

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

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

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES 132.9%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.4%		
BANKING & FINANCE 0.4%		
UBS Group AG		
0.650% due 01/14/2028 •	EUR 100	$ 94
7.750% due 03/01/2029 •	100	121
UniCredit SpA		
7.830% due 12/04/2023	$ 1,650	1,660
Total Corporate Bonds & Notes (Cost $1,852)		**1,875**
U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES 6.5%		
Fannie Mae		
3.996% due 07/01/2035 •	5	5
4.030% due 11/01/2035 •	3	3
4.082% due 05/25/2035 ~	8	8
4.135% due 01/01/2036 •	10	9
4.415% due 11/01/2034 •	6	6
4.944% due 10/01/2044 •	2	2
5.500% due 05/25/2042 •	2	2
Fannie Mae, TBA		
5.500% due 09/01/2053	3,300	3,284
6.500% due 08/01/2053	2,900	2,959
Freddie Mac		
3.759% due 09/01/2036 •	18	18
3.928% due 10/01/2036 •	23	23
4.350% due 01/01/2034 •	1	1
4.401% due 07/15/2044 •	166	160
5.176% due 02/25/2045 •	22	21
5.643% due 09/15/2042 •	263	255
6.049% due 07/01/2036 •	49	50
Ginnie Mae		
3.858% due 08/20/2068 •	330	322
6.464% due 04/20/2067 •	248	247
U.S. Small Business Administration		
5.510% due 11/01/2027	35	34
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA		
4.000% due 08/01/2053	11,028	10,359
4.500% due 08/01/2053	10,100	9,716
Total U.S. Government Agencies (Cost $27,698)		**27,484**
U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS 47.9%		
U.S. Treasury Bonds		
3.000% due 05/15/2045	80	68
U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (d)		
0.125% due 07/15/2024	4,600	4,462
0.125% due 10/15/2025 (g)	26,893	25,500
0.125% due 04/15/2026 (g)	25,000	23,447
0.125% due 07/15/2026 (g)	14,707	13,818
0.125% due 10/15/2026 (g)	8,138	7,610
0.125% due 04/15/2027	4,191	3,880
0.125% due 07/15/2030 (k)	1,160	1,040
0.250% due 01/15/2025 (g)	768	736
0.375% due 07/15/2025	4,703	4,501
0.375% due 01/15/2027 (k)	7,925	7,438
0.375% due 07/15/2027 (g)	10,269	9,629
0.500% due 04/15/2024	1,756	1,714
0.500% due 01/15/2028 (g)	10,365	9,698
0.625% due 01/15/2026 (g)	13,573	12,944
0.625% due 07/15/2032	104	96
0.625% due 02/15/2043 (k)	198	163
0.750% due 07/15/2028	5,415	5,133
0.750% due 02/15/2045 (k)	1,546	1,279
0.875% due 01/15/2029 (k)	1,322	1,252
1.125% due 01/15/2033	1,681	1,611
1.250% due 04/15/2028	14,364	13,904
1.375% due 02/15/2044	130	123
1.625% due 10/15/2027 (g)	40,711	40,125
1.750% due 01/15/2028 (i)(k)	1,699	1,680
2.125% due 02/15/2040 (k)	323	347
2.375% due 01/15/2025 (g)	8,337	8,251
2.500% due 01/15/2029	2,317	2,387
3.875% due 04/15/2029 (k)	$ 696	$ 769
3.875% due 04/15/2029	138	153
Total U.S. Treasury Obligations (Cost $216,249)		**203,758**
NON-AGENCY MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES 0.9%		
Alliance Bancorp Trust		
5.630% due 07/25/2037 •	125	107
Banc of America Mortgage Trust		
3.902% due 11/25/2035 ^«~	6	6
4.596% due 06/25/2035 ~	14	12
Bear Stearns Adjustable Rate Mortgage Trust		
4.042% due 03/25/2035 ~	22	20
4.222% due 07/25/2036 ^~	19	17
4.283% due 01/25/2035 ~	37	37
Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust		
3.974% due 09/25/2037 ^~	107	94
Countrywide Alternative Loan Trust		
5.000% due 07/25/2035	42	25
5.352% due 12/20/2046 ^•	550	461
5.390% due 06/25/2036 •	328	297
6.000% due 02/25/2037 ^	118	54
Countrywide Home Loan Mortgage Pass-Through Trust		
3.851% due 10/20/2035 ~	778	734
Credit Suisse Mortgage Capital Certificates		
5.300% due 09/29/2036 •	168	161
5.428% due 10/26/2036 ~	28	24
Eurosail PLC		
5.940% due 06/13/2045 •	GBP 124	156
First Horizon Alternative Mortgage Securities Trust		
6.000% due 02/25/2037 ^	$ 38	16
6.227% due 06/25/2034 ~	4	4
GreenPoint Mortgage Funding Trust		
5.510% due 09/25/2046 •	72	65
5.690% due 11/25/2045 •	3	3
GSR Mortgage Loan Trust		
4.366% due 01/25/2035 ~	7	7
HarborView Mortgage Loan Trust		
5.626% due 03/19/2036 ^•	19	17
IndyMac INDA Mortgage Loan Trust		
4.257% due 11/25/2035 ^«~	5	5
JP Morgan Mortgage Trust		
4.086% due 02/25/2035 «~	14	12
4.356% due 08/25/2035 ~	13	12
4.367% due 07/25/2035 «~	5	4
MASTR Adjustable Rate Mortgages Trust		
4.560% due 11/21/2034 ~	6	5
Mellon Residential Funding Corp. Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates		
5.933% due 09/15/2030 •	31	30
New Residential Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.750% due 07/25/2059 ~	607	561
Residential Accredit Loans, Inc. Trust		
4.398% due 10/25/2037 ~	21	18
5.336% due 09/25/2045 •	51	46
Residential Asset Securitization Trust		
5.500% due 05/25/2035 •	51	34
Sequoia Mortgage Trust		
5.557% due 07/20/2036 •	60	51
Structured Adjustable Rate Mortgage Loan Trust		
5.282% due 02/25/2034 ~	3	3
5.376% due 01/25/2035 ^•	6	5
Structured Asset Mortgage Investments Trust		
5.570% due 04/25/2036 •	4	3
5.806% due 10/19/2034 •	5	4
Towd Point Mortgage Funding		
5.523% due 10/20/2051	GBP 487	619
WaMu Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates Trust		
3.765% due 12/25/2035 ~	$ 46	43
3.852% due 08/25/2035 «~	2	2
4.746% due 05/25/2047 •	94	76
Washington Mutual Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates Trust		
6.500% due 08/25/2035 «	$ 10	$ 8
Total Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities (Cost $4,010)		**3,858**
ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES 11.1%		
ACAS CLO Ltd.		
6.152% due 10/18/2028 •	236	234
Allegro CLO Ltd.		
6.425% due 10/16/2031 •	700	693
American Money Management Corp. CLO Ltd.		
6.231% due 04/14/2029 •	111	111
6.287% due 11/10/2030 •	276	274
Apidos CLO		
6.162% due 07/18/2029 •	593	588
6.190% due 07/17/2030 •	593	589
Arbor Realty Commercial Real Estate Notes Ltd.		
6.517% due 01/15/2037 •	1,200	1,180
Ares CLO Ltd.		
6.130% due 01/15/2029 •	257	256
Argent Mortgage Loan Trust		
5.630% due 05/25/2035 •	60	54
Argent Securities Trust		
5.450% due 07/25/2036 •	241	205
5.470% due 05/25/2036 •	567	141
Armada Euro CLO DAC		
3.897% due 07/15/2031 •	EUR 700	747
Asset-Backed Funding Certificates Trust		
5.290% due 10/25/2036 •	$ 742	677
Atlas Senior Loan Fund Ltd.		
6.353% due 04/22/2031 •	500	490
Babson CLO Ltd.		
6.240% due 01/20/2031 •	685	679
Bain Capital Credit CLO Ltd.		
6.220% due 07/20/2030 •	437	434
Birch Grove CLO Ltd.		
6.682% due 06/15/2031 •	300	297
Blackrock European CLO DAC		
3.797% due 10/15/2031 •	EUR 500	533
BPCRE Holder LLC		
7.491% due 01/16/2037 •	$ 500	497
Carlyle Euro CLO DAC		
3.877% due 01/15/2031 •	EUR 697	744
3.953% due 08/15/2030 •	1,268	1,352
Carlyle Global Market Strategies Euro CLO DAC		
4.073% due 11/15/2031 •	900	964
Carrington Mortgage Loan Trust		
6.500% due 07/20/2030 •	$ 652	650
CIFC Funding Ltd.		
6.470% due 07/20/2030 •	372	370
CIT Mortgage Loan Trust		
6.500% due 10/25/2037 •	47	47
6.650% due 10/25/2037 •	600	584
Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust		
5.610% due 12/25/2036 •	36	23
5.645% due 10/25/2036 •	400	383
Countrywide Asset-Backed Certificates Trust		
5.340% due 11/25/2037 •	459	422
5.650% due 03/25/2037 •	180	170
5.890% due 08/25/2047 •	98	93
6.350% due 10/25/2035 •	11	11
Credit-Based Asset Servicing & Securitization LLC		
5.270% due 07/25/2037 •	8	6
5.370% due 07/25/2037 •	36	24
Crestline Denali CLO Ltd.		
6.413% due 10/23/2031 •	299	295
CVC Cordatus Loan Fund DAC		
3.827% due 10/15/2031 •	EUR 800	857
4.156% due 09/15/2031 •	400	427
Denali Capital CLO Ltd.		
6.310% due 04/15/2031 •	$ 498	491

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Dryden CLO Ltd.		
6.236% due 01/17/2033 •	$ 400	$ 395
Dryden Euro CLO DAC		
4.183% due 05/15/2034 •	EUR 400	427
Dryden Senior Loan Fund		
6.160% due 04/15/2029 •	$ 251	250
Ellington Loan Acquisition Trust		
6.250% due 05/25/2037 •	19	18
Euro-Galaxy CLO DAC		
3.831% due 04/24/2034 •	EUR 500	531
Fremont Home Loan Trust		
5.285% due 10/25/2036 •	$ 89	78
Galaxy CLO Ltd.		
6.230% due 10/15/2030 •	390	387
Gallatin CLO Ltd.		
6.311% due 01/21/2028 •	183	183
GSAA Home Equity Trust		
6.720% due 03/25/2046 þ	40	23
GSAMP Trust		
5.220% due 12/25/2036 •	44	22
6.125% due 03/25/2035 ^•	70	63
Harvest CLO DAC		
3.880% due 10/20/2031 •	EUR 500	534
4.250% due 06/26/2030 •	798	853
Home Equity Asset Trust		
3.883% due 02/25/2036 •	$ 271	261
IndyMac INDB Mortgage Loan Trust		
5.290% due 07/25/2036 •	223	70
JP Morgan Mortgage Acquisition Trust		
5.360% due 10/25/2036 •	24	23
Jubilee CLO DAC		
3.777% due 04/15/2030 •	EUR 300	320
4.326% due 12/15/2029 •	685	739
LCM LP		
6.135% due 07/19/2027 •	$ 156	155
6.390% due 10/15/2031 •	600	593
LCM Ltd.		
6.320% due 01/20/2031 •	469	465
6.330% due 04/15/2031 •	600	592
Lehman XS Trust		
4.284% due 06/25/2036 þ	100	94
5.470% due 05/25/2036 •	71	61
7.450% due 12/25/2037 •	380	385
LoanCore Issuer Ltd.		
6.616% due 01/17/2037 •	600	590
Long Beach Mortgage Loan Trust		
5.390% due 08/25/2036 •	488	201
Madison Park Euro Funding DAC		
3.927% due 01/15/2032 •	EUR 700	748
Madison Park Funding Ltd.		
6.010% due 04/15/2029 •	$ 760	752
6.103% due 04/22/2027 •	218	217
6.262% due 07/27/2031 •	983	975
6.375% due 04/25/2032 •	800	792
Magnetite Ltd.		
6.240% due 04/15/2031 •	688	683
Man GLG Euro CLO DAC		
4.047% due 01/15/2030 •	EUR 110	118
MASTR Asset-Backed Securities Trust		
5.300% due 10/25/2036 •	$ 168	55
MF1 LLC		
7.226% due 06/19/2037 •	700	698
MidOcean Credit CLO		
6.329% due 01/29/2030 •	175	174
Morgan Stanley Mortgage Loan Trust		
6.000% due 02/25/2037 ^~	45	26
6.410% due 11/25/2036 þ	682	159
Mountain View CLO LLC		
6.350% due 10/16/2029 •	541	538
Neuberger Berman CLO Ltd.		
6.192% due 10/18/2029 •	783	777
New Century Home Equity Loan Trust		
5.915% due 02/25/2035 •	75	68

