

Prospectus

May 1, 2024

Share Class: Institutional

SHORT DURATION BOND PORTFOLIOS

- PIMCO Low Duration Portfolio
- PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio

INTERMEDIATE DURATION BOND PORTFOLIOS

- PIMCO High Yield Portfolio
- PIMCO Income Portfolio
- PIMCO Total Return Portfolio

LONG DURATION BOND PORTFOLIO

- PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio

REAL RETURN

- PIMCO TIPS - CREDIT
- PIMCO TIPS - ENERGY
- PIMCO TIPS - TECHNOLOGY
- PIMCO TIPS - CORE
- PIMCO TIPS - MORTGAGE
- PIMCO TIPS - SHORT DURATION BOND
- PIMCO TIPS - LONG DURATION BOND



The Portfolio seeks maximum real return, consistent with preservation of real capital and prudent investment management.

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Overall fees and expenses of investing in the Portfolio are higher than shown because the table does not reflect variable contract fees and expenses.

Management Fees	0.425%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	1.70%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽³⁾	(0.09%)

¹ Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses include interest expense of the Underlying PIMCO Funds of 0.97%. Interest expense can result from certain transactions within the Underlying PIMCO Funds and is separate from the management fees paid to Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO"). Excluding interest expense of the Underlying PIMCO Funds, Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement are 1.065% for Institutional Class shares.

² Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses do not match the Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets Excluding Waivers of the Portfolio, as set forth in the Financial Highlights table of the Portfolio's prospectus, because the Ratio of Expenses to

will not exceed 50% of its total assets. In addition, the Portfolio's combined investments in Inflation-Related Underlying PIMCO Funds, which seek to gain exposure to an asset class such as U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS"), commodities, or real estate, normally will not exceed 75% of its total assets.

Asset Allocation Investment Process. The Portfolio's assets are not allocated according to a predetermined blend of shares of the Underlying PIMCO Funds. Instead, when making allocation decisions among the Underlying PIMCO Funds, the Portfolio's asset allocation sub-adviser considers various quantitative and qualitative data relating to the U.S. and foreign economies and securities markets. Such data includes projected growth trends in the U.S. and foreign economies, forecasts for interest rates and the relationship between short- and long-term interest rates (yield curve), current and projected trends in inflation, relative valuation levels in the equity and fixed income markets and various segments within those markets, the outlook and projected growth of various industrial sectors, information relating to business cycles, borrowing needs and the cost of capital, political trends, data relating to trade balances and labor information. The Portfolio's asset allocation sub-adviser has the flexibility to reallocate the Portfolio's assets among any or all of the asset class exposures represented by the Underlying PIMCO Funds based on its ongoing analyses of the equity, fixed income and commodity markets. While these analyses are performed daily, material shifts in asset class exposures typically take place over longer periods of time.

It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Portfolio. The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio, which could adversely affect its net asset value, yield and total return, are listed below.

the risk that the Portfolio could lose money as a result of less than optimal or poor asset allocation decisions. The Portfolio could miss attractive investment opportunities by underweighting markets that subsequently experience significant returns and could lose value by overweighting markets that subsequently experience significant declines

the risk that a Portfolio's performance is closely related to the risks associated with the securities and other investments held by the Underlying PIMCO Funds and that the ability of a Portfolio to achieve its investment objective will depend upon the ability of the Underlying PIMCO Funds to achieve their investment objectives

Certain principal risks of investing in the Underlying PIMCO Funds, and consequently the Portfolio, which could adversely affect its net asset value, yield and total return, are listed below.

the risk that an active secondary trading market for shares of an Underlying PIMCO Fund that is an exchange-traded fund does not continue once developed, that such Underlying PIMCO

Fund may not continue to meet a listing exchange's trading or listing requirements, or that such Underlying PIMCO Fund's shares trade at prices other than the Underlying PIMCO Fund's net asset value, particularly during times of market stress

the risk that an Underlying PIMCO Fund may be more sensitive to adverse economic, business or political developments if it invests a substantial portion of its assets in the bonds of specific projects (such as those relating to education, health care, housing, transportation and utilities), industrial stantial po and uto1Rould nial st
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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

the risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, changes in financial condition or credit rating, financial leverage, reputation or reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services

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

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 investment 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 Underlying PIMCO Fund'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. Non-centrally-cleared 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 non-centrally-cleared OTC derivatives or other similar investments. The primary credit risk on derivatives or other similar investments 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 Underlying PIMCO Fund's ability to invest in derivatives, limit the Underlying PIMCO Fund'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 Underlying PIMCO Fund's performance

the risk that, while the value of a futures contract tends to correlate with the value of the underlying asset that it represents, differences between the futures market and the market for the underlying asset may result in an imperfect correlation. Futures contracts may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. The

purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the futures contract

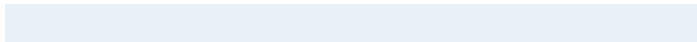
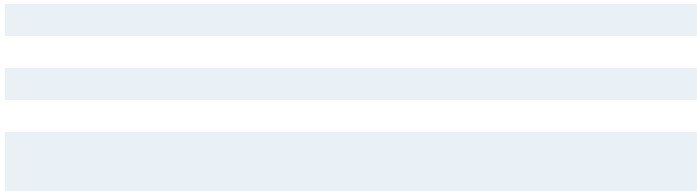
the risk that an Underlying PIMCO Fund's investment in the underlying asset may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the underlying asset

imposition of sanctions and other similar measures. Foreign securities

For important information about purchase and sale of Portfolio shares, tax information, and payments to insurance companies and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the “Summary of Other Important Information Regarding Portfolio Shares” section on page 69 of this prospectus.



The Portfolio seeks maximum real return, consistent with prudent



the risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, changes in financial condition or credit rating, financial leverage, reputation or reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services

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

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 investment 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. Non-centrally-cleared 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 non-centrally-cleared OTC derivatives or other similar investments. The primary credit risk on derivatives or other similar investments 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

the risk that the Portfolio's investments in assets that are not actively traded or other similar investments,)36.c.7.9(ative or other similar)]TJ T* [(ininvest)

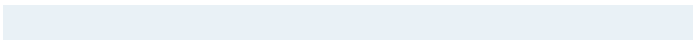
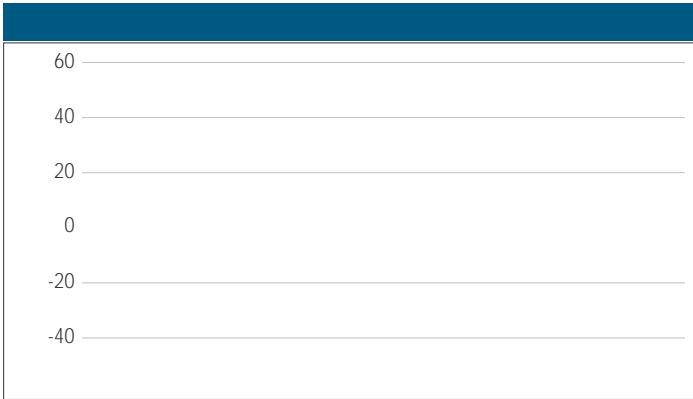
the risk that certain transactions of the Portfolio, such as reverse repurchase agreements, loans of portfolio securities, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, or derivative instruments, may give rise to leverage, magnifying gains and losses and causing the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

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

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.

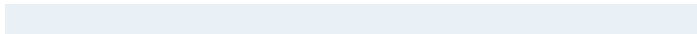
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The Portfolio seeks maximum long-term return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.



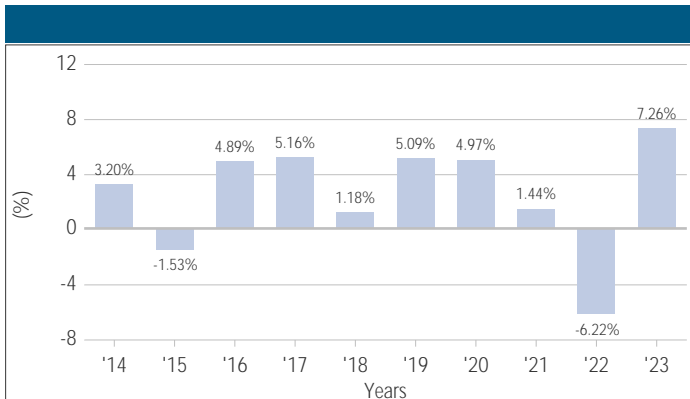
the risk that a smaller portfolio may not achieve investment or trading efficiencies. Additionally, a smaller portfolio may be more adversely affected by large purchases or redemptions of portfolio shares

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

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

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

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



Best Quarter	June 30, 2020	5.50%
Worst Quarter	March 31, 2020	-5.26%

Institutional Class Return	7.26%	2.39%	2.47%
ICE BofA SOFR Overnight Rate Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes) ⁽¹⁾	5.20%	-	-
3 Month USD LIBOR (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.40%	2.16%	1.53%

¹ ICE BofA SOFR Overnight Rate Index was first published on October 1, 2019.



PIMCO serves as the investment adviser for the Portfolio. The Portfolio's portfolio is jointly and primarily managed by Marc

Seidner, Daniel J. Ivascyn and Mohit Mittal. Mr. Seidner is CIO Non-traditional Strategies, Mr. Ivascyn is Group Chief Investment Officer and Mr. Mittal is CIO Core Strategies. Each of Messrs. Seidner, Ivascyn and Mittal is a Managing Director of PIMCO. Mr. Seidner has managed the Portfolio since January 2015, Mr. Ivascyn has managed the Portfolio since September 2014 and Mr. Mittal has managed the Portfolio since January 2022.

For important information about purchase and sale of Portfolio shares, tax information, and payments to insurance companies and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the "Summary of Other Important Information Regarding Portfolio Shares" section on page 69 of this prospectus.



The Portfolio seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Overall fees and expenses of investing in the Portfolio are higher than shown because the table does not reflect variable contract fees and expenses.

Management Fees	0.85%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.27%

¹ "Other Expenses" include interest expense of 0.27%. Interest expense is borne by the Portfolio separately from the management fees paid to Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO"). Excluding interest expense, Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses are 0.85% for Institutional Class shares.

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arises from decreases in interest rates, foreign currency appreciation, or improving credit fundamentals for a particular sector or security. The Portfolio may also invest up to 10% of its total assets in preferred securities.