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
OAK Hill European Credit Partners DAC		
3.930% due 01/20/2032 •	EUR 418	$ 449
Oak Hill European Credit Partners DAC		
3.940% due 10/20/2031	300	319
OCP Euro CLO DAC		
3.997% due 01/15/2032 •	1,579	1,701
OZLM Ltd.		
6.549% due 10/30/2030 •	$ 552	550
Palmer Square European Loan Funding DAC		
3.897% due 10/15/2031 •	EUR 563	602
Renaissance Home Equity Loan Trust		
6.250% due 09/25/2037 •	$ 906	400
Residential Asset Securities Corp. Trust		
5.610% due 06/25/2036 •	159	153
5.645% due 04/25/2036 •	71	70
Saxon Asset Securities Trust		
5.460% due 09/25/2037 •	98	92
Securitized Asset-Backed Receivables LLC Trust		
5.450% due 07/25/2036 •	284	117
5.470% due 07/25/2036 •	134	47
5.590% due 10/25/2036 •	3,881	1,351
5.650% due 05/25/2036 •	458	246
SLM Student Loan Trust		
5.805% due 10/25/2064 •	301	294
Sound Point CLO Ltd.		
6.173% due 01/23/2029 •	134	134
6.230% due 10/20/2030 •	1,251	1,237
6.235% due 07/25/2030 •	900	890
6.263% due 01/23/2029 •	99	99
Soundview Home Loan Trust		
5.350% due 06/25/2037 •	567	388
Structured Asset Securities Corp. Mortgage Loan Trust		
6.670% due 04/25/2035 •	47	46
Symphony Static CLO Ltd.		
6.085% due 10/25/2029 •	414	410
TCW CLO Ltd.		
6.225% due 04/25/2031 •	500	495
TIAA CLO Ltd.		
6.450% due 07/20/2031 •	500	494
Toro European CLO DAC		
4.097% due 07/15/2030	EUR 357	386
TPG Real Estate Finance Issuer Ltd.		
6.717% due 02/15/2039 •	$ 400	389
Venture CLO Ltd.		
6.270% due 04/20/2029 •	232	232
6.311% due 09/07/2030 •	374	371
6.380% due 04/20/2032 •	700	689
6.459% due 07/30/2032 •	300	295
VMC Finance LLC		
6.967% due 02/18/2039 •	1,400	1,363
Voya CLO Ltd.		
6.240% due 06/07/2030 •	597	593
Wellfleet CLO Ltd.		
6.420% due 07/20/2032 •	800	787
Total Asset-Backed Securities (Cost $49,643)		**47,374**
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 8.4%		
Argentina Government International Bond		
0.500% due 07/09/2030 þ	228	63
1.500% due 07/09/2035 þ	150	43
Canada Government Real Return Bond		
4.250% due 12/01/2026 (d)	CAD 1,069	869
France Government International Bond		
0.100% due 03/01/2026 (d)	EUR 2,686	2,873
0.100% due 07/25/2031 (d)	3,041	3,227
0.100% due 07/25/2038 (d)	2,297	2,335
0.250% due 07/25/2024 (d)	871	942
2.100% due 07/25/2023 (d)	2,818	3,072
Italy Buoni Poliennali Del Tesoro		
0.400% due 05/15/2030 (d)	1,186	1,184
1.400% due 05/26/2025 (d)	9,625	10,400
Japan Government International Bond		
0.005% due 03/10/2031 (d)	JPY 84,610	629

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
0.100% due 03/10/2028 (d)	JPY 358,899	$ 2,622
0.100% due 03/10/2029 (d)	799,311	5,863
New Zealand Government International Bond		
2.000% due 09/20/2025	NZD 1,920	1,505
Provincia de Buenos Aires		
88.734% due 04/12/2025	ARS 980	2
Total Sovereign Issues (Cost $39,639)		**35,629**
	SHARES	
PREFERRED SECURITIES 0.0%		
FINANCIALS 0.0%		
Bank of America Corp.		
5.875% due 03/15/2028 •(e)	230,000	211
Total Preferred Securities (Cost $230)		**211**
	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	
SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 57.7%		
COMMERCIAL PAPER 1.6%		
Arrow Electronics, Inc.		
5.730% due 07/18/2023	$ 250	249
AT&T, Inc.		
5.700% due 03/19/2024	1,200	1,149
Conagra Brands, Inc.		
5.600% due 07/20/2023	250	249
Daimler Truck Finance North America LLC		
5.350% due 07/21/2023	250	249
Duke Energy Corp.		
5.400% due 08/08/2023	250	248
Electricite de France SA		
5.510% due 08/04/2023	250	249
Enbridge (US), Inc.		
5.440% due 07/20/2023	250	249
Global Payments, Inc.		
5.930% due 07/28/2023	500	498
5.950% due 07/05/2023	250	250
5.950% due 07/07/2023	250	250
Humana, Inc.		
5.510% due 08/03/2023	250	249
International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc.		
6.000% due 07/03/2023	250	250
Keurig Dr Pepper, Inc.		
5.350% due 07/20/2023	250	249
Leidos, Inc.		
5.900% due 07/10/2023	250	250
Marriott International		
5.420% due 07/18/2023	250	249
National Grid North America, Inc.		
5.450% due 07/13/2023	250	249
Penske Truck Leasing Co. LP		
5.350% due 07/11/2023	250	249
Republic Services, Inc.		
5.250% due 07/05/2023	250	250
Targa Resources Corp.		
5.950% due 07/26/2023	250	249
Walgreens Boots Alliance, Inc.		
5.850% due 07/10/2023 (a)	250	250
6.000% due 07/05/2023	250	250
6.000% due 07/06/2023	250	250
		6,634
REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (f) 52.6%		
		223,569
ARGENTINA TREASURY BILLS 0.0%		
(24.751)% due 10/18/2023 - 11/23/2023 (b)(c)	ARS 21,100	47

See Accompanying Notes

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
U.S. TREASURY BILLS 3.5%		
5.200% due 08/10/2023 - 08/24/2023 (a)(b)(c)(k)	$ 15,139	$ 15,050
Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost $245,304)		**245,300**
Total Investments in Securities (Cost $584,625)		**565,489**
	SHARES	
INVESTMENTS IN AFFILIATES 7.2%		
SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 7.2%		
CENTRAL FUNDS USED FOR CASH MANAGEMENT PURPOSES 7.2%		
PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III	3,142,172	30,551
Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost $30,554)		**30,551**
Total Investments in Affiliates (Cost $30,554)		**30,551**
Total Investments 140.1% (Cost $615,179)		$ **596,040**
Financial Derivative Instruments (h)(j) (2.7)% (Cost or Premiums, net $(358))		**(11,686)**
Other Assets and Liabilities, net (37.4)%		**(158,992)**
Net Assets 100.0%		$ **425,362**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS:

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

^ Security is in default.

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

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

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

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

(a) When-issued security.

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

(c) Zero coupon security.

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

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

BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

(f) 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)]
BPS	5.080%	07/03/2023	07/05/2023	$ 134,800	U.S. Treasury Notes 2.500% due 04/30/2024	$ (137,483)	$ 134,800	$ 134,800
	5.100	06/30/2023	07/03/2023	59,400	U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities 1.000% due 02/15/2049	(61,529)	59,400	59,425
DEU	5.150	06/30/2023	07/03/2023	100	U.S. Treasury Bonds 2.750% due 08/15/2047	(104)	100	100
FICC	2.400	06/30/2023	07/03/2023	1,598	U.S. Treasury Notes 4.625% due 06/30/2025	(1,630)	1,598	1,598
	5.060	06/30/2023	07/03/2023	7,400	U.S. Treasury Notes 3.750% due 06/30/2030	(7,548)	7,400	7,403
JPS	5.090	06/28/2023	07/05/2023	6,377	U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities 0.125% due 04/15/2025	(6,370)	6,377	6,382

Counterparty	Lending Rate	Settlement Date	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Collateralized By	Collateral (Received)	Repurchase Agreements, at Value	Repurchase Agreement Proceeds to be Received[1]
SAL	5.160%	06/30/2023	07/03/2023	$ 13,300	U.S. Treasury Notes 0.250% due 07/31/2025	$ (13,580)	$ 13,300	$ 13,306
SSB	2.400	06/30/2023	07/03/2023	594	U.S. Treasury Notes 1.875% due 06/30/2026[2]	(606)	594	594
Total Repurchase Agreements						**$ (228,850)**	**$ 223,569**	**$ 223,608**

SALE-BUYBACK TRANSACTIONS:

Counterparty	Borrowing Rate[3]	Borrowing Date	Maturity Date	Amount Borrowed[3]	Payable for Sale-Buyback Transactions[4]
BPG	5.240%	07/03/2023	07/05/2023	$ (163,809)	$ (163,809)
Total Sale-Buyback Transactions					**$ (163,809)**

SHORT SALES:

Description	Coupon	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Proceeds	Payable for Short Sales[5]
U.S. Treasury Obligations (1.5)%					
U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities	0.125%	04/15/2025	$ 6,695	$ (6,412)	$ (6,372)
Total Short Sales (1.5)%				**$ (6,412)**	**$ (6,372)**

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, 2023:

Counterparty	Repurchase Agreement Proceeds to be Received[1]	Payable for Reverse Repurchase Agreements	Payable for Sale-Buyback Transactions[4]	Payable for Short Sales[5]	Total Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions	Collateral Pledged/(Received)	Net Exposure[6]
Global/Master Repurchase Agreement							
BPS	$ 194,225	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 194,225	$ (199,012)	$ (4,787)
DEU	100	0	0	0	100	(104)	(4)
FICC	9,001	0	0	0	9,001	(9,178)	(177)
JPS	6,382	0	0	0	6,382	(6,370)	12
SAL	13,306	0	0	0	13,306	(13,580)	(274)
SSB	594	0	0	0	594	(606)	(12)
Master Securities Forward Transaction Agreement							
BOM	0	0	0	(5,757)	(5,757)	0	(5,757)
BPG	0	0	(163,809)	0	(163,809)	162,799	(1,010)
NOM	0	0	0	(615)	(615)	0	(615)
Total Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions	**$ 223,608**	**$ 0**	**$ (163,809)**	**$ (6,372)**			

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	$ (163,809)	$ 0	$ 0	$ (163,809)
Total Borrowings	**$ 0**	**$ (163,809)**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ (163,809)**
Payable for sale-buyback financing transactions					**$ (163,809)**

(g) Securities with an aggregate market value of $162,799 have been pledged as collateral under the terms of the above master agreements as of June 30, 2023.

(1) Includes accrued interest.

(2) Collateral is held in custody by the counterparty.

(3) The average amount of borrowings outstanding during the period ended June 30, 2023 was $(50,639) at a weighted average interest rate of 4.533%. Average borrowings may include reverse repurchase agreements and sale-buyback transactions, if held during the period.

(4) Payable for sale-buyback transactions includes $(48) of deferred price drop.

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

(6) 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.

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

WRITTEN OPTIONS:

COMMODITY OPTIONS

Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
Call - CMX Gold August 2023 Futures	$ 1,830.000	07/26/2023	15	$ 2	$ (128)	$ (151)
Call - NYMEX Crude Oil August 2023 Futures	79.000	07/17/2023	5	5	(7)	(1)
Call - NYMEX Crude Oil September 2023 Futures	75.000	08/17/2023	2	2	(3)	(3)
Call - NYMEX Crude Oil September 2023 Futures	76.000	08/17/2023	1	1	(1)	(1)
Call - NYMEX Crude Oil September 2023 Futures	79.000	08/17/2023	1	1	(1)	(1)
Call - NYMEX Crude Oil September 2023 Futures	80.000	08/17/2023	4	4	(5)	(3)
					$ (145)	$ (160)

OPTIONS ON EXCHANGE-TRADED FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
Put - CBOT U.S. Treasury 10-Year Note August 2023 Futures	$ 113.000	07/21/2023	64	$ 64	$ (45)	$ (71)
Total Written Options					**$ (190)**	**$ (231)**

FUTURES CONTRACTS:

LONG FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin	
					Asset	Liability
Brent 1st Line vs. Dubai 1st Line August Futures	08/2023	1	$ 0	$ (1)	$ 0	$ 0
Brent 1st Line vs. Dubai 1st Line December Futures	12/2023	1	1	0	0	0
Brent 1st Line vs. Dubai 1st Line July Futures	07/2023	1	0	(1)	0	0
Brent 1st Line vs. Dubai 1st Line July Futures	07/2023	2	0	0	0	0
Brent 1st Line vs. Dubai 1st Line November Futures	11/2023	1	1	0	0	0
Brent 1st Line vs. Dubai 1st Line October Futures	10/2023	1	1	0	0	0
Brent 1st Line vs. Dubai 1st Line September Futures	09/2023	1	1	(1)	0	0
Brent Crude December Futures	10/2023	1	75	2	1	0
Brent Crude December Futures	10/2024	4	289	5	2	0
Brent Crude June Futures	04/2024	11	809	12	6	0
Brent Crude March Futures	01/2024	5	371	6	3	0
Brent Crude September Futures	07/2023	1	75	2	1	0
California Carbon Allowance December Futures	12/2023	225	7,416	865	36	0
Cocoa September Futures	09/2023	8	268	28	7	0
Copper September Futures	09/2023	5	470	(10)	8	0
Corn December Futures	12/2024	4	99	(6)	0	(2)
Euro-Bund September Futures	09/2023	36	5,254	(39)	4	(37)
Euro-Mill Wheat December Futures	12/2023	14	182	1	1	(2)
Euro-Mill Wheat September Futures	09/2023	13	164	(17)	2	(2)
European Climate Exchange December Futures	12/2023	8	778	(3)	12	0
Gas Oil August Futures	08/2023	2	141	6	3	0
Gas Oil December Futures	12/2023	21	1,452	1	29	0
Gas Oil December Futures	12/2024	6	401	(3)	7	0
Gas Oil November Futures	11/2023	7	488	4	10	0
Gold 100 oz. August Futures	08/2023	15	2,894	(24)	17	0
Hard Red Winter Wheat December Futures	12/2023	17	680	(28)	0	(1)
Henry Hub Natural Gas April Futures	03/2024	2	16	(6)	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas August Futures	07/2024	2	17	(5)	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas December Futures	11/2024	2	21	(1)	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas February Futures	01/2024	2	19	(3)	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas January Futures	12/2023	2	19	(3)	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas July Futures	06/2024	2	17	(5)	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas June Futures	05/2024	2	16	(6)	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas March Futures	02/2024	2	18	(4)	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas May Futures	04/2024	2	16	(6)	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas November Futures	10/2024	2	19	(3)	0	0

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
Henry Hub Natural Gas October Futures	09/2024	2	$ 17	$ (5)	$ 0	$ 0
Henry Hub Natural Gas September Futures	08/2024	2	17	(5)	0	0
Iron Ore September Futures	09/2023	92	987	103	0	(19)
Lead September Futures	09/2023	1	53	0	0	0
Lean Hogs August Futures	08/2023	14	519	13	2	0
Live Cattle February Futures October Futures	10/2023	13	934	22	10	0
Low Sulphur Gasoil 1st Line vs Brent 1st Line August Futures	08/2023	1	19	(11)	1	0
Low Sulphur Gasoil 1st Line vs Brent 1st Line December Futures	12/2023	1	18	(12)	1	0
Low Sulphur Gasoil 1st Line vs Brent 1st Line November Futures	11/2023	1	18	(12)	1	0
Low Sulphur Gasoil 1st Line vs Brent 1st Line October Futures	10/2023	1	19	(11)	1	0
Low Sulphur Gasoil 1st Line vs Brent 1st Line September Futures	09/2023	1	19	(11)	1	0
Natural Gas December Futures	11/2023	11	488	(36)	21	0
Natural Gas November Futures	10/2023	2	64	(1)	2	0
Natural Gas November Futures	10/2023	5	200	28	9	0
Natural Gas October Futures	09/2023	6	171	(9)	5	0
Natural Gas October Futures	09/2023	4	138	3	8	0
Natural Gas October Futures	09/2024	10	345	(69)	5	0
Natural Gas September Futures	08/2023	44	1,221	80	37	0
RBOB Gasoline December Futures	11/2023	1	89	2	2	0
RBOB Gasoline October Futures	09/2023	4	373	5	6	0
Soybean January Futures	01/2024	1	67	3	4	0
Soybean Meal December Futures	12/2023	53	2,106	30	89	0
Soybean November Futures	11/2023	18	1,209	108	70	0
Sugar No. 11 March Futures	02/2024	14	359	(31)	10	0
U.S. Treasury 5-Year Note September Futures	09/2023	13	1,392	(15)	0	0
U.S. Treasury 10-Year Note September Futures	09/2023	54	6,062	(80)	8	0
U.S. Treasury Ultra 10-Year Note September Futures	09/2023	138	16,344	(136)	41	0
U.S. Treasury Ultra Long-Term Bond September Futures	09/2023	142	19,343	188	178	0
Wheat December Futures	12/2023	137	4,584	(170)	0	(104)
WTI Crude August Futures	07/2023	2	141	1	2	0
WTI Crude December Futures	11/2025	10	647	8	3	0
WTI Crude December Futures	11/2026	3	187	1	1	0
WTI Crude February Futures	01/2024	6	420	12	3	0
WTI Crude January Futures	12/2023	2	140	1	1	0
WTI Crude June Futures	05/2025	13	857	9	4	0
WTI Crude March Futures	02/2024	15	1,046	14	7	0
WTI Crude September Futures	08/2024	2	136	3	1	0
				$ 777	$ 683	$ (167)

SHORT FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
Aluminum September Futures	09/2023	20	$ (1,074)	$ 67	$ 68	$ 0
Arabica Coffee December Futures	12/2023	6	(356)	34	5	0
Arabica Coffee September Futures	09/2023	5	(298)	46	5	0
Brent Crude December Futures	10/2025	14	(980)	(10)	0	(7)
Brent Crude June Futures	04/2025	11	(781)	(9)	0	(6)
Call Options Strike @ EUR 38.000 on Natural Gas December 2023 Futures(1)	11/2023	10	(169)	(93)	0	(10)
Call Options Strike @ EUR 38.000 on Natural Gas November 2023 Futures(1)	10/2023	10	(137)	(63)	0	(10)
Call Options Strike @ EUR 38.000 on Natural Gas October 2023 Futures(1)	09/2023	10	(95)	(19)	0	(10)
Call Options Strike @ EUR 50.000 on Natural Gas September 2023 Futures(1)	08/2023	20	(87)	9	0	(12)
Call Options Strike @ EUR 52.000 on Natural Gas December 2023 Futures(1)	11/2023	5	(56)	(4)	1	(3)
Call Options Strike @ EUR 52.000 on Natural Gas November 2023 Futures(1)	10/2023	5	(42)	8	0	(3)
Call Options Strike @ EUR 52.000 on Natural Gas October 2023 Futures(1)	09/2023	5	(28)	24	0	(2)
Call Options Strike @ EUR 80.000 on Natural Gas December 2023 Futures(1)	11/2023	4	(22)	1	1	(2)
Call Options Strike @ USD 80.000 on Brent Crude September 2023 Futures(1)	07/2023	1	(1)	1	0	0
Call Options Strike @ USD 81.000 on Brent Crude September 2023 Futures(1)	07/2023	1	(1)	0	0	0
Call Options Strike @ USD 82.000 on Brent Crude September 2023 Futures(1)	07/2023	4	(2)	2	0	0
Call Options Strike @ USD 83.000 on Brent Crude September 2023 Futures(1)	07/2023	1	0	1	0	0
Call Options Strike @ USD 84.000 on Brent Crude September 2023 Futures(1)	07/2023	2	(1)	3	0	0
Call Options Strike @ USD 85.000 on Brent Crude September 2023 Futures(1)	07/2023	2	0	2	0	0
Corn December Futures	12/2023	115	(2,845)	238	194	0
Corn September Futures	09/2023	77	(1,881)	113	135	0
Cotton No. 2 December Futures	12/2023	9	(362)	3	0	(6)
Euro-Bobl September Futures	09/2023	94	(11,869)	131	51	0
Euro-BTP Italy Government Bond September Futures	09/2023	79	(9,021)	90	22	0
Euro-BTP September Futures	09/2023	9	(1,140)	(9)	9	0
Euro-Buxl 30-Year Bond September Futures	09/2023	10	(1,523)	(22)	17	(8)

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
Euro-Oat September Futures	09/2023	62	$ (8,687)	$ 48	$ 66	$ (5)
Euro-Schatz September Futures	09/2023	693	(79,288)	656	132	0
Gas Oil June Futures	06/2024	10	(678)	2	0	(13)
Gas Oil March Futures	03/2024	7	(480)	18	0	(10)
Gas Oil October Futures	10/2023	18	(1,261)	(17)	0	(24)
Gold 100 oz. December Futures	12/2023	2	(394)	6	0	(2)
Hard Red Winter Wheat September Futures	09/2023	10	(400)	12	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas April Futures	03/2025	2	(18)	3	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas August Futures	07/2025	2	(19)	2	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas December Futures	11/2025	2	(23)	(1)	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas February Futures	01/2025	2	(22)	(1)	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas January Futures	12/2024	2	(22)	(1)	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas July Futures	06/2025	2	(19)	2	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas June Futures	05/2025	2	(18)	3	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas March Futures	02/2025	2	(20)	1	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas May Futures	04/2025	2	(18)	3	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas November Futures	10/2025	2	(21)	0	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas October Futures	09/2025	2	(19)	2	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas September Futures	08/2025	2	(19)	2	0	0
Japan Government 10-Year Bond September Futures	09/2023	15	(15,442)	(56)	11	(6)
Jet CIF NWE Cargoes (Platts) vs Brent 1st Line Mini August Futures	08/2023	1	(20)	12	0	(1)
Jet CIF NWE Cargoes (Platts) vs Brent 1st Line Mini December Futures	12/2023	1	(20)	12	0	(1)
Jet CIF NWE Cargoes (Platts) vs Brent 1st Line Mini November Futures	11/2023	1	(20)	12	0	(1)
Jet CIF NWE Cargoes (Platts) vs Brent 1st Line Mini October Futures	10/2023	1	(20)	12	0	(1)
Jet CIF NWE Cargoes (Platts) vs Brent 1st Line Mini September Futures	09/2023	1	(20)	12	0	(1)
Lean Hogs October Futures	10/2023	24	(752)	4	9	0
Live Cattle February Futures August Futures	08/2023	8	(567)	(19)	0	(9)
Natural Gas December Futures	11/2023	3	(109)	4	0	(3)
Natural Gas January Futures	12/2023	10	(385)	(7)	0	(8)
Natural Gas January Futures	12/2024	10	(447)	65	0	(3)
Natural Gas September Futures	08/2023	6	(181)	(15)	0	(14)
Natural Gas September Futures	08/2023	10	(365)	(5)	0	(25)
New York Harbor ULSD December Futures	11/2023	2	(203)	1	0	(3)
Nickel September Futures	09/2023	2	(246)	5	5	0
Palladium September Futures	09/2023	2	(244)	55	1	0
Plantinum October Futures	10/2023	4	(183)	1	0	(1)
Put Options Strike @ EUR 38.000 on Natural Gas December 2023 Futures[(1)]	11/2023	10	(35)	41	9	0
Put Options Strike @ EUR 38.000 on Natural Gas November 2023 Futures[(1)]	10/2023	10	(35)	37	9	0
Put Options Strike @ EUR 38.000 on Natural Gas October 2023 Futures[(1)]	09/2023	10	(59)	17	11	0
Put Options Strike @ EUR 40.000 on Natural Gas December 2023 Futures[(1)]	11/2023	4	(16)	5	4	0
Put Options Strike @ EUR 52.000 on Natural Gas December 2023 Futures[(1)]	11/2023	5	(45)	7	7	0
Put Options Strike @ EUR 52.000 on Natural Gas November 2023 Futures[(1)]	10/2023	5	(47)	4	7	0
Put Options Strike @ EUR 52.000 on Natural Gas October 2023 Futures[(1)]	09/2023	5	(67)	(14)	8	0
RBOB Gasoline September Futures	08/2023	5	(517)	(7)	0	(9)
Silver September Futures	09/2023	3	(345)	6	0	(3)
Soybean Meal January Futures	01/2024	8	(316)	(11)	0	(13)
Soybean November Futures	11/2024	2	(121)	0	0	0
Soybean Oil December Futures	12/2023	6	(212)	(29)	0	(14)
Soybean Oil January Futures	01/2024	7	(245)	(25)	0	(16)
U.S. Treasury 2-Year Note September Futures	09/2023	377	(76,661)	722	12	0
U.S. Treasury Long-Term Bond September Futures	09/2023	462	(58,631)	125	0	(347)
Wheat September Futures	09/2023	11	(358)	(3)	9	0
WTI Crude August Futures	07/2023	1	(71)	1	0	(1)
WTI Crude December Futures	11/2023	5	(352)	4	0	(3)
WTI Crude December Futures	11/2024	14	(944)	(12)	0	(5)
WTI Crude June Futures	05/2024	22	(1,518)	(29)	0	(9)
WTI Crude May Futures	04/2024	1	(69)	(1)	0	(1)
WTI Crude October Futures	09/2023	3	(212)	(8)	0	(2)
Zinc September Futures	09/2023	6	(358)	7	10	(3)
				$ 2,214	$ 818	$ (636)
Total Futures Contracts				**$ 2,991**	**$ 1,501**	**$ (803)**