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, 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

the risk that the Portfolio's investments in real estate investment trusts ("REITs") or real estate-linked derivative instruments will subject the Portfolio to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes and operating expenses. The Portfolio's investments in REITs or real estate-linked derivative instruments subject it to management and tax risks. In addition, privately traded REITs subject the Portfolio to liquidity and valuation risk

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

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

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

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

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

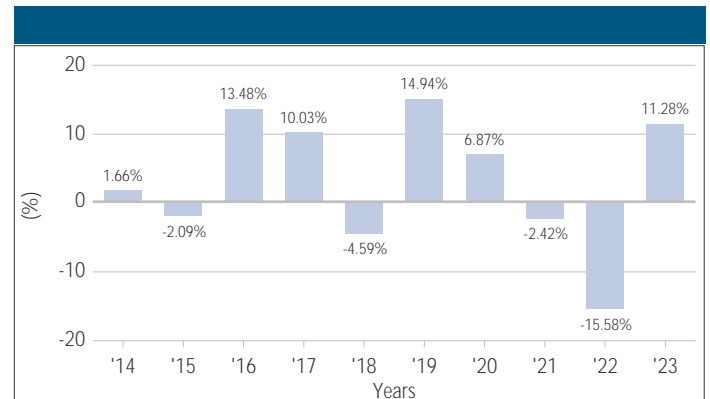
the risk of entering into short sales or other short positions, including the potential loss of more money than the actual cost of the investment, and the risk that the third party to the short sale or other short position will not fulfill its contractual obligations, causing a loss to the Portfolio

Please see "Description of Principal Risks" in the Portfolio's prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

The performance information shows summary performance information for the Portfolio in a bar chart and an Average Annual Total Returns table. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in its performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns compare with the returns of a broad-based securities market index. The Portfolio's performance information reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations in effect during the periods presented. Absent such fee waivers and/or expense limitations, if any, performance would have been lower. Performance shown does not reflect any charges or expenses imposed by an insurance company, and, if it did, performance shown would be lower. The bar chart and the table show performance of the Portfolio's Institutional Class shares. *The Portfolio's performance information is not an indication of how the Portfolio will perform in the future.*

The J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global tracks total returns for U.S. dollar-denominated debt instruments issued by emerging market sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities: Brady bonds, loans, and Eurobonds.

Performance for the Portfolio is updated daily and monthly and may be obtained as follows: daily updates on the net asset value may be obtained by calling 1-888-87-PIMCO and monthly performance may be obtained at www.pimco.com/pvit.



Best Quarter	June 30, 2020	11.95%
Worst Quarter	March 31, 2020	-12.87%

Institutional Class Return	11.28%	2.40%	2.93%
J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	10.45%	1.94%	3.06%



PIMCO serves as the investment adviser for the Portfolio. The Portfolio's portfolio is jointly and primarily managed by Pramol

Dhawan, Yacov Arnopolin and Javier Romo. Mr. Dhawan and Mr. Arnopolin are Managing Directors of PIMCO and Mr. Romo is an Executive Vice President of PIMCO. Mr. Dhawan has managed the Portfolio since June 2019, Mr. Arnopolin has managed the Portfolio since May 2017, and Mr. Romo has managed the Portfolio since May 2019.

For important information about purchase and sale of Portfolio shares, tax information, and payments to insurance companies and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the "Summary of Other Important Information Regarding Portfolio Shares" section on page 69 of this prospectus.

The Portfolio seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Overall fees and expenses of investing in the Portfolio are higher than shown because the table does not reflect variable contract fees and expenses.

Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.11%

¹ "Other Expenses" include interest expense of 0.11%. Interest expense is borne by the Portfolio separately from the management fees paid to Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO"). Excluding interest expense, Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses are 0.75% for Institutional Class shares.

The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio with the costs of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 for the time periods indicated, and then hold or redeem all your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, the Example shows what your costs would be based on these assumptions. The Example does not reflect fees and expenses of any variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy, and would be higher if it did.

Institutional Class	\$88	\$274	\$477	\$1,061
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The Portfolio pays transaction costs when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses or in the Example table, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 653% of the average value of its portfolio.

The Portfolio seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing under normal circumstances at least 80% of its assets in Fixed Income Instruments that are economically tied to at least three countries (one of which may be the United States), which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements. "Fixed Income Instruments" include bonds, debt securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public- or private-sector entities. Securities may be denominated in major foreign currencies, baskets of foreign currencies (such as the euro), or the U.S. dollar.

PIMCO selects the Portfolio's foreign country and currency compositions based on an evaluation of various factors, including, but not limited to, relative interest rates, exchange rates, monetary and fiscal policies, and trade and current account balances. The Portfolio may invest, without limitation, in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries. The Portfolio normally invests at least 25% of its net assets in instruments that are economically tied to foreign (non-U.S.) countries. The average portfolio duration of this Portfolio normally varies between two and eight years. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. The Portfolio invests primarily in investment grade debt securities, but may invest up to 20% of its total assets in high yield securities ("junk bonds"), as rated by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"), or, if unrated, as determined by PIMCO. In the event that ratings services assign different ratings to the same security, PIMCO will use the highest rating as the credit rating for that security.

The Portfolio may invest, without limitation, in derivative instruments, such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements, or in mortgage- or asset-backed securities, subject to applicable law and any other restrictions described in the Portfolio's prospectus or Statement of Additional Information. The Portfolio may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued, delayed deliveign.9curities onards

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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

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

the risk that the Portfolio could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivative contract, 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

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

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

the risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, changes in financial condition or credit rating, financial leverage, reputation or reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services

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

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

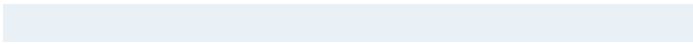
the risk that foreign (non-U.S.) currencies will change in value relative to the U.S. dollar and affect the Portfolio's investments in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, or in derivatives that provide exposure to, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies



The Portfolio seeks total return which exceeds that of its benchmark.

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Overall fees and expenses of investing in the Portfolio are higher than shown because the table does not reflect variable contract fees and expenses.

Management Fees	0.56%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	



entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts or by using other investment techniques (such as buy backs or dollar rolls). The “total return” sought by the Portfolio consists of income earned on the Portfolio’s investments, plus capital appreciation, if any, which generally arises from decreases in interest rates or improving credit fundamentals for a particular sector or security.

It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Portfolio. The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio, which could adversely affect its net asset value, yield and total return, are listed below.

the risk that a smaller portfolio may not achieve investment or trading efficiencies. Additionally, a smaller portfolio may be more adversely affected by large purchases or redemptions of portfolio shares

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

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

the risk that the Portfolio could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivative contract, 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

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

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

the risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, changes in financial condition or credit rating, financial leverage, reputation or reduced demand for the issuer’s goods or services

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

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 investment 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 interest rsve

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the extent consistent with the other of the Portfolio's guidelines), which generally carry higher levels of the foregoing risks

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, 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

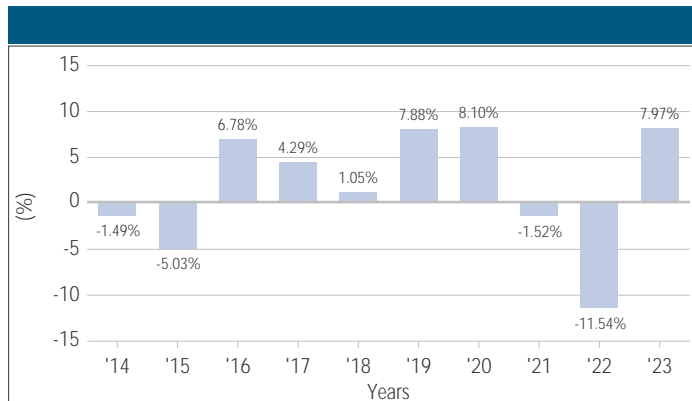
the risk that investing in collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured investments exposes the Portfolio to heightened credit risk, interest rate

risk, liquidity risk, market risk and prepayment and extension risk, as well as the risk of default on the underlying asset. In addition, investments in CLOs 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) risks related to the capability of the servicer of the securitized assets; (iv) the risk that the

index also includes Eurodollar and Euro-Yen corporate bonds, Canadian Government securities, and USD investment grade 144A securities. It is not possible to invest directly in an unmanaged index.

Performance for the Portfolio is updated daily and monthly and may be obtained as follows: daily updates on the net asset value may be obtained by calling 1-888-87-PIMCO and monthly performance may be obtained at www.pimco.com/pvit.

For important information about purchase and sale of Portfolio shares, tax information, and payments to insurance companies and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the “Summary of Other Important Information Regarding Portfolio Shares” section on page 69 of this prospectus.



Best Quarter	December 31, 2023	6.39%
Worst Quarter	June 30, 2022	-5.38%

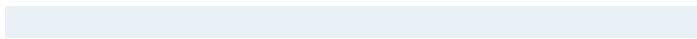
Administrative Class Return ⁽¹⁾	7.97%	1.87%	1.45%
Bloomberg Global Aggregate (USD Hedged) Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.15%	1.40%	2.41%

¹ Since the Portfolio's Institutional Class has not commenced operations as of the date of this prospectus, the bar chart and the table show performance of the Portfolio's Administrative Class shares, which are offered in a separate prospectus. Although the Institutional Class and Administrative Class would have substantially similar annual returns (because they represent interests in the same portfolio of securities), Institutional Class and Administrative Class performance would differ to the extent that the Institutional Class has lower expenses.



PIMCO serves as the investment adviser for the Portfolio. The Portfolio's portfolio is jointly and primarily managed by Andrew

Balls, Sachin Gupta and Lorenzo Pagani. Mr. Balls is CIO Global Fixed Income and a Managing Director of PIMCO. Mr. Gupta and Dr. Pagani are Managing Directors of PIMCO. Mr. Balls has managed the Portfolio since October 2011, Mr. Gupta has managed the Portfolio since September 2014, and Dr. Pagani has managed the Portfolio since October 2016.



invests in Underlying PIMCO Funds, PIMCO expects to select such Underlying PIMCO Funds without considering or canvassing the universe of available unaffiliated Acquired Funds. The Portfolio will invest either directly or indirectly (through a fund) in instruments that are economically tied to at least three countries (one of which may be the United States).