SWAP AGREEMENTS:

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

Reference Entity	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at June 30, 2023[(3)]	Notional Amount[(4)]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value[(5)]	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
General Electric Co.	1.000%	Quarterly	12/20/2023	0.276%	$ 200	$ (11)	$ 12	$ 1	$ 0	$ 0

INTEREST RATE SWAPS

Pay/ Receive Floating Rate	Floating Rate Index	Fixed Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
Receive	1-Day JPY-MUTKCALM Compounded-OIS	0.300%	Semi-Annual	09/20/2027	JPY 195,330	$ (3)	$ 0	$ (3)	$ 1	$ 0
Receive	1-Day JPY-MUTKCALM Compounded-OIS	0.500	Annual	12/15/2031	959,000	19	(40)	(21)	6	0
Pay	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	0.000	Quarterly	09/21/2023	$ 600	0	(9)	(9)	0	0
Receive(6)	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	4.250	Annual	12/20/2025	4,500	(19)	27	8	0	0
Receive	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.750	Semi-Annual	12/21/2026	600	13	40	53	0	0
Receive(6)	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.840	Semi-Annual	11/15/2028	3,500	0	335	335	0	(2)
Receive(6)	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.840	Semi-Annual	11/21/2028	1,900	0	181	181	0	(1)
Pay(6)	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	3.085	Annual	02/13/2034	15,200	(118)	(273)	(391)	43	0
Pay(6)	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.975	Semi-Annual	11/15/2053	700	0	(187)	(187)	6	0
Pay(6)	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.888	Semi-Annual	11/21/2053	400	0	(113)	(113)	4	0
Receive(6)	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	2.865	Annual	02/13/2054	6,700	129	156	285	0	(69)
Pay	3-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.526	Annual	11/21/2023	EUR 10,300	0	(265)	(265)	0	(3)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.000	Quarterly	09/21/2023	$ 600	0	9	9	0	0
Pay	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.550	Annual	08/10/2024	EUR 100	0	(5)	(5)	0	0
Pay	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.700	Annual	04/11/2027	700	(3)	(74)	(77)	0	(3)
Pay	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.650	Annual	04/12/2027	1,600	(9)	(170)	(179)	0	(6)
Pay	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.650	Annual	05/11/2027	900	(7)	(94)	(101)	0	(3)
Pay	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	1.000	Annual	05/13/2027	1,600	(6)	(150)	(156)	0	(6)
Pay	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	1.000	Annual	05/18/2027	700	(3)	(65)	(68)	0	(2)
Pay	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	2.879	Annual	08/15/2032	5,300	0	(66)	(66)	0	(31)
Pay(6)	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	3.000	Annual	09/20/2033	14,700	(26)	50	24	0	(93)
Receive	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.190	Annual	11/04/2052	900	56	413	469	5	0
Receive	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.195	Annual	11/04/2052	950	1	493	494	5	0
Receive	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	0.197	Annual	11/08/2052	1,800	112	822	934	9	0
Receive(6)	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	2.500	Annual	09/20/2053	2,300	36	(29)	7	16	0
Receive	CPTFEMU	3.000	Maturity	05/15/2027	1,100	1	39	40	0	(1)
Receive	CPTFEMU	3.130	Maturity	05/15/2027	600	0	17	17	0	(1)
Receive	CPTFEMU	2.359	Maturity	08/15/2030	800	9	31	40	0	(1)
Pay	CPTFEMU	1.380	Maturity	03/15/2031	3,300	(24)	(735)	(759)	7	0
Receive	CPTFEMU	2.600	Maturity	05/15/2032	1,200	6	56	62	0	(1)
Receive	CPTFEMU	2.570	Maturity	06/15/2032	2,700	0	104	104	0	(3)
Receive	CPTFEMU	2.720	Maturity	06/15/2032	1,300	(7)	36	29	0	(1)
Receive	CPTFEMU	2.470	Maturity	07/15/2032	600	0	29	29	0	(1)
Receive	CPTFEMU	1.710	Maturity	03/15/2033	400	(1)	76	75	0	0
Pay	CPTFEMU	2.488	Maturity	05/15/2037	1,580	2	(121)	(119)	1	0
Pay	CPTFEMU	1.945	Maturity	11/15/2048	100	0	(30)	(30)	0	0
Pay	CPTFEMU	2.580	Maturity	03/15/2052	200	0	(26)	(26)	0	0
Pay	CPTFEMU	2.590	Maturity	03/15/2052	700	(13)	(77)	(90)	0	0
Pay	CPTFEMU	2.550	Maturity	04/15/2052	200	0	(26)	(26)	0	0
Pay	CPTFEMU	2.421	Maturity	05/15/2052	230	0	(38)	(38)	0	0
Pay	CPTFEMU	2.590	Maturity	12/15/2052	700	0	(40)	(40)	0	0
Pay	CPTFEMU	2.680	Maturity	04/15/2053	600	1	(9)	(8)	0	(1)
Pay	CPTFEMU	2.700	Maturity	04/15/2053	400	3	(6)	(3)	0	(1)
Receive	CPURNSA	2.703	Maturity	05/25/2026	$ 130	0	10	10	0	0
Pay	CPURNSA	2.102	Maturity	07/20/2027	1,800	0	(209)	(209)	0	(1)
Pay	CPURNSA	2.080	Maturity	07/25/2027	1,300	0	(154)	(154)	0	(1)
Pay	CPURNSA	2.122	Maturity	08/01/2027	1,900	0	(218)	(218)	0	(1)
Receive	CPURNSA	1.794	Maturity	08/24/2027	600	0	87	87	0	0
Receive	CPURNSA	1.798	Maturity	08/25/2027	300	0	43	43	0	0
Receive	CPURNSA	1.890	Maturity	08/27/2027	300	0	41	41	0	0
Pay	CPURNSA	2.180	Maturity	09/20/2027	650	0	(72)	(72)	0	0
Pay	CPURNSA	2.150	Maturity	09/25/2027	600	0	(69)	(69)	0	0
Pay	CPURNSA	2.155	Maturity	10/17/2027	1,400	0	(159)	(159)	0	(1)
Pay	CPURNSA	2.335	Maturity	02/05/2028	2,010	4	(184)	(180)	0	0
Pay	CPURNSA	2.352	Maturity	05/09/2028	630	0	(55)	(55)	0	(1)
Pay	CPURNSA	2.360	Maturity	05/09/2028	950	0	(82)	(82)	0	(1)
Pay	CPURNSA	2.364	Maturity	05/10/2028	960	0	(82)	(82)	0	(1)

Pay/ Receive Floating Rate	Floating Rate Index	Fixed Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
Pay	CPURNSA	2.370%	Maturity	06/06/2028	$ 1,800	$ 0	$ (156)	$ (156)	$ 0	$ (2)
Receive	CPURNSA	2.573	Maturity	08/26/2028	1,100	0	68	68	1	0
Receive	CPURNSA	2.645	Maturity	09/10/2028	500	0	27	27	0	0
Pay	CPURNSA	2.165	Maturity	04/16/2029	1,100	0	(125)	(125)	0	(1)
Pay	CPURNSA	1.954	Maturity	06/03/2029	400	0	(53)	(53)	0	0
Pay	CPURNSA	1.998	Maturity	07/25/2029	2,800	2	(357)	(355)	0	(2)
Receive	CPURNSA	2.311	Maturity	02/24/2031	8,300	4	892	896	4	0
Receive	FRCPXTOB	1.030	Maturity	03/15/2024	EUR 800	0	76	76	0	(1)
Pay	FRCPXTOB	1.618	Maturity	07/15/2028	520	0	(60)	(60)	1	0
Pay	FRCPXTOB	1.910	Maturity	01/15/2038	390	1	(74)	(73)	2	0
						$ 160	$ (599)	$ (439)	$ 111	$ (243)
Total Swap Agreements						**$ 149**	**$ (587)**	**$ (438)**	**$ 111**	**$ (243)**

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, 2023:

	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities			
	Market Value	Variation Margin Asset[7]			Market Value	Variation Margin Liability		
	Purchased Options	Futures	Swap Agreements	Total	Written Options	Futures	Swap Agreements	Total
Total Exchange-Traded or Centrally Cleared	**$ 0**	**$ 1,505**	**$ 111**	**$ 1,616**	**$ (231)**	**$ (803)**	**$ (243)**	**$ (1,277)**

(i) Securities with an aggregate market value of $1,363 and cash of $5,977 have been pledged as collateral for exchange-traded and centrally cleared financial derivative instruments as of June 30, 2023.

(1) Future styled option.

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

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

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

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

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

(7) Unsettled variation margin asset of $4 for closed futures is outstanding at period end.

(j) FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: OVER THE COUNTER

FORWARD FOREIGN CURRENCY CONTRACTS:

Counterparty	Settlement Month	Currency to be Delivered		Currency to be Received		Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) Asset	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) Liability
AZD	07/2023	AUD	177	$	116	$ 0	$ (2)
	07/2023	$	12	AUD	18	0	0
	08/2023	AUD	18	$	12	0	0
BOA	07/2023	MXN	6,180		336	0	(24)
	07/2023	NZD	617		374	0	(4)
	08/2023	EUR	144		157	1	(1)
	08/2023	GBP	27		34	0	0
BPS	07/2023	AUD	506		330	0	(7)
	07/2023	JPY	1,065,695		7,666	280	0
	07/2023	NZD	56		34	0	(1)
	07/2023	$	37,197	EUR	33,948	0	(153)
	08/2023	EUR	33,948	$	37,249	154	0
	08/2023	$	240	EUR	220	1	0

Counterparty	Settlement Month	Currency to be Delivered		Currency to be Received		Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) Asset	Liability
CBK	07/2023	CAD	1,153	$	846	$ 0	$ (24)
	07/2023	$	1,676	AUD	2,505	0	(7)
	07/2023		886	EUR	816	6	(1)
	08/2023	AUD	15	$	10	0	0
	08/2023	EUR	176		191	0	(1)
	08/2023	$	51	EUR	47	1	0
JPM	07/2023		2,538	JPY	362,918	0	(23)
	08/2023	EUR	940	$	1,035	7	0
	08/2023	JPY	361,376		2,538	23	0
	08/2023	$	43	EUR	40	1	0
	08/2023		183	GBP	146	2	0
MBC	07/2023	GBP	1,071	$	1,326	0	(34)
	07/2023	$	286	EUR	267	6	0
RBC	08/2023		17	GBP	14	0	0
	08/2023		2	MXN	35	0	0
SCX	07/2023	NZD	1,607	$	976	0	(11)
	07/2023	$	17	AUD	26	0	0
	08/2023	AUD	26	$	17	0	0
	08/2023	GBP	21		26	0	0
SOG	07/2023	AUD	1,168		764	0	(14)
	07/2023	EUR	35,031		37,684	0	(542)
TOR	07/2023	AUD	618		404	0	(8)
	07/2023	$	21	AUD	32	0	0
	07/2023		871	CAD	1,153	0	(1)
	07/2023		1,361	GBP	1,071	0	(1)
	07/2023		4,880	JPY	702,728	0	(10)
	07/2023		1,388	NZD	2,280	11	0
	08/2023	AUD	32	$	21	0	0
	08/2023	CAD	1,152		871	1	0
	08/2023	GBP	1,071		1,361	1	0
	08/2023	JPY	699,748		4,880	10	0
	08/2023	NZD	2,280		1,388	0	(11)
UAG	07/2023	AUD	142		93	0	(2)
	07/2023	$	10	AUD	16	0	0
	07/2023		445	MXN	7,817	11	0
	08/2023	AUD	15	$	10	0	0
	08/2023	$	77	GBP	61	0	0
Total Forward Foreign Currency Contracts						**$ 516**	**$ (882)**

PURCHASED OPTIONS:

INTEREST RATE SWAPTIONS

Counterparty	Description	Floating Rate Index	Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount(1)	Cost	Market Value
DUB	Put - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.237%	11/17/2023	1,400	$ 87	$ 307
NGF	Put - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	2.285	11/13/2023	2,900	182	612
Total Purchased Options							**$ 269**	**$ 919**

WRITTEN OPTIONS:

INFLATION-CAPPED OPTIONS

Counterparty	Description	Initial Index	Floating Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount(1)	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
GLM	Cap - OTC CPALEMU	100.151	Maximum of [(Final Index/Initial Index - 1) - 3.000%] or 0	06/22/2035	1,200	$ (55)	$ (68)
JPM	Cap - OTC CPURNSA	234.781	Maximum of [(Final Index/Initial Index - 1) - 4.000%] or 0	05/16/2024	600	(4)	0
						$ (59)	$ (68)

INTEREST RATE SWAPTIONS

Counterparty	Description	Floating Rate Index	Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[1]	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
BPS	Call - OTC 2-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	3.750%	09/12/2023	10,500	$ (30)	$ (12)
DUB	Put - OTC 5-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.340	11/17/2023	6,900	(87)	(509)
FAR	Call - OTC 2-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	4.420	09/21/2023	25,500	(145)	(109)
JPM	Call - OTC 2-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	3.750	09/12/2023	14,700	(41)	(17)
NGF	Put - OTC 5-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	2.300	11/13/2023	14,000	(185)	(1,061)
							$ (488)	$ (1,708)

OPTIONS ON INDICES

Counterparty	Description	Strike Value	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[1]	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
BPS	Call - OTC GOLDLNPM Index	2,500.000	01/24/2024	0	$ (6)	$ (1)
JPM	Call - OTC GOLDLNPM Index	2,000.000	10/19/2023	2	(96)	(69)
					$ (102)	$ (70)
Total Written Options					**$ (649)**	**$ (1,846)**

SWAP AGREEMENTS:

COMMODITY FORWARD SWAPS

Counterparty	Pay/Receive	Underlying Reference Commodity	Fixed Price Per Unit	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	# of Units	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value Asset	Swap Agreements, at Value Liability
BPS	Pay	EURMARG3 2H23	$ 15.072	Maturity	12/31/2023	2,400	$ 0	$ 4	$ 4	$ 0
	Receive	EURMARG3 4Q23	8.600	Maturity	12/31/2023	900	0	2	2	0
	Receive	GASOILCO 3Q23	24.250	Maturity	09/30/2023	300	0	(1)	0	(1)
	Pay	GASOILCO N23	18.200	Maturity	07/31/2023	100	0	0	0	0
	Receive	GOLDLNPM Index	2,027.000	Maturity	01/24/2024	20	0	(1)	0	(1)
	Pay	JETCO 3Q23	26.600	Maturity	09/30/2023	300	0	2	2	0
	Receive	JETCO N23	19.000	Maturity	07/31/2023	100	0	0	0	0
GST	Receive	EURMARGIN CAL23	7.940	Maturity	12/31/2023	600	0	4	4	0
JPM	Pay	BAPA CAL23	0.802	Maturity	12/31/2023	283,500	0	64	64	0
	Receive	EURMARG3 4Q23	8.480	Maturity	12/31/2023	542	0	1	1	0
	Pay	EURMARG3 4Q23	9.783	Maturity	12/31/2023	1,200	0	(1)	0	(1)
	Receive	EURMARGIN CAL23	8.030	Maturity	12/31/2023	600	0	3	3	0
	Receive	GOLDLNPM Index	1,712.000	Maturity	10/19/2023	400	0	94	94	0
MEI	Receive	BAPA CAL23	0.954	Maturity	12/31/2023	283,500	0	(107)	0	(107)
MYC	Receive	EURMARG3 2H23	11.620	Maturity	12/31/2023	516	0	1	1	0
	Receive	EURMARGIN CAL23	8.000	Maturity	12/31/2023	600	0	4	4	0
							$ 0	$ 69	$ 179	$ (110)

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

Counterparty	Index/Tranches	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount[3]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value[4] Asset	Swap Agreements, at Value[4] Liability
DUB	CMBX.NA.AAA.8 Index	0.500%	Monthly	10/17/2057	$ 800	$ (42)	$ 42	$ 0	$ 0
GST	CMBX.NA.AAA.8 Index	0.500	Monthly	10/17/2057	300	(17)	17	0	0
SAL	CMBX.NA.AAA.12 Index	0.500	Monthly	08/17/2061	400	(1)	(3)	0	(4)
						$ (60)	$ 56	$ 0	$ (4)

TOTAL RETURN SWAPS ON COMMODITY INDICES

Counterparty	Pay/Receive[5]	Underlying Reference	# of Units	Financing Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value Asset	Swap Agreements, at Value Liability
BPS	Receive	BCOMF1NTC Index	17,434	0.120%	Monthly	02/15/2024	$ 2,246	$ 0	$ (2)	$ 0	$ (2)
	Receive	BCOMF1TC Index	83,211	5.320% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/15/2024	8,384	0	(176)	0	(176)
	Receive	BCOMTR Index	209,277	5.300% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/15/2024	48,296	0	(965)	0	(965)
CBK	Receive	BCOMF1TC Index	421	5.320% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/15/2024	48	0	(1)	0	(1)
	Receive	BCOMTR Index	7,319	5.300% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/15/2024	1,689	0	(34)	0	(34)
	Receive	CIXBSTR3 Index	118,366	5.330% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/15/2024	30,123	0	(619)	0	(619)
CIB	Receive	BCOMTR Index	18,511	5.300% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/15/2024	4,272	0	(85)	0	(85)
FBF	Receive	BCOMTR Index	113,829	5.280% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/15/2024	26,269	0	(525)	0	(525)
GST	Receive	BCOMF1NTC Index	1,176	5.380% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/15/2024	403	0	(2)	0	(2)
	Receive	BCOMF1TC Index	102,940	5.320% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/15/2024	38,429	0	(806)	0	(806)
	Receive	BCOMTR Index	152,697	5.310% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/15/2024	35,239	0	(705)	0	(705)
	Receive	CMDSKEWLS Index	11,165	0.250%	Monthly	02/15/2024	3,094	0	79	79	0
JPM	Receive	JMABFNJ2 Index	35,936	0.000%	Monthly	12/29/2023	3,698	0	0	0	0
	Pay	BCOMTR Index	24,877	5.100% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	01/16/2024	5,741	123	(104)	19	0
	Receive	BCOMF1TC Index	7,483	5.330% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/15/2024	1,461	0	(31)	0	(31)
	Receive	JMABNIC5 Index	61,603	0.000%	Monthly	02/15/2024	11,034	0	(62)	0	(62)
MAC	Receive	BCOMTR Index	8,118	5.310% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/15/2024	1,874	0	(37)	0	(37)
	Receive	BCOMTR1 Index	131,416	5.310% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/15/2024	15,044	0	(301)	0	(301)
	Receive	PIMCODB Index	200,698	0.000%	Monthly	02/15/2024	36,495	0	(345)	0	(345)
MEI	Receive	BCOMTR2 Index	292,026	5.300% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/15/2024	50,958	0	(1,015)	0	(1,015)
MYC	Receive	BCOMTR Index	287,798	5.290% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/15/2024	66,417	0	(1,327)	0	(1,327)
	Receive	BCOMTR1 Index	80,105	5.330% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/15/2024	54,015	0	(1,081)	0	(1,081)
RBC	Receive	RBCAECOT Index	50,266	5.250% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/15/2024	3,935	0	(80)	0	(80)
SOG	Receive	BCOMTR Index	10,441	5.300% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/15/2024	2,410	0	(48)	0	(48)
								$ 123	$ (8,272)	$ 98	$ (8,247)

TOTAL RETURN SWAPS ON SECURITIES

Counterparty	Pay/Receive[5]	Underlying Reference	# of Shares	Financing Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value Asset	Swap Agreements, at Value Liability
MYC	Receive	U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities	N/A	5.370%	Maturity	07/06/2023	$ 25,000	$ 0	$ (244)	$ 0	$ (244)
	Receive	U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities	N/A	5.390%	Maturity	07/06/2023	75,000	0	(727)	0	(727)
	Receive	U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities	N/A	5.240%	Maturity	07/24/2023	121,000	0	(1,660)	0	(1,660)
	Receive	U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities	N/A	5.210% (1-Month USD-LIBOR plus a specified spread)	Maturity	02/23/2024	20,000	0	(143)	0	(143)
								$ 0	$ (2,774)	$ 0	$ (2,774)

VOLATILITY SWAPS

Counterparty	Pay/Receive Volatility	Reference Entity	Volatility Strike	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value Asset	Swap Agreements, at Value Liability
CBK	Pay	Copper June Futures[6]	9.151%	Maturity	09/06/2023	$ 45	$ 0	$ 2	$ 2	$ 0
	Pay	Copper June Futures[6]	9.641	Maturity	09/06/2023	37	0	2	2	0
GST	Pay	GOLDLNPM Index[6]	4.162	Maturity	01/30/2024	108	0	2	2	0
JPM	Pay	GOLDLNPM Index[6]	6.970	Maturity	08/02/2024	67	0	3	3	0
	Pay	GOLDLNPM Index[6]	6.325	Maturity	04/10/2026	4,453	0	117	117	0
							$ 0	$ 126	$ 126	$ 0
Total Swap Agreements							**$ 63**	**$ (10,795)**	**$ 403**	**$ (11,135)**

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, 2023:

	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities						
Counterparty	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Purchased Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Written Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Net Market Value of OTC Derivatives	Collateral Pledged/ (Received)	Net Exposure[7]
AZD	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (2)	$ 0	$ 0	$ (2)	$ (2)	$ 0	$ (2)
BOA	1	0	0	1	(29)	0	0	(29)	(28)	0	(28)
BPS	435	0	8	443	(161)	(13)	(1,145)	(1,319)	(876)	1,492	616
CBK	7	0	4	11	(33)	0	(654)	(687)	(676)	1,002	326
CIB	0	0	0	0	0	0	(85)	(85)	(85)	0	(85)
DUB	0	307	0	307	0	(509)	0	(509)	(202)	71	(131)
FAR	0	0	0	0	0	(109)	0	(109)	(109)	0	(109)
FBF	0	0	0	0	0	0	(525)	(525)	(525)	591	66
GLM	0	0	0	0	0	(68)	0	(68)	(68)	0	(68)
GST	0	0	85	85	0	0	(1,513)	(1,513)	(1,428)	2,234	806
JPM	33	0	301	334	(23)	(86)	(94)	(203)	131	0	131
MAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(683)	(683)	(683)	1,117	434
MBC	6	0	0	6	(34)	0	0	(34)	(28)	0	(28)
MEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,122)	(1,122)	(1,122)	1,701	579
MYC	0	0	5	5	0	0	(5,182)	(5,182)	(5,177)	6,798	1,621
NGF	0	612	0	612	0	(1,061)	0	(1,061)	(449)	300	(149)
RBC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(80)	(80)	(80)	0	(80)
SAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	(4)	(4)	(4)	0	(4)
SCX	0	0	0	0	(11)	0	0	(11)	(11)	0	(11)
SOG	0	0	0	0	(556)	0	(48)	(604)	(604)	424	(180)
TOR	23	0	0	23	(31)	0	0	(31)	(8)	0	(8)
UAG	11	0	0	11	(2)	0	0	(2)	9	0	9
Total Over the Counter	**$ 516**	**$ 919**	**$ 403**	**$ 1,838**	**$ (882)**	**$ (1,846)**	**$ (11,135)**	**$ (13,863)**			

(k) Securities with an aggregate market value of $15,991 have been pledged as collateral for financial derivative instruments as governed by International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. master agreements as of June 30, 2023.

(1) Notional Amount represents the number of contracts.