The Portfolio seeks concurrent exposure to a broad spectrum of asset classes and other investments. The Portfolio will typically invest 50% to 70%, and under normal circumstances will invest a minimum of 20%, of its net assets in equity-related investments (including investment in common stock, preferred securities, equity securities of real estate investment trusts and/or investment in the Domestic Equity-Related Underlying PIMCO Funds, the International Equity-Related Underlying PIMCO Funds and the PIMCO RealEstateRealReturn Strategy Fund, an Underlying PIMCO Fund and in other equity-related Acquired Funds). The Portfolio may invest up to 5% of its net assets in real estate investment trusts. With respect to its direct or indirect (through a fund) investments in equity securities, there is no limitation on the market capitalization range of the issuers in which the Portfolio may invest. The Portfolio may invest up to 5% of its net assets in commodity-related investments (including exposure to commodity-related investments obtained through investment in the PIMCO Cayman Commodity Portfolio II Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Portfolio organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the "GMAA Subsidiary"), and investment in the PIMCO CommoditiesPLUS® Strategy Fund and PIMCO CommodityRealReturn Strategy Fund®, Underlying PIMCO Funds). The GMAA Subsidiary is advised by PIMCO and primarily invests in commodity-linked derivative instruments backed by a portfolio of inflation-indexed securities and other Fixed Income Instruments. As discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this prospectus, the GMAA Subsidiary (unlike the Portfolio) may invest without limitation in commodity-linked swap agreements and other commodity-linked derivative instruments. The Portfolio may invest up to 25% of its total assets in the GMAA Subsidiary. The Portfolio may invest up to 10% of its net assets in equity securities that are economically tied to emerging market countries. The Portfolio's combined investments in equity securities tied to emerging market countries, commodity-related investments and real estate investment trusts will normally not exceed 15% of its net assets.

The Portfolio may invest up to 30% of its total assets in Fixed Income Instruments denominated in foreign currencies, and may invest beyond this limit in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers. The Portfolio may invest up to 15% of its total assets in Fixed Income Instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries (this limitation does not apply to investment grade sovereign debt denominated in the local currency with less than 1 year remaining to maturity, which means the Portfolio may invest, together with any other Fixed Income Instruments denominated in foreign currencies, up to 30% of its total assets in such instruments). The Portfolio may invest up to 10% of its total assets in high yield securities ("junk bonds"), as rated by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"), or, if unrated, as determined by PIMCO. In the event that ratings services assign different

ratings to the same security, PIMCO will use the highest rating as the credit rating for that security. The average portfolio duration of this Portfolio normally varies from 0-6 years. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. The Portfolio may purchase and sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment basis and may engage in short sales.

The Portfolio's assets are not allocated according to a predetermined blend of shares of the Acquired Funds and/or direct investments in securities, instruments and other investments. Instead, when making allocation decisions among the Acquired Funds, securities, instruments and other investments, PIMCO considers various qualitative and quantitative factors relating to the U.S. and non-U.S. economies, and securities and commodities markets. These factors include projected growth trends in the U.S. and non-U.S. economies, forecasts for interest rates and the relationship between short- and long-term interest rates (yield curve), current and projected trends in inflation, relative valuation levels in the equity, fixed income, commodity and real estate markets and various segments within those markets, the outlook and projected growth of various industrial sectors, information relating to business cycles, borrowing needs and the cost of capital, political trends data relating to trade balances, and labor information. PIMCO uses these factors to help determine the Portfolio's target asset allocation and to identify potentially attractive relative value and risk hedging strategies. PIMCO has the flexibility to reallocate the Portfolio's assets among any or all of the investment exposures represented by affiliated or unaffiliated funds, or invest directly in securities, instruments and other investments, based on its ongoing analyses of the global economy and financial markets. While these analyses are performed daily, material shifts in investment exposures typically take place over longer periods of time.

As part of its investment process, PIMCO will seek to reduce exposure to certain risks by implementing various hedging transactions.

Once the target asset allocation, relative value strategies and risk hedging strategies have been determined, PIMCO then evaluates various combinations of affiliated or unaffiliated funds, securities, instruments and other investments to obtain the desired exposures and invests accordingly.

Additional information for these Underlying PIMCO Funds can be found in the Statement of Additional Information and the Underlying PIMCO Funds' prospectuses and financial reports. Additional Underlying PIMCO Funds may be added or deleted in the future without shareholder notification.

It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Portfolio. The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio include risks from direct investments and/or indirect exposure through investment in Acquired Funds. The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio, which could adversely affect its net asset value, yield and total return, are listed below.

tariffs, changes in storage costs, availability of transportation systems, and international economic, political and regulatory developments

the risk that the value of equity or equity-related 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 or equity-related securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities. In addition, preferred securities may be subject to greater credit risk or other risks, such as risks related to deferred and omitted distributions, limited voting rights, liquidity, interest rates, regulatory changes and special redemption rights

the risks of investing in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, including interest rate risk, extension risk, prepayment risk and credit risk. The Portfolio may invest in any tranche of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, including junior and/or equity tranches (to the extent consistent with the other of the Portfolio's guidelines), which generally carry higher levels of the foregoing risks

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, 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

the risk that the Portfolio's investments in real estate investment trusts ("REITs") or real estate-linked derivative instruments will subject the Portfolio to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes and operating expenses. The Portfolio's investments in REITs or real estate-linked derivative instruments subject it to management and tax risks. In addition, privately traded REITs subject the Portfolio to liquidity and valuation risk

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

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

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

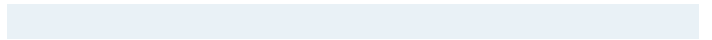
the risk that certain transactions of the Portfolio, such as reverse repurchase agreements, loans of portfolio securities, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, or derivative instruments, may give rise to leverage, magnifying gains and losses and causing the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

the risk that the value of securities issued by a smaller company may go up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably as compared to more widely held securities, due to narrow markets and limited resources of smaller companies. The Portfolio's investments in smaller companies subject it to greater levels of credit, market and issuer risk


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

the risk that the Portfolio's investments in real estate investment trusts ("REITs") or real estate-linked derivative instruments will subject the Portfolio to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes and operating expenses. The Portfolio's investments in REITs or real estate-linked derivative instruments subject it to management and tax risks. In addition, privately traded REITs subject the Portfolio to liquidity and valuation risk

adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) risks related to the








The Portfolio seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Overall fees and expenses of investing in the Portfolio are higher than shown because the table does not reflect variable contract fees and expenses.

Management Fees	0.60%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.02%



It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Portfolio. The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio, which could adversely affect its net asset value, yield and total return, are listed below.

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

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

the risk that the Portfolio could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivative contract, 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

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

the risk that the value of securities owned by 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

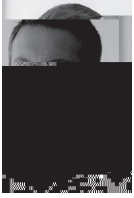
the risk of investing in emerging market securities, primarily increased foreign (non-U.S.) investment risk

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

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

the risk that certain tra raging Risk:





PIMCO serves as the investment adviser for the Portfolio. The Portfolio's portfolio is jointly and primarily managed by David

Forgash, Sonali Pier and Jason Duko. Mr. Forgash is a Managing Director of PIMCO, and he has managed the Portfolio since January 2023. Ms. Pier is a Managing Director of PIMCO, and she has managed the Portfolio since July 2019. Mr. Duko is an Executive Vice President of PIMCO, and he has managed the Portfolio since May 2023.

For important information about purchase and sale of Portfolio shares, tax information, and payments to insurance companies and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the "Summary of Other Important Information Regarding Portfolio Shares" section on page 69 of this prospectus.

The Portfolio's primary investment objective is to maximize current income. Long-term capital appreciation is a secondary objective.

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Overall fees and expenses of investing in the Portfolio are higher than shown because the table does not reflect variable contract fees and expenses.

Management Fees	0.65%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.23%

¹ "Other Expenses" include interest expense of 0.23%. Interest expense is borne by the Portfolio separately from the management fees paid to Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO"). Excluding interest expense, Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses are 0.65% for Institutional Class shares.

The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio with the costs of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 for the time periods indicated, and then hold or redeem all your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, the Example shows what your costs would be based on these assumptions. The Example does not reflect fees and expenses of any variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy, and would be higher if it did.

Institutional Class	\$90	\$281	\$488	\$1,084
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The Portfolio pays transaction costs when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses or in the Example table, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 536% of the average value of its portfolio.

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

The Portfolio will generally allocate its assets among several investment sectors, without limitation, which may include: (i) high yield securities ("junk bonds") and investment grade corporate bonds of issuers located in the United States and non-U.S. countries, including emerging market countries; (ii) fixed income securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S. governments (including emerging market governments), their agencies and instrumentalities; (iii) mortgage-related and other asset backed securities; and (iv) foreign currencies, including those of emerging market countries. However, the Portfolio is not required to gain exposure to any one investment sector, and the Portfolio's exposure to any one investment sector will vary over time. The average portfolio duration of this Portfolio normally varies from zero to eight years based on PIMCO's forecast for interest rates. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates.

The Portfolio may invest up to 50% of its total assets in high yield securities rated below investment grade by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"), or if unrated, as determined by PIMCO (except such 50% limitation shall not apply to the Portfolio's investments in mortgage- and asset-backed securities). In the event that ratings services assign different ratings to the same security, PIMCO will use the highest rating as the credit rating for that security. In addition, the Portfolio may invest, without limitation, in securities denominated in foreign currencies and in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers. The Portfolio may invest up to 20% of its total assets in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries (this limitation does not apply to investment grade sovereign debt denominated in the local currency with less than 1 year remaining to maturity, which means the Portfolio may invest in such instruments without limitation subject to any applicable legal or regulatory limitation). The Portfolio will normally limit its foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities or currencies) to 20% of its total assets.

The Portfolio may invest, without limitation, in derivative instruments, such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements, or in mortgage- or asset-backed securities, subject to applicable law and any other

restrictions described in the Portfolio's prospectus or Statement of Additional Information. The Portfolio may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment basis and may engage in short sales. The Portfolio may, without limitation, seek to obtain market exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts or by using other investment techniques (such as buybacks or dollar rolls). The Portfolio may also invest in contingent convertible securities and up to 10% of its total assets in preferred securities.

It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Portfolio. The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio, which could adversely affect its net asset value, yield and total return, are listed below.