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

(3) The maximum potential amount the Portfolio could be required to pay as a seller of credit protection or receive as a buyer of credit protection if a credit event occurs as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement.
(4) The prices and resulting values for credit default swap agreements serve as indicators of the current status of the payment/performance risk and represent the likelihood of an expected liability (or profit) for the credit derivative should the notional amount of the swap agreement be closed/sold as of the period end. Increasing market values, in absolute terms when compared to the notional amount of the swap, represent a deterioration of the underlying referenced instrument's credit soundness and a greater likelihood or risk of default or other credit event occurring as defined under the terms of the agreement.
(5) Receive represents that the Portfolio receives payments for any positive net return on the underlying reference. The Portfolio makes payments for any negative net return on such underlying reference. Pay represents that the Portfolio receives payments for any negative net return on the underlying reference. The Portfolio makes payments for any positive net return on such underlying reference.
(6) Variance Swap
(7) Net Exposure represents the net receivable/(payable) that would be due from/to the counterparty in the event of default. Exposure from OTC derivatives 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 Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2023:

	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments					
	Commodity Contracts	Credit Contracts	Equity Contracts	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	Total
Financial Derivative Instruments - Assets						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Futures	$ 893	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 612	$ 1,505
Swap Agreements	0	0	0	0	111	111
	$ 893	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 723	$ 1,616
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 516	$ 0	$ 516
Purchased Options	0	0	0	0	919	919
Swap Agreements	403	0	0	0	0	403
	$ 403	$ 0	$ 0	$ 516	$ 919	$ 1,838
	$ 1,296	$ 0	$ 0	$ 516	$ 1,642	$ 3,454
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Written Options	$ 160	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 71	$ 231
Futures	348	0	0	0	455	803
Swap Agreements	0	0	0	0	243	243
	$ 508	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 769	$ 1,277
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 882	$ 0	$ 882
Written Options	70	0	0	0	1,776	1,846
Swap Agreements	8,357	4	0	0	2,774	11,135
	$ 8,427	$ 4	$ 0	$ 882	$ 4,550	$ 13,863
	$ 8,935	$ 4	$ 0	$ 882	$ 5,319	$ 15,140

The effect of Financial Derivative Instruments on the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the period ended June 30, 2023:

	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments					
	Commodity Contracts	Credit Contracts	Equity Contracts	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	Total
Net Realized Gain (Loss) on Financial Derivative Instruments						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Written Options	$ (146)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 22	$ (124)
Futures	303	0	0	0	(1,780)	(1,477)
Swap Agreements	0	1	0	0	(3,578)	(3,577)
	$ 157	$ 1	$ 0	$ 0	$ (5,336)	$ (5,178)
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (717)	$ 0	$ (717)
Purchased Options	0	0	0	0	(647)	(647)
Written Options	53	1	0	0	704	758
Swap Agreements	(43,824)	4	0	0	599	(43,221)
	$ (43,771)	$ 5	$ 0	$ (717)	$ 656	$ (43,827)
	$ (43,614)	$ 6	$ 0	$ (717)	$ (4,680)	$ (49,005)

	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments					
	Commodity Contracts	Credit Contracts	Equity Contracts	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	Total
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Financial Derivative Instruments						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Written Options	$ 44	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (26)	$ 18
Futures	817	0	0	0	441	1,258
Swap Agreements	0	0	0	0	3,651	3,651
	$ 861	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 4,066	$ 4,927
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 905	$ 0	$ 905
Purchased Options	0	0	0	0	606	606
Written Options	26	(1)	0	0	(701)	(676)
Swap Agreements	(5,173)	(3)	0	0	(1,506)	(6,682)
	$ (5,147)	$ (4)	$ 0	$ 905	$ (1,601)	$ (5,847)
	$ (4,286)	$ (4)	$ 0	$ 905	$ 2,465	$ (920)

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following is a summary of the fair valuations according to the inputs used as of June 30, 2023 in valuing the Portfolio's assets and liabilities:

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2023
Investments in Securities, at Value				
Corporate Bonds & Notes				
Banking & Finance	$ 0	$ 1,875	$ 0	$ 1,875
U.S. Government Agencies	0	27,484	0	27,484
U.S. Treasury Obligations	0	203,758	0	203,758
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	0	3,821	37	3,858
Asset-Backed Securities	0	47,374	0	47,374
Sovereign Issues	0	35,629	0	35,629
Preferred Securities				
Financials	0	211	0	211
Short-Term Instruments				
Commercial Paper	0	6,634	0	6,634
Repurchase Agreements	0	223,569	0	223,569
Argentina Treasury Bills	0	47	0	47
U.S. Treasury Bills	0	15,050	0	15,050
	$ 0	$ 565,452	$ 37	$ 565,489
Investments in Affiliates, at Value				
Short-Term Instruments				
Central Funds Used for Cash Management Purposes	$ 30,551	$ 0	$ 0	$ 30,551
Total Investments	$ 30,551	$ 565,452	$ 37	$ 596,040

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2023
Short Sales, at Value - Liabilities				
U.S. Treasury Obligations	$ 0	$ (6,372)	$ 0	$ (6,372)
Financial Derivative Instruments - Assets				
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	1,262	350	0	1,612
Over the counter	0	1,838	0	1,838
	$ 1,262	$ 2,188	$ 0	$ 3,450
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities				
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	(616)	(661)	0	(1,277)
Over the counter	0	(13,863)	0	(13,863)
	$ (616)	$ (14,524)	$ 0	$ (15,140)
Total Financial Derivative Instruments	$ 646	$ (12,336)	$ 0	$ (11,690)
Totals	$ 31,197	$ 546,744	$ 37	$ 577,978

There were no significant transfers into or out of Level 3 during the period ended June 30, 2023.

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, Class M, Administrative Class and Advisor Class shares of the PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio (the "Portfolio") offered by the Trust. Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO") serves as the investment adviser (the "Adviser") for the Portfolio.

The Portfolio has established a Cayman Islands exempted company, the "Subsidiary", which is wholly-owned and controlled by the Portfolio. See Note 14. Basis for Consolidation in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information regarding the Subsidiary.

Hereinafter, the Board of Trustees of the Portfolio shall be collectively referred to as the "Board."

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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated Statement of Operations. Income or short-term capital gain distributions received from registered investment companies, if any, are recorded as dividend income. Long-term capital gain distributions received from registered investment companies, if any, are recorded as realized gains.

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

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

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

(d) Distributions to Shareholders Distributions from net investment income, if any, are declared and distributed to shareholders quarterly. In addition, the Portfolio distributes any net capital gains it earns from the sale of portfolio securities to shareholders no less frequently than annually. The Portfolio may revise its distribution policy or postpone the payment of distributions at any time.

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 Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets and have been recorded to paid in capital on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities. In addition, other amounts have been reclassified between distributable earnings (accumulated loss) and paid in capital on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities to more appropriately conform U.S. GAAP to tax characterizations of distributions.

(e) New Accounting Pronouncements and Regulatory Updates In March 2020, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") 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 occurred 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. In December 2022, FASB issued ASU 2022-06, which includes amendments to extend the duration of the LIBOR transition relief to December 31, 2024, after which entities will no longer be permitted to apply the reference rate reform relief. 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 June 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-03, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820), which affects all entities that have investments in equity securities measured at fair value that are subject to a contractual sale restriction. The amendments in ASU 2022-03 clarify that a contractual restriction on the sale of an equity security is not considered part of the unit of account of the equity security and, therefore, is not considered in measuring the fair value. The amendments also require additional disclosures for equity securities subject to contractual sale restrictions that are measured at fair value in accordance with Topic 820. The effective date for the amendments in ASU 2022-03 is for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 and interim periods within those fiscal years. At this time, management is evaluating the implications of these changes on the financial statements.

In October 2022, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") adopted changes to the mutual fund and ETF shareholder report and registration statement disclosure requirements and the registered fund advertising rules, which will change the disclosures provided to shareholders. The rule is effective as of January 24, 2023, but the SEC is providing an 18-month compliance period after the effective date other than for rule amendments addressing fee and expense information in advertisements that might be materially misleading. At this time, management is evaluating the implications of these changes on the financial statements.

The SEC made a final ruling on February 15, 2023 to adopt proposed amendments to the Settlement Cycle Rule (Rule 15c6-1) and other related rules under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, to shorten the standard settlement cycle for most broker-dealer transactions from two business days after the trade date (T+2) to one business days after the trade date (T+1). The effective date was May 5, 2023, and the compliance date for the amendments is May 28, 2024. 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 NAV of the Portfolio's shares, or each of its share classes as applicable, is determined by dividing the total value of portfolio investments and other assets attributable to the Portfolio or class, less any liabilities, as applicable, by the total number of shares outstanding.

On each day that the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open, the Portfolio's 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 may calculate its NAV as of the earlier closing time or calculate its NAV as of the NYSE Close for that day. The Portfolio generally does not calculate its NAV on days on which the NYSE is not open for business. If the NYSE is closed on a day it would normally be open for business, the Portfolio may calculate its NAV as of the NYSE Close for such day or such other time that the Portfolio may determine.

For purposes of calculating NAV, portfolio securities and other assets for which market quotations are readily available are valued at market value. A market quotation is readily available only when that quotation is a quoted price (unadjusted) in active markets for identical investments that the Portfolio can access at the measurement date, provided that a quotation will not be readily available if it is not reliable. Market value is generally determined on the basis of official closing prices or the last reported sales prices. 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. 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. If market value pricing is used, 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.

Investments for which market quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the Act. As a general principle, the fair value of a security or other asset is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5, the Board has designated PIMCO as the valuation designee ("Valuation Designee") for the Portfolio to perform the fair value determination relating to all Portfolio investments. PIMCO may carry out its designated responsibilities as Valuation Designee through various teams and committees. The Valuation Designee's policies and procedures govern the Valuation Designee's selection and application of methodologies for determining and calculating the fair value of portfolio investments. The Valuation Designee may value portfolio securities for which market quotations are not readily available and other Portfolio assets utilizing inputs from pricing services, quotation reporting systems, valuation agents and other third-party sources (together, "Pricing Sources").

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 Sources using data reflecting the earlier closing of the principal markets for those securities. Prices obtained from Pricing Sources may be based on, among other things, information provided by market makers or estimates of market values obtained from yield data relating to investments or securities with similar characteristics. Certain fixed income securities purchased on a delayed-delivery basis are marked to market daily until settlement at the forward settlement date. Exchange-traded options, except equity options, futures and options on futures are valued at the settlement price determined by the relevant exchange. Swap agreements are valued on the basis of bid quotes obtained from brokers and dealers or market-based prices supplied by Pricing Sources. With respect to any portion of the Portfolio's assets that are invested in one or more open-end management investment companies (other than ETFs), the Portfolio's NAV will be calculated based on 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. 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 Sources, which may recommend fair value or adjustments with reference to other securities, indexes or assets. In considering whether fair valuation is required and in determining fair values, the Valuation Designee may, among other things, consider significant events (which may be considered to include changes in the value of U.S. securities or securities indexes) 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, unless otherwise determined by the Valuation Designee, 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.

Investments valued in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are converted to the U.S. dollar using exchange rates obtained from Pricing Sources. 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.

Fair valuation may require subjective determinations about the value of a security. While the Trust's and Valuation Designee's policies and procedures are 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 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.

Under certain circumstances, the per share 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.

(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 (unadjusted) 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 Valuation Designee 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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:

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.

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 Sources that use broker-dealer quotations, reported trades or valuation estimates from their internal pricing models. The Pricing Sources' 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 Sources 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.

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 Sources 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 Sources. 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 Sources (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 Sources 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 Sources (normally determined as of the NYSE Close). Centrally cleared swaps and over the counter swaps can be valued by Pricing Sources 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.

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.

When a fair valuation method is applied by PIMCO that uses significant unobservable inputs, investments will be priced by a method that the Valuation Designee believes reflects fair value and are categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

4. SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

(a) Investments in Affiliates

The Portfolio may invest in the PIMCO Short Asset Portfolio and the PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III ("Central Funds") to the extent permitted by the Act and rules thereunder. The Central Funds are registered investment companies created for use solely by the series of the Trust and other series of registered investment companies advised by the Adviser, in connection with their cash management activities. The main investments of the Central Funds are money market and short maturity fixed income instruments. The Central Funds may incur expenses related to their investment activities, but do not pay Investment Advisory Fees or Supervisory and Administrative Fees to the Adviser. The Central Funds are considered to be affiliated with the Portfolio. A complete schedule of portfolio holdings for each affiliate fund is filed with the SEC for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year on Form N-PORT and is available at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. A copy of each affiliate fund's shareholder report is also available at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov, on the Portfolio's website at www.pimco.com, or upon request, as applicable. The table below shows the Portfolio's transactions in and earnings from investments in the affiliated Funds for the period ended June 30, 2023 (amounts in thousands†):

Investment in PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III

Market Value 12/31/2022	Purchases at Cost	Proceeds from Sales	Net Realized Gain (Loss)	Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Market Value 06/30/2023	Dividend Income(1)	Realized Net Capital Gain Distributions(1)
$ 267	$ 204,839	$ (174,550)	$ (2)	$ (3)	$ 30,551	$ 149	$ 0

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

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

(b) Investments in Securities

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

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

Inflation-Indexed Bonds are fixed income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted by the rate of inflation. The interest rate on these bonds is generally fixed at issuance at a rate lower than typical bonds. Over the life of an inflation-indexed bond, however, interest will be paid based on a principal value which is adjusted for inflation. Any increase or decrease in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be included as interest income on the

Consolidated Statement of Operations, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities. For bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In June 2019, FNMA and FHLMC started issuing Uniform Mortgage Backed Securities in place of their current offerings of TBA-eligible securities (the "Single Security Initiative"). The Single Security Initiative seeks to support the overall liquidity of the TBA market and aligns the characteristics of FNMA and FHLMC certificates. The long-term 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 Consolidated 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.

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

5. BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

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

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

(a) Repurchase Agreements Under the terms of a typical repurchase agreement, the Portfolio purchases an underlying debt obligation (collateral) subject to an obligation of the seller to repurchase, and the Portfolio to resell, the obligation at an agreed-upon price and time. In an open maturity repurchase agreement, there is no pre-determined repurchase date and the agreement can be terminated by the Portfolio or counterparty at any time. The underlying securities for all repurchase agreements are held by the Portfolio's custodian or designated subcustodians (in the case of tri-party repurchase agreements) and in certain instances will remain in custody with the counterparty. Traditionally, the Portfolio has used bilateral repurchase agreements wherein the underlying securities will be held by the Portfolio's custodian. 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 Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Interest earned is recorded as a component of interest income on the Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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, 2023, 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 Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities and the net realized gain (loss) and net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on the Consolidated Statement of Operations, each categorized by type of financial derivative contract and related risk exposure, are included in a table in the Notes to Consolidated 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 Consolidated Schedule of Investments, serve as indicators of the volume of financial derivative activity for the Portfolio.