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

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

the risk that the Portfolio could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivative contract, 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

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

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

the risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, changes in financial condition or credit rating, financial leverage, reputation or reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services

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

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 investment 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. Non-centrally-cleared 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 non-centrally-cleared OTC derivatives or other similar investments. The primary credit risk on derivatives or other similar investments 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

the risk that the value of equity or equity-related 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 or equity-related securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities. In addition, preferred securities may be subject to greater credit risk or other risks, such as risks related to deferred and omitted distributions, limited voting rights, liquidity, interest rates, regulatory changes and special redemption rights

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, 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

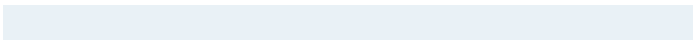
the risks of investing in contingent convertible securities, including the risk that interest payments will be cancelled by the issuer or a regulatory authority, the risk of ranking junior to other creditors in the event of a liquidation or other bankruptcy-related event as a result of holding subordinated debt, the risk of the Portfolio's investment becoming further subordinated as a result of conversion from debt to equity, the risk that principal amount due can be written down to a lesser amount (including potentially to zero), and the general risks applicable to fixed income investments, including interest rate risk, credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk, any of which could result in losses to the Portfolio

Please see "Description of Principal Risks" in the Portfolio's prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

The performance information shows summary performance information for the Portfolio in a bar chart and an Average Annual Total Returns table. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in its performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns compare with the returns of a broad-based securities market index. The Portfolio's performance information reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations in effect during the periods presented. Absent such fee waivers and/or expense limitations, if any, performance would have been lower. Performance shown does not reflect any charges or expenses imposed by an insurance company, and, if it did, performance shown would be lower. The bar chart and the table show performance of the Portfolio's Institutional Class shares. The Portfolio's performance information is not intended to be a forecast of future performance, and it does not guarantee a profit or a specific investment outcome.

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

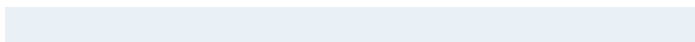
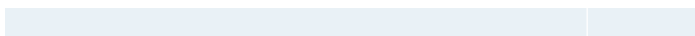
Performance for the Portfolio is updated daily and monthly and may be obtained as follows: daily updates on the net asset value may be obtained by calling 1-888-87-PIMCO and monthly performance may be obtained at www.pimco.com/pvit.





The Portfolio seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Overall fees and expenses of investing in the Portfolio are higher than shown because the table does not reflect variable contract fees and expenses.



It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Portfolio. The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio, which could adversely affect its net asset value, yield and total return, are listed below.

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

the risk that a smaller portfolio may not achieve investment or trading efficiencies. Additionally, a smaller portfolio may be more adversely affected by large purchases or redemptions of portfolio shares

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

the risk that the Portfolio could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivative contract, 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

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

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

the risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, changes in financial condition or credit rating, financial leverage, reputation or reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services

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

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 investment 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. Non-centrally-cleared 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 non-centrally-cleared OTC derivatives or other similar investments. The primary credit risk on derivatives or other similar investments 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

the risk that the value of equity or equity-related 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 or equity-related securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities. In addition, preferred securities may be subject to greater credit risk or other risks, such as risks related to deferred and omitted distributions, limited voting rights, liquidity, interest rates, regulatory changes and special redemption rights

the risks of investing in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, including interest rate risk, extension risk, prepayment risk and credit risk. The Portfolio may invest in any tranche of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, including junior and/or equity tranches (to the extent consistent with the other of the Portfolio's guidelines), which generally carry higher levels of the foregoing risks

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, 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

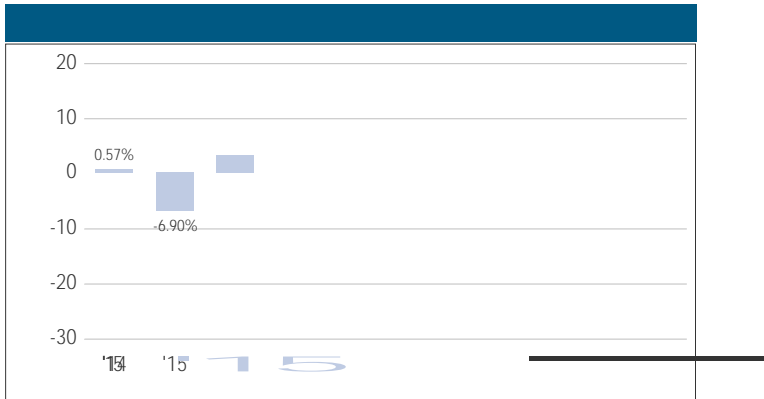
the risk of investing in emerging market securities, primarily increased foreign (non-U.S.) investment risk

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

the risk that foreign (non-U.S.) currencies will change

index also includes Eurodollar and Euro-Yen corporate bonds and Canadian Government securities. It is not possible to invest directly in an unmanaged index.

Performance for the Portfolio is updated daily and monthly and may be obtained as follows: daily updates on the net asset value may be obtained by calling 1-888-87-PIMCO and monthly performance may be obtained at www.pimco.com/pvit.



The Portfolio seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Overall fees and expenses of investing in the Portfolio are higher than shown because the table does not reflect variable contract fees and expenses.

Management Fees	0.75%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.38%

¹ "Other Expenses" include interest expense of 0.38%. Interest expense is borne by the Portfolio separately from the management fees paid to Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO"). Excluding interest expense, Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses are 0.75% for Institutional Class shares.

The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio with the costs of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 for the time periods indicated, and then hold or redeem all your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, the Example shows what your costs would be based on these assumptions. The Example does not reflect fees and expenses of any variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy, and would be higher if it did.

Institutional Class	\$115	\$359	\$622	\$1,375
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The Portfolio pays transaction costs when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses, are higher for Institutional Class shares than for Retail Class shares. The Example does not reflect fees and expenses of any variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy, and would be higher if it did.

It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Portfolio. The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio, which could adversely affect its net asset value, yield and total return, are listed below.

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

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

the risk that the Portfolio could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivative contract, 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

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

the risk that the value of securities owned by 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

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

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

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

the risk of focusing investments in a small number of issuers, including being more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a more diversified portfolio might be. Portfolios that are "non-diversified" may invest a greater percentage of their assets in the securities of a single issuer (such as bonds issued by a particular state) than portfolios that are "diversified"

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

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

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

the risk that investing in collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured investments exposes the Portfolio to heightened credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, market risk and prepayment and extension risk, as well as the risk of default on the underlying asset. In addition, investments in CLOs 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) risks related to the capability of the servicer of the securitized assets; (iv) the risk that the Portfolio may invest in tranches of CLOs that are subordinate to other tranches; (v) the structure and complexity of the transaction and the legal documents may not be fully understood at the time of investment and could lead to disputes with the issuer or among investors regarding the characterization of proceeds or unexpected investment results; and (vi) the CLO's manager may perform poorly

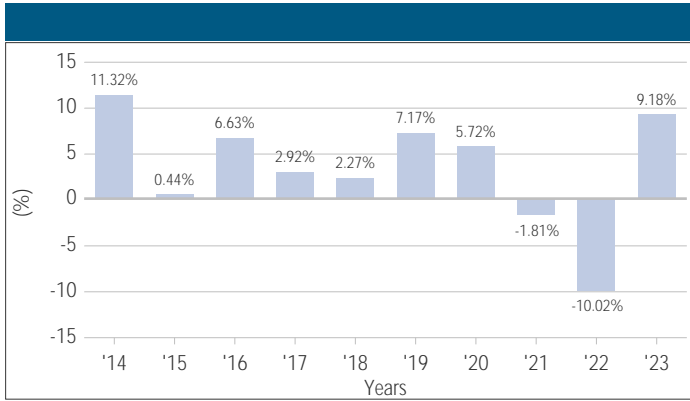
the risk related to the discontinuation and replacement of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). Certain instruments held by the Portfolio rely or relied in some fashion upon LIBOR. Although the transition process away from LIBOR for most instruments has been completed, some LIBOR use is continuing and there are potential effects related to the transition away from LIBOR or the continued use of LIBOR on the Portfolio, or on certain instruments in which the Portfolio invests, which can be difficult to ascertain and could result in losses to the Portfolio

Please see "Description of Principal Risks" in the Portfolio's prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or covered by FDIC or any other federal or state deposit insurance or any other governmental guarantee.

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Performance for the Portfolio is updated daily and monthly and may be obtained as follows: daily updates on the net asset value may be obtained by calling 1-888-87-PIMCO and monthly performance may be obtained at www.pimco.com/pvit.



Best Quarter	December 31, 2023	5.98%
Worst Quarter	June 30, 2022	-4.83%

Institutional Class Return	9.18%	1.79%	3.21%
Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex-USD (USD Hedged)			

The Portfolio seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Overall fees and expenses of investing in the Portfolio are higher than shown because the table does not reflect variable contract fees and expenses.

Management Fees	0.475%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	1.38%

¹ "Other Expenses" include interest expense of 1.38%. Interest expense is borne by the Portfolio separately from the management fees paid to Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO"). Excluding interest expense, Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses are 0.475% for Institutional Class shares.

The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio with the costs of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 for the time periods indicated, and then hold or redeem all your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, the Example shows what your costs would be based on these assumptions. The Example does not reflect fees and expenses of any variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy, and would be higher if it did.

Institutional Class	\$188	\$583	\$1,003	\$2,174
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The Portfolio pays transaction costs when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses or in the Example table, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 170% of the average value of its portfolio.

The Portfolio seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing under normal circumstances at least 80% of its assets in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities that are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or government-sponsored enterprises ("U.S. Government Securities"), which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements. Assets not invested in U.S. Government Securities may be invested in other types of Fixed Income Instruments. "Fixed Income Instruments" include bonds, debt securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public- or private-sector entities. While PIMCO may invest in derivatives at any time it deems appropriate, it will generally do so when it believes that U.S. Government Securities are overvalued relative to derivative instruments. This Portfolio will normally have a minimum average portfolio duration of eight years. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. In addition, the dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of the Portfolio, under normal circumstances, is expected to be more than ten years.

The Portfolio's investments in Fixed Income Instruments are limited to those of investment grade U.S. dollar-denominated securities of U.S. issuers that are rated at least A by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or equivalently rated by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P"), or Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"), or, if unrated, determined by PIMCO to be of comparable quality. In addition, the Portfolio may only invest up to 10% of its total assets in securities rated A by Moody's, or equivalently rated by S&P or Fitch, or, if unrated, determined by PIMCO to be of comparable quality and may only invest up to 25% of its total assets in securities rated Aa by Moody's, or equivalently rated by S&P or Fitch or, if unrated, determined by PIMCO to be of comparable quality.

The Portfolio may invest, without limitation, in derivative instruments, such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements, or in mortgage or asset-backed securities, subject to applicable law and any other restrictions described in the Portfolio's prospectus or Statement of Additional Information. The Portfolio may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment basis and may engage in short sales. The Portfolio may, without limitation, seek to obtain market exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts or by using other investment techniques (such as buy backs or dollar rolls). The "total return" sought by the Portfolio consists of income earned on the Portfolio's ly

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

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

the risk that the Portfolio could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivative contract, 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

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

the risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, changes in financial condition or credit rating, financial leverage, reputation or reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services

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 investment 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. Non-centrally-cleared 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 non-centrally-cleared OTC derivatives or other similar investments. The primary credit risk on derivatives or other similar investments 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

the risk that the value of equity or equity-related 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 or equity-related securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities. In addition, preferred securities may be subject to greater credit risk or other risks, such as risks related to deferred and omitted distributions, limited voting rights, liquidity, interest rates, regulatory changes and special redemption rights

the risks of investing in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, including interest rate risk, extension risk, prepayment risk and credit risk. The Portfolio may invest in any tranche of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, including junior and/or equity tranches (to the extent consistent with the other of the Portfolio's guidelines), which generally carry higher levels of the foregoing risks

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

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

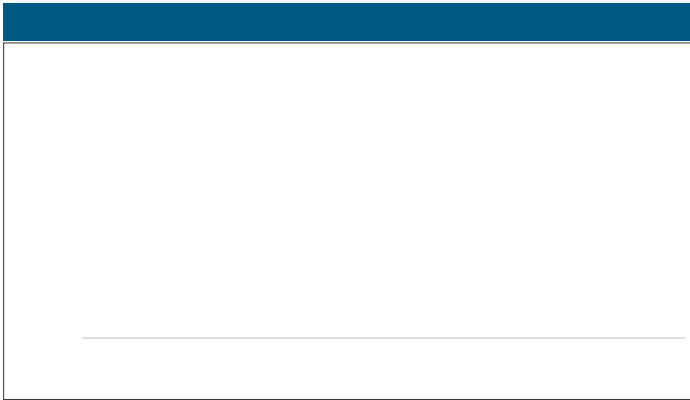
the risk of entering into short sales or other short positions, including the potential loss of more money than the actual cost of the investment, and the risk that the third party to the short sale or other short position will not fulfill its contractual obligations, causing a loss to the Portfolio

Please see "Description of Principal Risks" in the Portfolio's prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the FDIC. | Risk:

in the Portfolio by showing changes in its performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns compare with the returns of a broad-based securities market index. The Portfolio's performance information reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations in effect during the periods presented. Absent such fee waivers and/or expense limitations, if any, performance would have been lower. Performance shown does not reflect any charges or expenses imposed by an insurance company, and, if it did, performance shown would be lower. The bar chart and the table show performance of the Portfolio's Institutional Class shares. *The Portfolio's performance information is not intended to be an indication of how the Portfolio will perform in the future.*

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

Performance for the Portfolio is updated daily and monthly and may be obtained as follows: daily updates on the net asset value may be obtained by calling 1-888-87-PIMCO and monthly performance may be obtained at www.pimco.com/pvit.



The Portfolio seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Overall fees and expenses of investing in the Portfolio are higher than shown because the table does not reflect variable contract fees and expenses.

The Portfolio seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing under normal circumstances at least 65% of its total assets in a diversified portfolio of Fixed Income Instruments of varying maturities, which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures, swaps, and other derivative instruments. The example below does not reflect fees and expenses of

Management Fees	0.50%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.04%

¹ "Other Expenses" include interest expense of 0.04%. Interest expense is borne by the Portfolio separately from the management fees paid to Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO"). Excluding interest expense, Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses are 0.50% for Institutional Class shares.

The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio with the costs of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 for the time periods indicated, and then hold or redeem all your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, the Example shows what your costs would be based on these assumptions. The Example does not reflect fees and expenses of any variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy, and would be higher if it did.

Institutional Class	\$55	\$173	\$302	\$677
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The Portfolio pays transaction costs when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses or in the Example table, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 295% of the average value of its portfolio.

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

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

the risk that the Portfolio could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivative contract, 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

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

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

the risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, changes in financial condition or credit rating, financial leverage, reputation or reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services

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

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

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

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



Institutional Class Return	5.13%	1.14%	1.07%
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ICE BofAML 1-3 Year U.S. Treasury Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)



The Portfolio seeks maximum real return, consistent with preservation of real capital and prudent investment management.

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Overall fees and expenses of investing in the Portfolio are higher than shown because the table does not reflect variable contract fees and expenses.

Management Fees	0.50%
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denominated in the local currency with less than 1 year remaining to maturity, which means the Portfolio may invest, together with any other investments denominated in foreign currencies, up to 30% of its total assets in such instruments). The Portfolio will normally limit its foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities or currencies) to 20% of its total assets.

The Portfolio may invest, without limitation, in derivative instruments, such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements, or in mortgage- or asset-backed securities, subject to applicable law and any other restrictions described in the Portfolio's prospectus or Statement of Additional Information. The Portfolio may purchase or sell securities on a

risks related to deferred and omitted distributions, limited voting rights, liquidity, interest rates, regulatory changes and special redemption rights

The Portfolio seeks maximum current income, consistent with preservation of capital and daily liquidity.

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Overall fees and expenses of investing in the Portfolio are higher than shown because the table does not reflect variable contract fees and expenses.

Management Fees	0.45%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.06%

¹ "Other Expenses" include interest expense of 0.06%. Interest expense is borne by the Portfolio separately from the management fees paid to Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO"). Excluding interest expense, Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses are 0.45% for Institutional Class shares.

The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio with the costs of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 for the time periods indicated, and then hold or redeem all your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, the Example shows what your costs would be based on these assumptions. The Example does not reflect fees and expenses of any variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy, and would be higher if it did.

Institutional Class	\$52	\$164	\$285	\$640
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The Portfolio pays transaction costs when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses or in the Example table, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 64% of the average value of its portfolio.

The Portfolio seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing under normal circumstances at least 65% of its total assets in a diversified portfolio of Fixed Income Instruments of varying maturities, which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements. "Fixed Income Instruments" include bonds, debt securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public- or private-sector entities. The average portfolio duration of this Portfolio will vary based on PIMCO's forecast for interest rates and will normally not exceed one year. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. In addition, the dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of the Portfolio, under normal circumstances, is expected not to exceed three years.

The Portfolio invests primarily in investment grade debt securities, but may invest up to 10% of its total assets in high yield securities ("junk bonds") rated B or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or equivalently rated by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"), or, if unrated, determined by PIMCO to be of comparable quality. In the event that ratings services assign different ratings to the same security, PIMCO will use the highest rating as the credit rating for that security. The Portfolio may invest up to 10% of its total assets in securities denominated in foreign currencies, and may invest beyond this limit in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers. The Portfolio may invest up to 5% of its total assets in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries (this limitation does not apply to investment grade sovereign debt denominated in the local currency with less than 1 year remaining to maturity, which means the Portfolio may invest, together with any other investments denominated in foreign currencies, up to 10% of its total assets in such instruments). The Portfolio will normally limit its foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities or currencies) to 20% of its total assets.

The Portfolio may invest all of its assets in derivative instruments, such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements, or in mortgage- or asset-backed securities, subject to applicable law and any other restrictions described in the Portfolio's prospectus or Statement of Additional Information. The Portfolio may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment basis and may engage in short sales. The Portfolio may, without limitation, seek to obtain market exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts or by using other investment techniques (such as buy backs or dollar rolls). The Portfolio may also invest up to 10% of its total assets in preferred securities.

It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Portfolio. The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio, which could adversely affect its net asset value, yield and total return, are listed below.

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

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

the risk that the Portfolio could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivative contract, 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

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

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

the risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, changes in financial condition or credit rating, financial leverage, reputation or reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services

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

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

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

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

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

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

the risk that investing in collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured investments exposes the Portfolio to heightened credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, market risk and prepayment and extension risk, as well as the risk of default on the underlying asset. In addition, investments in CLOs 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) risks related to the capability of the servicer of the securitized assets; (iv) the risk that the Portfolio may invest in tranches of CLOs that are subordinate to other tranches; (v) the structure and complexity of the transaction and the legal documents may not be fully understood at the time of investment and could lead to disputes with the issuer or among investors regarding the characterization of proceeds or unexpected investment results; and (vi) the CLO's manager may perform poorly

the risk related to the discontinuation and replacement of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). Certain instruments held by the Portfolio rely or relied in some fashion upon LIBOR. Although the transition process away from LIBOR for most

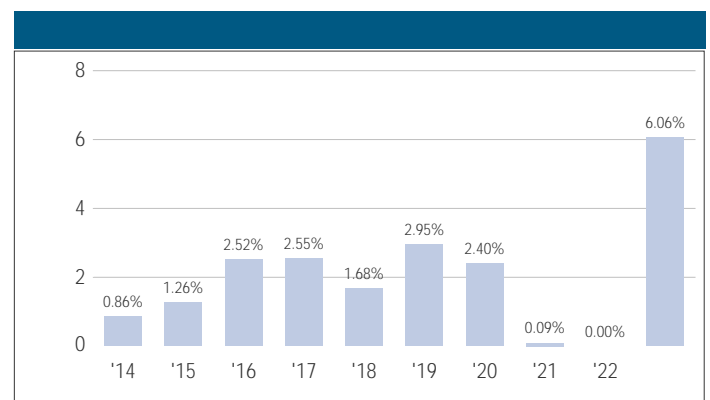
instruments has been completed, some LIBOR use is continuing and there are potential effects related to the transition away from LIBOR or the continued use of LIBOR on the Portfolio, or on certain instruments in which the Portfolio invests, which can be difficult to ascertain and could result in losses to the Portfolio

Please see "Description of Principal Risks" in the Portfolio's prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

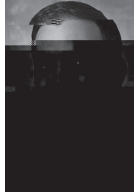
The performance information shows summary performance information for the Portfolio in a bar chart and an Average Annual Total Returns table. The information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in its performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns compare with the returns of a broad-based securities market index. The Portfolio's performance information reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations in effect during the periods presented. Absent such fee waivers and/or expense limitations, if any, performance would have been lower. Performance shown does not reflect any charges or expenses imposed by an insurance company, and, if it did, performance shown would be lower. The bar chart and the table show performance of the Portfolio's Institutional Class shares. *The Portfolio's performance information is not intended to be a forecast of future performance, nor is it a guarantee of any return or investment objective.*

The FTSE 3-Month Treasury Bill Index is an unmanaged index representing monthly return equivalents of yield averages of the last 3-month Treasury Bill issues.