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

(b) Futures Contracts are agreements to buy or sell a security or other asset for a set price on a future date and are traded on an exchange. The Portfolio may use futures contracts to manage its exposure to the securities markets or to movements in interest rates and currency values. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts are the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the securities held by the Portfolio and the prices of futures contracts and the possibility of an illiquid market. Futures contracts are valued based upon their quoted daily settlement prices. Upon entering into a futures contract, the Portfolio is required to deposit with its futures broker an amount of cash, U.S. Government and Agency Obligations, or select sovereign debt, in accordance with the initial margin requirements of the broker or exchange. Futures contracts are marked to market daily and based on such movements in the price of the contracts, an appropriate payable or receivable for the change in value may be posted or collected by the Portfolio ("Futures Variation Margin"). Futures Variation Margins, if any, are disclosed within centrally cleared financial derivative instruments on the Consolidated 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 Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

(c) Options Contracts may be written or purchased to enhance returns or to hedge an existing position or future investment. The Portfolio may write call and put options on securities and financial derivative instruments it owns or in which it may invest. Writing put options tends to increase the Portfolio's exposure to the underlying instrument. Writing call options tends to decrease the Portfolio's exposure to the underlying instrument. When the Portfolio writes a call or put, an amount equal to the premium received is recorded and subsequently marked to market to reflect the current value of the option written. These amounts are included on the Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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.

Commodity Options are options on commodity futures contracts ("Commodity Option"). The underlying instrument for the Commodity Option is not the commodity itself, but rather a futures contract for that commodity. The exercise of a Commodity Option will not include physical delivery of the underlying commodity but will result in a cash transfer for the amount of the difference between the current market value of the underlying futures contract and the strike price. For an option that is in-the-money, the Portfolio will normally offset its position rather than exercise the option to retain any remaining time value.

Inflation-Capped Options may be written or purchased to enhance returns or for hedging opportunities. The purpose of purchasing inflation-capped options is to protect the Portfolio from inflation erosion above a certain rate on a given notional exposure. A floor can be used to give downside protection to investments in inflation-linked products.

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

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

Options on Indices ("Index Option") use a specified index as the underlying instrument for the option contract. The exercise for an Index Option will not include physical delivery of the underlying index but will result in a cash transfer of the amount of the difference between the settlement price of the underlying index and the strike price.

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

Centrally Cleared Swaps are marked to market daily based upon valuations as determined from the underlying contract or in accordance with the requirements of the central counterparty or derivatives clearing organization. Changes in market value, if any, are reflected as a component of net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on the Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated Statement of Operations. Net periodic payments received or paid by the Portfolio are included as part of realized gain (loss) on the Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 fail to perform or meet an obligation 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.

Commodity Forward Swap Agreements ("Commodity Forwards") are entered into to gain or mitigate exposure to the underlying referenced commodity. Commodity Forwards involve commitments between two parties where cash flows are exchanged at a future date based on the difference between a fixed and variable price with respect to the number of units of the commodity. At the maturity date, a net cash flow is exchanged, where the payoff amount is equivalent to the difference between the fixed and variable price of the underlying commodity multiplied by the number of units. To the extent the difference between the fixed and variable price of the underlying referenced commodity exceeds or falls short of the offsetting payment obligation, the Portfolio will receive a payment from or make a payment to the counterparty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total Return Swap Agreements are entered into to gain or mitigate exposure to the underlying reference asset. Total return swap agreements involve commitments where single or multiple cash flows are exchanged based on the price of an underlying reference asset and on a fixed or variable interest rate. Total return swap agreements may involve commitments to pay interest in exchange for a market-linked return. One counterparty pays out the total return of a specific underlying reference asset, which may include a single security, a basket of securities, or an index, and in return receives a fixed or variable rate. At the maturity date, a net cash flow is exchanged where the total return is equivalent to the return of the underlying reference asset less a financing rate, if any. As a receiver, the Portfolio would receive payments based on any net positive total return and would owe payments in the event of a net negative total return. As the payer, the Portfolio would owe payments on any net positive total return, and would receive payments in the event of a net negative total return.

Volatility Swap Agreements are also known as forward volatility agreements and volatility swaps, and are agreements in which the counterparties agree to make payments in connection with changes in the volatility (i.e., the magnitude of change over a specified period of time) of an underlying referenced instrument, such as a currency, rate, index, security or other financial instrument. Volatility swaps permit the parties to attempt to hedge volatility risk and/or take positions on the projected future volatility of an underlying referenced instrument. For example, the Portfolio may enter into a volatility swap in order to take the position that the referenced instrument's volatility will increase over a particular period of time. If the referenced instrument's volatility does increase over the specified time, the Portfolio will receive payment from its counterparty based upon the amount by which the referenced instrument's realized volatility level exceeds a volatility level agreed upon by the parties. If the referenced instrument's volatility does not increase over the specified time, the Portfolio will make a payment to the counterparty based upon the amount by which the referenced instrument's realized volatility level falls below the volatility level agreed upon by the parties. At the maturity date, a net cash flow is exchanged, where the payoff amount is equivalent to the difference between the realized price volatility of the referenced instrument and the strike multiplied by the notional amount. As a receiver of the realized price volatility, the Portfolio would receive the payoff amount when the realized price volatility of the referenced instrument is greater than the strike and would owe the payoff amount when the volatility is less than the strike. As a payer of the realized price volatility, the Portfolio would owe the payoff amount when the realized price volatility of the referenced instrument is greater than the strike and would receive the payoff amount when the volatility is less than the strike. Payments on a volatility swap will be greater if they are based upon the mathematical square of volatility (i.e., the measured volatility multiplied by itself, which is referred to as "variance"). This type of volatility swap is frequently referred to as a variance swap.

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. Under certain conditions, generally in a market where the value of both commodity-linked derivative instruments and fixed income securities are declining, the Portfolio may experience substantial losses. 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 fluctuate in value because of a change 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 or may not realize the full anticipated earnings from the 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, the counterparty to a derivative contract, or the issuer or guarantor of collateral, is unable or unwilling, or is perceived (whether by market participants, rating agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as unable or unwilling, to meet its financial obligations.

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

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

Issuer Risk is the risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, major litigation, investigations or other controversies, changes in financial condition or credit rating, changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its competitive environment and strategic initiatives such as mergers, acquisitions or dispositions and the market response to any such initiatives, changes in financial condition or credit rating, financial leverage, reputation or reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

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

Derivatives Risk is the risk of investing in derivative instruments (such as forwards, futures, swaps and structured securities) and other similar investments, including leverage, liquidity, interest rate, market, counterparty (including credit), operational, legal and management risks, and valuation complexity. Changes in the value of a derivative or other similar investments 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. Changes in the value of a derivative or other similar instrument may also create margin delivery or settlement payment obligations for the Portfolio. The Portfolio's use of derivatives or other similar investments may result in losses to the Portfolio, a reduction in the Portfolio's returns and/or increased volatility. Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives or other similar investments 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 or other similar investments. 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 registered 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 or other similar investments and/or adversely affect the value of derivatives or other similar investments and the Portfolio's performance.

Model Risk is the risk that the Portfolio's investment models used in making investment allocation decisions may not adequately take into account certain factors, or may contain design flaws or faulty assumptions, and may rely on incomplete or inaccurate data inputs, any of which may result in a decline in the value of an investment in the Portfolio.

Commodity Risk is the risk that investing in commodity-linked derivative instruments may subject the Portfolio to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or supply and demand factors affecting a particular industry or commodity market, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, pandemics and public health emergencies, embargoes, taxation, war, terrorism, cyber hacking, economic and political developments, environmental proceedings, tariffs, changes in storage costs, availability of transportation systems and international economic, political and regulatory developments.

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 risks of investing in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, including interest rate risk, extension risk, prepayment risk and credit risk.

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

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

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

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

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

Management Risk is the risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by PIMCO, including the use of quantitative models or methods, 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.

Inflation-Indexed Security Risk is the risk that inflation-indexed debt securities are subject to the effects of changes in market interest rates caused by factors other than inflation (real interest rates). In general, the value of an inflation-indexed security, including TIPS, tends to decrease when real interest rates increase and can increase when real interest rates decrease. Interest payments on inflation-indexed securities are unpredictable and will fluctuate as the principal and interest are adjusted for inflation. There can be no assurance that the inflation index used will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed debt security will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though the Portfolio will not receive the principal until maturity.

Tax Risk is the risk that the tax treatment of swap agreements and other derivative instruments, such as commodity-linked derivative instruments, including commodity index-linked notes, swap agreements, commodity options, futures, and options on futures, may be affected by future regulatory or legislative changes that could affect whether income from such investments is "qualifying income" under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, or otherwise affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Portfolio's taxable income or gains and distributions.

Subsidiary Risk is the risk that, by investing in the CRRS Subsidiary, the Portfolio is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the CRRS Subsidiary's investments. The CRRS Subsidiary is not registered under the Act and may not be subject to all the investor protections of the Act. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the CRRS Subsidiary will be achieved.

Short Exposure Risk is the risk of entering into short sales or other short positions, 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 or other short position 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 cyber security 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.

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; third party claims in litigation; reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensation costs; additional compliance and cyber security risk management costs and other adverse consequences. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. There is also a risk that cyber security breaches may not be detected. The Portfolio and its shareholders may suffer losses as a result of a cyber security breach related to the Portfolio, its service providers, trading counterparties or the issuers in which the Portfolio invests.

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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated Schedule of Investments.

9. FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

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

Investment Advisory Fee	Supervisory and Administrative Fee			
All Classes	Institutional Class	Class M	Administrative Class	Advisor Class
0.49%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%

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

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

The Trust has adopted a separate Distribution and Servicing Plan for each of the Advisor Class and Class M shares of the Portfolio (the "Distribution and Servicing Plans"). The Distribution and Servicing Plans have been adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Act. The Distribution and Servicing Plans permit 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 and Class M shares. The Distribution and Servicing Plans permit 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 or Class M shares, respectively. The Distribution and Servicing Plan for Class M shares also permits the Portfolio to compensate the Distributor for providing or procuring administrative, recordkeeping, and other investor services at an annual rate of up to 0.20% of its average daily net assets attributable to its Class M shares.

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

(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) 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 and offering expenses of the Trust and the Portfolio, and any other expenses which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; and (viii) any expenses allocated or allocable to a specific class of shares, which include service fees payable with respect to the Administrative Class Shares, and may include certain other expenses as permitted by the Trust's Multi-Class Plan adopted pursuant to Rule 18f-3 under the Act and subject to review and approval by the Trustees. The ratio of expenses to average net assets per share class, as disclosed on the Financial Highlights, may differ from the annual portfolio operating expenses per share class.

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

(e) Expense Limitation Pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement, PIMCO has agreed, through May 1, 2024, 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 Consolidated Statement of Operations as a component of Waiver and/or Reimbursement by PIMCO. As of June 30, 2023, the amount was $1,506.

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. The total recoverable amounts to PIMCO as of June 30, 2023, were as follows (amounts in thousands†):

Expiring Within			
12 months	13-24 months	25-36 months	Total
$ 0	$ 0	$ 1	$ 1

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

(f) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses PIMCO Cayman Commodity Portfolio I, Ltd. (the "Commodity Subsidiary") has entered into a separate contract with PIMCO for the management of the Commodity Subsidiary's portfolio pursuant to which the Commodity Subsidiary pays PIMCO a management fee and an administrative services fee at the annual rates of 0.49% and 0.20%, respectively, of its net assets. PIMCO has contractually agreed to waive the Portfolio's Investment Advisory Fee and the Supervisory and Administrative Fee in an amount equal to the management fee and administrative services fee, respectively, paid by the Commodity Subsidiary to PIMCO. This waiver may not be terminated by PIMCO and will remain in effect for as long as PIMCO's contract with the Commodity Subsidiary is in place. The waiver is reflected on the Consolidated Statement of Operations as a component of Waiver and/or Reimbursement by PIMCO. For the period ended June 30, 2023, the amount was $354,366. See Note 14, Basis for Consolidation in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information regarding the Commodity Subsidiary.