Performance for the Portfolio is updated daily and monthly and may be obtained as follows: daily updates on the net asset value may be obtained by calling 1-888-87-PIMCO and monthly performance may be obtained at www.pimco.com/pvit.



Institutional Class Return	6.06%	2.28%	2.02%
FTSE 3-Month Treasury Bill Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.26%	1.91%	1.26%



PIMCO serves as the investment adviser for the Portfolio. The Portfolio's portfolio is jointly and primarily managed by Jerome

Schneider, Andrew Wittkop and Nathan Chiaverini. Mr. Schneider is a Managing Director of PIMCO, and he has managed the Portfolio since January 2011. Mr. Wittkop is an Executive Vice President of PIMCO, and he has managed the Portfolio since April 2019. Mr. Chiaverini is a Senior Vice President of PIMCO, and he has managed the Portfolio since April 2019.

For important information about purchase and sale of Portfolio shares, tax information, and payments to insurance companies and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the "Summary of Other Important Information Regarding Portfolio Shares" section on page 69 of this prospectus.

The Portfolio seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below. Overall fees and expenses of investing in the Portfolio are higher than shown because the table does not reflect variable contract fees and expenses.

Management Fees	0.50%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.10%

¹ "Other Expenses" include interest expense of 0.10%. Interest expense is borne by the Portfolio separately from the management fees paid to Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO"). Excluding interest expense, Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses are 0.50% for Institutional Class shares.

The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio with the costs of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 for the time periods indicated, and then hold or redeem all your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, the Example shows what your costs would be based on these assumptions. The Example does not reflect fees and expenses of any variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy, and would be higher if it did.

Institutional Class	\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750
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The Portfolio pays transaction costs when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses or in the Example table, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 486% of the average value of its portfolio.

The Portfolio seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing under normal circumstances at least 65% of its total assets in a diversified portfolio of Fixed Income Instruments of varying maturities, which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts, or swap agreements. "Fixed Income Instruments" include bonds, debt securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public- or private-sector entities. The average portfolio duration of this Portfolio normally varies within two years (plus or minus) of the portfolio duration of the securities comprising the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index, as calculated by PIMCO, which as of February 29, 2024 was 6.05 years. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates.

The Portfolio invests primarily in investment-grade debt securities, but may invest up to 20% of its total assets in high yield securities ("junk bonds"), as rated by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"), or, if unrated, as determined by PIMCO. In the event that ratings services assign different ratings to the same security, PIMCO will use the highest rating as the credit rating for that security. The Portfolio may invest up to 30% of its total assets in securities denominated in foreign currencies, and may invest beyond this limit in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers. The Portfolio may invest up to 15% of its total assets in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries (this limitation does not apply to investment grade sovereign debt denominated in the local currency with less than 1 year remaining to maturity, which means the Portfolio may invest, together with any other investments denominated in foreign currencies, up to 30% of its total assets in such instruments). The Portfolio will normally limit its foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities or currencies) to 20% of its total assets.

The Portfolio may invest, without limitation, in derivative instruments, such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements, or in mortgage- or asset-backed securities, subject to applicable law and any other restrictions describes (this6-.02436 Tw [(T)37.9(a-.9(vestment 7Tw y,)31ne

It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Portfolio. The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio, which could adversely affect its net asset value, yield and total return, are listed below.

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

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

the risk that the Portfolio could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivative contract, 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

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

the risk that the value of securities owned by the

Institutional Class Return	6.09%	1.23%	1.86%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.53%	1.10%	1.81%

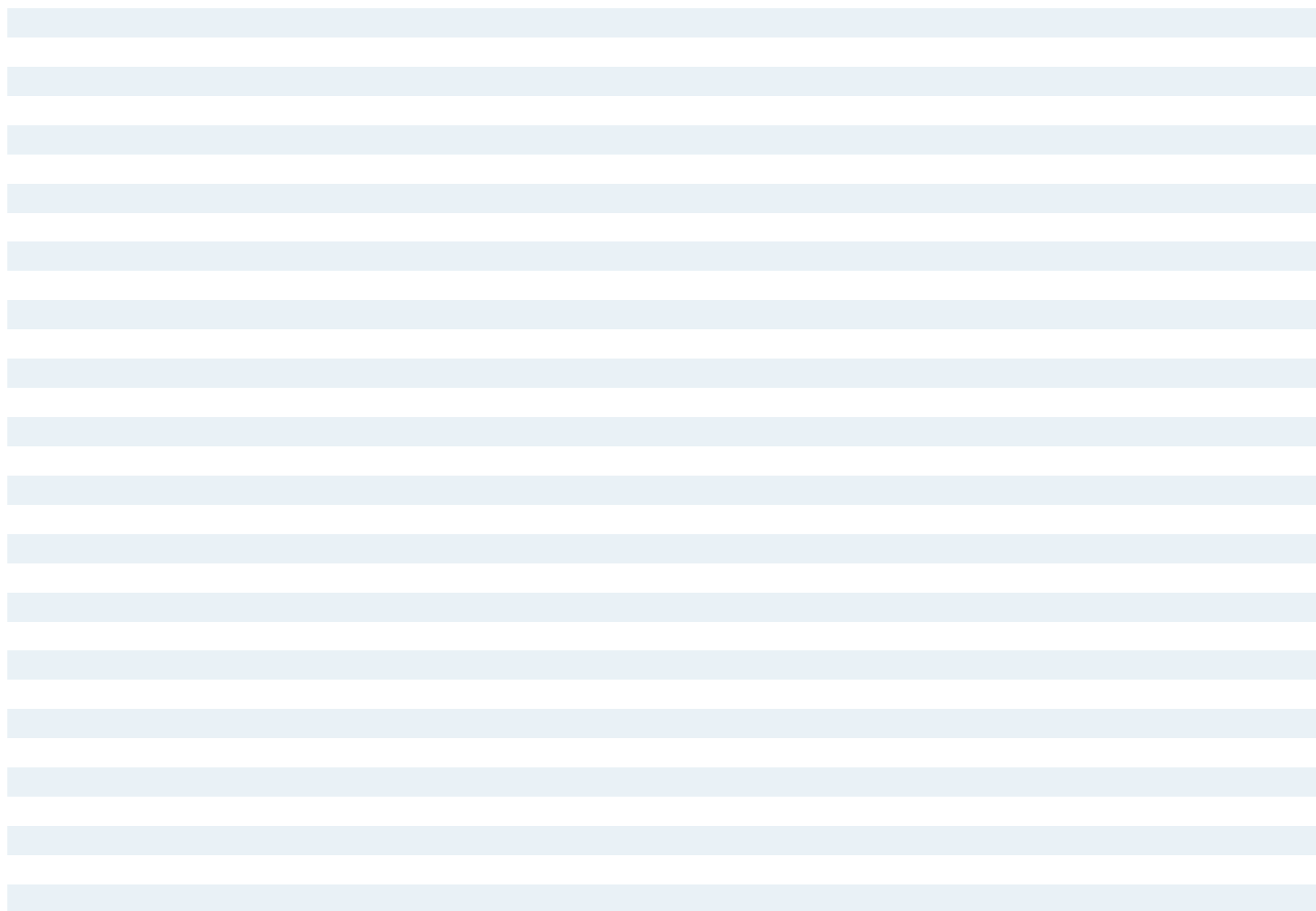


PIMCO serves as the investment adviser for the Portfolio. The Portfolio's portfolio is jointly and primarily managed by Daniel J. Ivascyn, Mark Kiesel, Qi Wang, and Mohit Mittal. Mr. Ivascyn is Group Chief Investment Officer, Mr. Kiesel is CIO Global Credit, Ms. Wang is CIO Portfolio Implementation and Mr. Mittal is CIO Core Strategies. Messrs. Ivascyn, Kiesel and Mittal and Ms. Wang are Managing Directors of PIMCO. Mr. Kiesel has jointly and primarily managed the Portfolio since September 2014, Mr. Mittal has jointly and primarily managed the Portfolio since December 2019 and Ms. Wang and Mr. Ivascyn have jointly and primarily managed the Portfolio since October 2022.

For important information about purchase and sale of Portfolio shares, tax information, and payments to insurance companies and other financial intermediaries, please turn to the "Summary of Other Important Information Regarding Portfolio Shares" section on page 69 of this prospectus.

References to "the Portfolio" relate to all Portfolios unless the context requires otherwise.

The value of your investment in the Portfolio changes with the values of the Portfolio's investments. Many factors can affect those values. The factors



Gold-Related	—	X	—	—	—	—
Tax	X	X	—	—	—	—
Subsidiary	X	X	—	—	—	—
Value Investing	X	—	—	—	—	—
Convertible Securities	X	—	—	—	—	—
Distribution Rate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contingent Convertible Securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange-Traded Fund	X	—	—	—	—	—
Tracking Error	X	—	—	—	—	—
Indexing	X	—	—	—	—	—
Collateralized Loan Obligations	—	X	—	—	X	X
LIBOR Transition	X	—	X	—	X	X

Small Portfolio	—	—	—	X	—
Allocation	X	—	—	—	—
Fund of Funds	—	—	—	—	—
Market Trading	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Project-Specific	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Bond	—	—	—	—	—
Acquired Fund	X	—	—	—	—
Interest Rate	X	X	X	X	X
Call	X	X	X	X	X
Credit	X	X	X	X	X
High Yield	X	X	X	X	X
Distressed Company	X	—	—	—	—
Market	X	X	X	X	X
Issuer	X	X	X	X	X
Liquidity	X	X	X	X	X
Derivatives	X	X	X	X	X
Futures Contract	—	—	—	—	—
Model	—	—	—	—	—
Commodity	X	—	—	—	—
Equity	X	X	X	X	X
Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities	X	X	X	X	X
Foreign (Non-U.S.) Investment	X	X	X	X	X
Real Estate	X	—	—	—	—
Emerging Markets	X	X	X	X	X
Sovereign Debt	X	X	X	X	X
Currency	X	X	X	X	X
Issuer Non-Diversification	—	—	—	X	X
Leveraging	X	X	X	X	X
Smaller Company	X	—	—	—	—
Management	X	X	X	X	X
Inflation-Indexed Security	—	—	—	—	—
Short Exposure	X	X	X	X	X
Gold-Related	—	—	—	—	—
Tax	X	—	—	—	—

Subsidiary	X	—	—	—	—
Value Investing	X	—	—	—	—
Convertible Securities	X	—	—	—	—
Distribution Rate	—	—	X	—	—
Contingent Convertible Securities	—	—	X	—	—
Exchange-Traded Fund	X	—	—	—	—
Tracking Error					

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PIMCO Fund's exchange listing or ability to trade its shares will continue or remain unchanged. In the event the Underlying PIMCO Fund ceases to be listed on an exchange, the Underlying PIMCO Fund may cease operating as an "exchange-traded" fund and operate as a mutual fund, provided that shareholders are given advance notice.

Buying or selling the Underlying PIMCO Fund's shares on an exchange may require the payment of brokerage commissions. In addition, an investor who buys or sells the Underlying PIMCO Fund's shares may also incur the cost of the spread (the difference between the bid price and the ask price). The commission is frequently a fixed amount and may be a significant cost for investors seeking to buy or sell small amounts of shares. The spread varies over time for shares of the Underlying PIMCO Fund based on their trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally less if the Underlying PIMCO Fund has more trading volume and market liquidity and more if the Underlying PIMCO Fund has less trading volume and market liquidity. Due to the costs inherent in buying or selling the Underlying PIMCO Fund's shares, frequent trading may detract significantly from investment returns. Investment in the Underlying PIMCO Fund's shares may not be advisable for investors who expect to engage in frequent trading.

Shares of the Underlying PIMCO Fund may trade on an exchange at prices at, above or below their most recent NAV. The market prices of an Underlying PIMCO Fund's shares will fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and materially, in response to changes in the Underlying PIMCO Fund's NAV, the value of the Underlying PIMCO Fund's holdings and supply and demand for the Underlying PIMCO Fund's shares. Although the creation/redemption feature of the Underlying PIMCO Funds generally makes it more likely that an Underlying PIMCO Fund's shares will trade close to NAV, market volatility, lack of an active trading market for the Underlying PIMCO Fund's shares, disruptions at market participants (such as authorized participants or market makers) and any disruptions in the ordinary functioning of the creation/redemption process may result in the Underlying PIMCO Fund's shares trading significantly above (at a "premium") or below (at a "discount") NAV. An investor who buys or sells an Underlying PIMCO Fund's shares may incur significant losses if the investor transacts in the Underlying PIMCO Fund's shares in these and other circumstances. Neither PIMCO nor the Trust can predict whether an Underlying PIMCO Fund's shares will trade above, below or at NAV. An Underlying PIMCO Fund's investment results are based on the Underlying PIMCO Fund's daily NAV. Investors transacting in an Underlying PIMCO Fund's shares in the secondary market, where market prices may differ from NAV, may experience investment results that differ from results based on the Underlying PIMCO Fund's daily NAV.

An Underlying PIMCO Fund may be more sensitive to adverse economic, business or political developments if it invests a substantial portion of its assets in the bonds of specific projects (such as those relating to education, health care, housing, transportation and utilities), industrial development bonds, or in general obligation bonds, particularly if there is a large concentration from issuers in a single state.

An Underlying PIMCO Fund that invests in Municipal Bonds may be affected significantly by the economic, regulatory or political developments

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During periods of very low or negative interest rates, a Portfolio may be unable to maintain positive returns. Certain European countries have previously experienced negative interest rates on certain . Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from a Portfolio's performance to the extent the Portfolio is exposed to such interest rates.

Measures such as average may not accurately reflect the true interest rate sensitivity of a Portfolio. This is especially the case if a Portfolio consists of securities with widely varying durations. Therefore, if a Portfolio has an average that suggests a certain level of interest rate risk, the Portfolio may in fact be subject to greater interest rate risk than the average would suggest. This risk is greater to the extent a Portfolio uses leverage or in connection with the management of the Portfolio.

Convexity is an additional measure used to understand a security's or a Portfolio's interest rate sensitivity. Convexity measures the rate of change of in response to changes in interest rates. With respect to a security's price, a larger convexity (positive or negative) may imply more dramatic price changes in response to changing interest rates. Convexity may be positive or negative. Negative convexity implies that interest rate increases result in increased , meaning increased sensitivity in prices in response to rising interest rates. Thus, securities with negative convexity, which may include bonds with traditional call features and certain mortgage-backed securities, may experience greater losses in periods of rising interest rates. Accordingly, if a Portfolio holds such securities, the Portfolio may be subject to a greater risk of losses in periods of rising interest rates.

Call risk refers to the possibility 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 in which a Portfolio has invested, 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.

A Portfolio could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security (including a security purchased with securities lending collateral), or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or a loan of portfolio securities, 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 make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. The risk that such issuer, guarantor or counterparty is less willing or able to do so is heightened in market environments where interest rates are rising. The downgrade of the credit rating of a security or of the issuer of a security held by the Portfolio may decrease its value. Securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which are often reflected in credit ratings. Measures such as average credit quality may not accurately reflect the true credit risk of the Portfolio. This is especially the case if a Portfolio consists of securities with widely varying credit ratings. Therefore, if the Portfolio has an average credit rating that suggests a certain credit quality, the Portfolio may in fact be subject to greater credit risk than the average would suggest. Credit risk is greater to the extent a Portfolio uses leverage or derivatives. Municipal bonds are subject to the risk that litigation, legislation or other political events, local business or economic conditions, or the bankruptcy of the issuer could have a significant effect on an issuer's ability to make payments of principal and/or interest. Rising or high interest rates may deteriorate the credit quality of an issuer or counterparty, particularly if an issuer or a counterparty faces challenges rolling or refinancing its obligations.

Portfolios that invest in and of similar credit quality (commonly known as "high yield securities" or "junk bonds") may be subject to greater levels of credit risk, call risk and liquidity risk than portfolios that do not invest in such securities. These securities are considered predominantly speculative with respect to an issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments, and may be more volatile than other types of securities. An economic downturn or individual corporate developments could adversely affect the market for these securities and reduce a Portfolio's ability to sell these securities at an advantageous time or price. An economic downturn would generally lead to a higher non-payment rate and, a may lose significant market value before a default occurs. structured as zero-coupon bonds or pay-in-kind securities tend to be especially volatile as they are particularly sensitive to downward pricing pressures from rising interest rates or widening spreads and may require a Portfolio to make taxable distributions of imputed income without receiving the actual cash currency. Issuers of may have the right to "call" or redeem the issue prior to maturity, which may result in a Portfolio having to reinvest the proceeds in other or similar instruments that may pay lower interest rates. A Portfolio may also be subject to greater levels of liquidity risk than portfolios that do not invest in . In addition, the in which a Portfolio invests may not be listed on any exchange and a secondary market for such securities may be comparatively illiquid relative to markets for other more liquid fixed income securities. Consequently, transactions in may involve greater costs than transactions in more actively traded securities. A lack of publicly-available information, irregular trading activity and wide bid/ask spreads among other factors, may, in certain

circumstances, make high yield debt more difficult to sell at an advantageous time or price than other types of securities or instruments. These factors may result in a Portfolio being unable to realize full value for these securities and/or may result in a Portfolio not receiving the proceeds from a sale of a [redacted] for an extended period after such sale, each of which could result in losses to a Portfolio. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of [redacted], especially in thinly-traded markets. When secondary markets for high yield securities are less liquid than the market for other types of securities, it may be more difficult to value the securities because such valuation may require more research, and elements of judgments may play a greater role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available. Because of the risks involved in investing in [redacted], an investment in a [redacted]



Current market conditions may pose heightened risks with respect to a Portfolio that may invest in [REDACTED]. As discussed more under “Interest Rate Risk,” the Federal Reserve has raised interest rates from historically low levels. In addition, changes in monetary policy may exacerbate the risks associated with changing interest rates. Any additional interest rate increases in the future could cause the value of a Portfolio to decrease. As such, fixed income securities markets may experience heightened levels of interest rate, volatility and liquidity risk. If rising interest rates cause a Portfolio to lose enough value, the Portfolio could also face increased shareholder redemptions, which could force the Portfolio to liquidate investments at disadvantageous times or prices, therefore adversely affecting the Portfolio and its shareholders.

Although interest rates have significantly increased since 2022 through the date of this prospectus, the prices of real estate-related assets generally have not decreased as much as may be expected based on historical correlations between interest rates and prices of real estate-related assets. This presents an increased risk of a correction or severe downturn in real estate-related asset prices, which could adversely impact the value of other investments as well (such as loans, securitized debt and other [REDACTED]). This risk is particularly present with respect to commercial real estate-related asset prices, and the value of other investments with a connection to the commercial real estate sector. As examples of the current risks faced by real estate-related assets; tenant vacancy rates, tenant turnover and tenant concentration have increased; owners of real estate have faced headwinds, delinquencies and difficulties in collecting rents and other payments (which increases the risk of owners being unable to pay or otherwise defaulting on their own borrowings and obligations); property values have declined; inflation, upkeep costs and other expenses have increased; and rents have declined for many properties.

Exchanges and securities markets may close early, close late or issue trading halts on specific securities or generally, which may result in, among other things, a Portfolio being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments at an advantageous time or accurately price its portfolio investments. In addition, a Portfolio and certain Acquired Funds may rely on various third-party sources to calculate their respective NAVs. As a result, the Portfolio and such Acquired Funds are subject to certain operational risks associated with reliance on service providers and service providers' data sources. In particular, errors or systems failures and other technological issues may adversely impact the Portfolio's and Acquired Funds' calculations of their NAVs, and such NAV calculation issues may result in inaccurately calculated NAVs, delays in NAV calculation and/or the inability to calculate NAVs over extended periods. Also, because the NAV of the PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio is related to the NAVs of the Acquired Funds in which it invests, the PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio may be adversely impacted by such inaccuracies, delays or other disruptions in the calculation of an Acquired Fund's NAV. A Portfolio may be unable to recover any losses associated with such failures.