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 Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

11. GUARANTEES AND INDEMNIFICATIONS

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

12. PURCHASES AND SALES OF SECURITIES

The length of time the Portfolio has held a particular security is not generally a consideration in investment decisions. A change in the securities held by the Portfolio is known as "portfolio turnover." The Portfolio may engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective(s), 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, 2023, were as follows (amounts in thousands†):

U.S. Government/Agency		All Other	
Purchases	Sales	Purchases	Sales
$ 360,012	$ 525,222	$ 201	$ 27,763

† 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 06/30/2023 (Unaudited)		Year Ended 12/31/2022	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Receipts for shares sold				
Institutional Class	101	$ 615	1,215	$ 9,731
Class M	11	71	123	1,056
Administrative Class	5,035	31,126	25,008	211,470
Advisor Class	2,016	12,788	14,103	120,799
Issued as reinvestment of distributions				
Institutional Class	165	917	320	2,764
Class M	31	172	31	258
Administrative Class	7,695	43,163	9,548	82,355
Advisor Class	4,443	25,349	5,103	44,624
Cost of shares redeemed				
Institutional Class	(179)	(1,105)	(1,865)	(13,440)
Class M	(31)	(187)	(63)	(506)
Administrative Class	(9,584)	(59,505)	(27,550)	(221,902)
Advisor Class	(4,615)	(29,100)	(12,526)	(101,046)
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions	5,088	$ 24,304	13,447	$ 136,163

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

As of June 30, 2023, one shareholder owned 10% or more of the Portfolio's total outstanding shares comprising 20% of the Portfolio.

14. BASIS FOR CONSOLIDATION

The Commodity Subsidiary, a Cayman Islands exempted company, was incorporated on July 21, 2006, as a wholly owned subsidiary acting as an investment vehicle for the Portfolio in order to effect certain investments for the Portfolio consistent with the Portfolio's investment objectives and policies as specified in its prospectus and statement of additional information. The Portfolio's investment portfolio has been consolidated and includes the portfolio holdings of the Portfolio and the Commodity Subsidiary. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Portfolio and the Commodity Subsidiary. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated. A subscription agreement was entered into between the Portfolio and the Commodity Subsidiary, comprising the entire issued share capital of the Commodity Subsidiary, with the intent that the Portfolio will remain the sole shareholder and retain all rights. Under the Memorandum and Articles of Association, shares issued by the Commodity Subsidiary confer upon a shareholder the right to receive notice of, to attend and to vote at general meetings of the Commodity Subsidiary and shall confer upon the shareholder rights in a winding-up or repayment of capital and the right to participate in the profits or assets of the Commodity Subsidiary. The net assets of the Commodity Subsidiary as of period end represented 20.9% of the Portfolio's consolidated net assets.

15. REGULATORY AND LITIGATION MATTERS

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

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

16. 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, 2023, 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.

One of the requirements for favorable tax treatment as a regulated investment company under the Code is that the Portfolio derive at least 90% of its gross income from certain qualifying sources of income. The IRS has issued a revenue ruling which holds that income derived from commodity index-linked derivatives, if earned directly by the Portfolio, is not qualifying income under Subchapter M of the Code. As such, the Portfolio's ability to utilize direct investments in commodity-linked swaps as part of its investment strategy is limited to a maximum of 10% of its gross income. However, in a subsequent revenue ruling, the IRS provides that income from alternative investment instruments (such as certain commodity index-linked notes) that create commodity exposure may be considered qualifying income under the Code. The IRS has issued private letter rulings in which the IRS specifically concluded that income derived from an investment in a subsidiary that provides commodity-linked exposure through its investments will constitute qualifying income.

The Portfolio will continue to seek to gain exposure to the commodity markets primarily through investments in the Commodity Subsidiary and perhaps through commodity-linked notes. The Commodity Subsidiary will be treated as a controlled foreign corporation. As a result, the Portfolio with the Commodity Subsidiary will be required to include in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes all of the Commodity Subsidiary's "subpart F income," whether or not such income is distributed by the Commodity Subsidiary. It is expected that all of the Commodity Subsidiary's income and realized gains and mark-to-market gains will be "subpart F income." The Portfolio's recognition of the Commodity Subsidiary's "subpart F income" will increase the Portfolio's tax basis in the Commodity Subsidiary. Distributions by the Commodity Subsidiary to the Portfolio will be tax-free, to the extent of its previously undistributed "subpart F income," and will correspondingly reduce the Portfolio's tax basis in the Commodity Subsidiary. "Subpart F income" is generally treated by the Portfolio as ordinary income, regardless of the character of the Commodity Subsidiary's underlying income or gains.

If a net loss is realized by the Commodity Subsidiary, such loss is not generally available to offset the income earned by the Commodity Subsidiary's parent Portfolio, and such loss cannot be carried forward to offset taxable income of the parent Portfolio or the Commodity Subsidiary in future periods.

Under IRS regulations, income derived from a controlled foreign corporation will be considered qualifying income if distributed to the Portfolio or if the Portfolio's income from in the subsidiary is derived with respect to the Portfolio's business of investing in securities. A subsidiary may pay such a distribution at any time. An IRS revenue procedure states that the IRS will not in the future issue private letter rulings that would require a determination of whether an asset (such as a commodity index-linked note) is a "security" under the Act.

There can be no assurance that the IRS will not change its position with respect to some or all of these conclusions or that future legislation will not adversely impact the tax treatment of the Portfolio's commodity-linked investments. If the IRS were to change or reverse its position, or if future legislation adversely affected the tax treatment of the Portfolio's commodity-linked investments, there would likely be a significant adverse impact on the Portfolio, including the possibility of failing to qualify as a regulated investment company. If the Portfolio did not qualify as a regulated investment company for any taxable year, its taxable income would be subject to tax at the Portfolio level at regular corporate tax rates (without reduction for distributions to shareholders) and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. Furthermore, the tax treatment of the Portfolio's investments in its Subsidiary may otherwise be adversely affected by future legislation, court decisions, Treasury Regulations and/or guidance issued by the IRS. Such developments could affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Portfolio's taxable income or any distributions made by the Portfolio or result in the inability of the Portfolio to operate as described in this Prospectus.

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

As of its last fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the Portfolio had the following post-effective capital losses with no expiration (amounts in thousands[†]):

Short-Term	Long-Term
$ 9,471	$ 32,317

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

As of June 30, 2023, 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]
$ 608,892	$ 10,512	$ (39,439)	$ (28,927)

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

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

Counterparty Abbreviations:

AZD	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	**FBF**	Credit Suisse International	**NGF**	Nomura Global Financial Products, Inc.
BOA	Bank of America N.A.	**FICC**	Fixed Income Clearing Corporation	**NOM**	Nomura Securities International, Inc.
BOM	Bank of Montreal	**GLM**	Goldman Sachs Bank USA	**RBC**	Royal Bank of Canada
BPG	BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	**GST**	Goldman Sachs International	**SAL**	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.
BPS	BNP Paribas S.A.	**JPM**	JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A.	**SCX**	Standard Chartered Bank, London
CBK	Citibank N.A.	**JPS**	J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	**SOG**	Societe Generale Paris
CIB	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	**MAC**	Macquarie Bank Limited	**SSB**	State Street Bank and Trust Co.
DEU	Deutsche Bank Securities, Inc.	**MBC**	HSBC Bank Plc	**TOR**	The Toronto-Dominion Bank
DUB	Deutsche Bank AG	**MEI**	Merrill Lynch International	**UAG**	UBS AG Stamford
FAR	Wells Fargo Bank National Association	**MYC**	Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC		

Currency Abbreviations:

ARS	Argentine Peso	**EUR**	Euro	**MXN**	Mexican Peso
AUD	Australian Dollar	**GBP**	British Pound	**NZD**	New Zealand Dollar
CAD	Canadian Dollar	**JPY**	Japanese Yen	**USD (or $)**	United States Dollar

Exchange Abbreviations:

CBOT	Chicago Board of Trade	**NYMEX**	New York Mercantile Exchange	**OTC**	Over the Counter
CMX	Commodity Exchange, Inc.				

Index/Spread Abbreviations:

BAPA	Nymex Mont Belvieu LDH Propane	**CPALEMU**	Euro Area All Items Non-Seasonally Adjusted Index	**JMABFNJ2**	J.P. Morgan Custom Commodity Index
BCOMF1NTC	Bloomberg Commodity Index 1-Month Forward Total Return Custom Index	**CPTFEMU**	Eurozone HICP ex-Tobacco Index	**JMABNIC**	J.P. Morgan Nic Custom Index
BCOMF1TC	Bloomberg Commodity Index 1-Month Forward Total Return	**CPURNSA**	Consumer Price All Urban Non-Seasonally Adjusted Index	**JMABNIC5**	J.P. Morgan Custom Commodity Index
BCOMTR	Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return	**EURMARG3**	3 Month European Refined Margin	**MUTKCALM**	Tokyo Overnight Average Rate
BCOMTR1	Bloomberg Custom Commodity Index	**EURMARGIN**	European Refined Margin	**PIMCODB**	PIMCO Custom Commodity Basket
BCOMTR2	Bloomberg Custom Commodity Index	**FRCPXTOB**	France Consumer Price ex-Tobacco Index	**RBCAEC**	Custom Commodity Forward Index
BRENT	Brent Crude	**GASOILCO**	Gasoil vs Brent	**RBCAEC0T**	Custom Commodity Forward Index
CIXBSTR3	Custom Commodity Index	**GOLDLNPM**	London Gold Market Fixing Ltd. PM	**SOFR**	Secured Overnight Financing Rate
CMBX	Commercial Mortgage-Backed Index	**JETCO**	NWE CIF Jet vs Brent	**ULSD**	Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel
CMDSKEWLS	CBEO SKEW Index is an index derived from the price of S&P 500 tail risk	**JMABFNJ**	J.P. Morgan Custom Commodity Index		

Other Abbreviations:

BTP	Buoni del Tesoro Poliennali "Long-term Treasury Bond"	**EURIBOR**	Euro Interbank Offered Rate	**oz.**	Ounce
CIF NWE	NWE CIF Jet Fuel	**LIBOR**	London Interbank Offered Rate	**RBOB**	Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending
CLO	Collateralized Loan Obligation	**OAT**	Obligations Assimilables du Trésor	**TBA**	To-Be-Announced
DAC	Designated Activity Company	**OIS**	Overnight Index Swap	**WTI**	West Texas Intermediate

Liquidity Risk Management Program

(Unaudited)

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

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

At a meeting of the Board held on February 7-8, 2023, 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, 2022. 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 Portfolio's liquidity developments. This has remained true for the 12-month period ended June 30, 2023.

For purposes of Section 19 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Act"), the Portfolio estimated the periodic sources of any dividends paid during the period covered by this report in accordance with good accounting practice. Pursuant to Rule 19a-1(e) under the Act, the table below sets forth the actual source information for dividends paid during the six month period ended June 30, 2023 calculated as of each distribution period pursuant to Section 19 of the Act. The information below is not provided for U.S. federal income tax reporting purposes. The tax character of all dividends and distributions is reported on Form 1099-DIV (for shareholders who receive U.S. federal tax reporting) at the end of each calendar year. See the Financial Highlights section of this report for the tax characterization of distributions determined in accordance with federal income tax regulations for the fiscal year.

PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio

Institutional Class	Net Investment Income*	Net Realized Capital Gains*	Paid-in Surplus or Other Capital Sources**	Total (per common share)
March 2023	$0.4995	$0.0000	$0.0000	$0.4995
June 2023	$0.4721	$0.0000	$0.0000	$0.4721

Class M	Net Investment Income*	Net Realized Capital Gains*	Paid-in Surplus or Other Capital Sources**	Total (per common share)
March 2023	$0.4943	$0.0000	$0.0000	$0.4943
June 2023	$0.4651	$0.0000	$0.0000	$0.4651

Administrative Class	Net Investment Income*	Net Realized Capital Gains*	Paid-in Surplus or Other Capital Sources**	Total (per common share)
March 2023	$0.4977	$0.0000	$0.0000	$0.4977
June 2023	$0.4698	$0.0000	$0.0000	$0.4698

Advisor Class	Net Investment Income*	Net Realized Capital Gains*	Paid-in Surplus or Other Capital Sources**	Total (per common share)
March 2023	$0.4964	$0.0000	$0.0000	$0.4964
June 2023	$0.4683	$0.0000	$0.0000	$0.4683

* The source of dividends provided in the table differs, in some respects, from information presented in this report prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, or U.S. GAAP. For example, net earnings from certain interest rate swap contracts are included as a source of net investment income for purposes of Section 19(a). Accordingly, the information in the table may differ from information in the accompanying financial statements that are presented on the basis of U.S. GAAP and may differ from tax information presented in the footnotes. Amounts shown may include accumulated, as well as fiscal period net income and net profits.

** Occurs when a portfolio distributes an amount greater than its accumulated net income and net profits. Amounts are not reflective of a portfolio's net income, yield, earnings or investment performance.

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

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