The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, major litigation, investigations or other controversies, changes in the issuer's 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, financial leverage, reputation or reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets. A change in the financial condition of a single issuer may affect one or more other issuers or securities markets as a whole.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) defines liquidity risk as the risk that a Portfolio could not meet requests to redeem shares issued by the Portfolio without significant dilution of remaining investors' interests in the Portfolio. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. [REDACTED] are investments that a Portfolio reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment.

[REDACTED] may become harder to value, especially in changing markets. A Portfolio's investments in [REDACTED] may reduce the returns of the Portfolio because it may be unable to sell the [REDACTED] at an advantageous time or price or possibly require the Portfolio to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations, which could prevent the Portfolio from taking advantage of other investment opportunities. Additionally, the market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. Bond markets have consistently grown over the past three decades while the capacity for traditional dealer counterparties to engage in fixed income trading has not kept pace and in some cases has decreased. As a result, dealer inventories of corporate bonds, which provide a core indication of the ability of financial intermediaries to “make markets,” are at or near historic lows in relation to market size. Because market makers seek to provide stability to a market through their intermediary services, the significant reduction in dealer inventories could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets. Such issues may be exacerbated during periods of economic uncertainty.

In such cases, a Portfolio, due to regulatory limitations on investments in [REDACTED] and the difficulty in purchasing and selling such securities or instruments, may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector. To the extent that a Portfolio's principal investment strategies involve securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, [REDACTED], Rule 144A securities, illiquid sectors of [REDACTED], [REDACTED] or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Portfolio will tend to have the greatest exposure

to liquidity risk. Further, with longer durations until maturity face heightened levels of liquidity risk as compared to with shorter durations until maturity. Finally, liquidity risk also refers to the risk of unusually high redemption requests, redemption requests by certain large shareholders such as institutional investors or asset allocators, or other unusual market conditions that may make it difficult for a Portfolio to sell investments within the allowable time period to meet redemptions. Meeting such redemption requests could require the Portfolio to sell securities at reduced prices or under unfavorable conditions, which would reduce the value of the Portfolio. It may also be the case that other market participants may be attempting to liquidate fixed income holdings at the same time as the Portfolio, causing increased

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 transactions might not be available for non-centrally-cleared OTC . The primary credit risk on that are exchange-traded or traded through a central clearing counterparty resides with the Portfolio's clearing broker or the clearinghouse. Participation in the markets for derivative instruments involves investment risks and transaction costs to which a Portfolio may not be subject absent

political changes, security suspensions, diplomatic developments or the imposition of sanctions or other similar measures could adversely affect a

countries are often less stable and more likely to take extra-legal action with respect to companies, industries, assets, or foreign ownership than those in more developed markets. Moreover, it can be more difficult for investors to bring litigation or enforce judgments, or to obtain information needed to pursue or enforce such judgments, against issuers in emerging markets or for U.S. regulators to bring enforcement actions against such issuers. In addition, foreign companies with securities listed on U.S. exchanges may be delisted if they do not meet U.S. accounting standards and auditor oversight requirements, which may decrease the liquidity and value of the securities. A Portfolio may also be subject to Emerging Markets Risk if it invests in _____ or other securities or instruments whose value or return are related to the value or returns of emerging markets securities. Rising interest rates, combined with widening credit spreads, could negatively impact the value of emerging market debt and increase funding costs for foreign issuers. In such a scenario, foreign issuers might not be able to service their debt obligations, the market for emerging market debt could suffer from reduced liquidity, and any investing Portfolio could lose money. The economy of some emerging markets may be particularly exposed to or affected by a certain industry or sector, and therefore issuers and/or securities of such emerging markets may be more affected by the performance of such industries or sectors.

Sovereign debt risk is the risk that _____ 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. A sovereign entity's failure to make timely payments on its debt can result from many factors, including, without limitation, insufficient reserves or an inability to sufficiently manage fluctuations in relative currency valuations, an inability or unwillingness to satisfy the demands of creditors and/or relevant supranational entities regarding debt service or economic reforms, the size of the debt burden relative to economic output and tax revenues, cash flow difficulties, and other political and social considerations. The risk of loss to a Portfolio in the event of a sovereign debt default or other adverse credit event is heightened by the unlikelihood of any formal recourse or means to enforce its rights as a holder of the sovereign debt. In addition, sovereign debt restructurings, which may be shaped by entities and factors beyond a Portfolio's control, may result in a loss in value of the Portfolio's sovereign debt holdings.

If a Portfolio invests directly in _____ or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, _____, or in _____ or other instruments that provide exposure to _____, it will be subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Although a Portfolio may attempt to hedge its currency exposure into the U.S. dollar, it may not be successful in reducing the effects of currency _____ to the Umay result in a _____

Certain transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Such transactions may include, among others, _____, and the use of _____. The use of _____ may also create leveraging risk. A Portfolio also may be exposed to leveraging risk by _____ money for investment purposes. Leverage may cause a Portfolio to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations when it may not be advantageous to do so. Leverage, including _____

As more fully described below under “Tax Consequences-A Note on the PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios,” the IRS issued a revenue ruling which holds that income derived from commodity-linked swaps is not qualifying income under Subchapter M of the Code. The IRS has issued private letter rulings in which the IRS specifically concluded that income derived from an investment in a subsidiary will also constitute qualifying income to each Portfolio. Under IRS regulations, income derived from a controlled foreign corporation will be considered qualifying income if distributed to a Portfolio or if a Portfolio’s income from the subsidiary is distributed annually or is derived with respect to the Portfolio’s business of investing in securities. An IRS revenue procedure states that the IRS will not 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 Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”).

The PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios will seek to gain exposure to the commodity markets primarily through investments in commodity index-linked notes and through investments in their respective Subsidiaries. If the IRS were to determine that income derived from certain commodity-linked notes or from investments in a Subsidiary does not constitute qualifying income, the PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio, PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio and certain Underlying PIMCO Funds, including the PIMCO CommodityRealReturn Strategy Fund®, PIMCO CommoditiesPLUS® Strategy Fund and PIMCO TRENDS Managed Futures Strategy Fund, might be adversely affected and would be required to reduce their exposure to such investments which might result in difficulty in implementing their investment strategies and increased costs and taxes.

The use of commodity index-linked notes and investments in a Subsidiary involve specific risks. See “Characteristics and Risks of Securities and Investment Techniques—Derivatives—A Note on the PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios” below for further information regarding commodity index-linked notes, including the risks associated with these instruments. In addition, see “Characteristics and Risks of Securities and Investment Techniques—Investments in a Wholly-Owned Subsidiary” below for further information regarding the Subsidiaries, including the risks associated with investing in the Subsidiaries.

To the extent the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio invests in the PIMCO CommoditiesPLUS® Strategy Fund, PIMCO CommodityRealReturn Strategy Fund® or PIMCO TRENDS Managed Futures Strategy Fund, each an Underlying PIMCO Fund, the use of the above noted investments by the Underlying PIMCO Fund could subject the shareholders of the Portfolio to risks similar to those borne by shareholders of the PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios. See “Tax Consequences.”

By investing in their respective Subsidiaries, the PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios are indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Portfolio’s Subsidiary’s investments. The investments held by the Subsidiaries are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios, and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Portfolio. These risks are described elsewhere in this prospectus. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives of the Portfolios or the Subsidiaries will be achieved.

The Subsidiaries are not registered under the 1940 Act, and, unless otherwise noted in this prospectus, are not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. In addition, changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Portfolio and/or the Subsidiaries to operate as described in this prospectus and the SAI and could adversely affect the Portfolio and to the extent the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio invests in the PIMCO CommoditiesPLUS® Strategy Fund, PIMCO CommodityRealReturn Strategy Fund®, PIMCO Commodity Strategy Active Exchange-Traded Fund and PIMCO TRENDS Managed Futures Strategy Fund, each an Underlying PIMCO Fund. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could adversely affect the performance of a Portfolio and/or a Subsidiary and result in the Portfolio underperforming its benchmark index(es).

Value investing attempts to identify companies that are believed to be undervalued. Value stocks typically have prices that are low relative to factors such as the company’s earnings, cash flow or dividends. A value stock may decrease in price or may not increase in price as anticipated by PIMCO, or the Sub-Adviser, as applicable, if it continues to be undervalued by the market or the factors that the portfolio manager believes will cause the stock price to increase do not occur. A value investing style may perform better or worse than equity portfolios that focus on growth stocks or that have a broader investment style.

are , preferred securities or other securities that are convertible into or exercisable for common stock of the issuer (or cash or securities of equivalent value) at either a stated price or a stated rate. The market values of may decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, may increase as interest rates decline. A market value, however, tends to reflect the market price of the common stock of the issuing company when that stock price approaches or is greater than the “conversion price.” The conversion price is defined as the predetermined price at which the could be exchanged for

the associated stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the price of the convertible tends to be influenced more by the yield of the underlying common stock. Thus, it may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock. In the event of a liquidation of the issuing company, holders of convertible debt may be paid before the company's common stockholders but after holders of any senior debt obligations of the company. Consequently, the issuer's convertible debt generally entail less risk than its common stock but more risk than its debt obligations.

Synthetic convertible debt involve the combination of separate securities that possess the two principal characteristics of a traditional convertible debt (*i.e.*, an income-producing component and a right to acquire an underlying common stock). Synthetic convertible debt are often achieved, in part, through investments in warrants or options to buy common stock (or options on a stock index), and therefore are subject to the risks associated with underlying common stock. The value of a synthetic convertible debt will respond differently to market fluctuations than a traditional convertible debt because a synthetic convertible is composed of two or more separate securities or instruments, each with its own market value. Because the convertible component is typically achieved by investing in warrants or options to buy common stock at a certain exercise price, or options on a stock index, synthetic convertible debt are subject to the risks associated with underlying common stock. In addition, if the value of the underlying common stock or the level of the index involved in the convertible component falls below the exercise price of the warrant or option, the warrant or option may lose all value.

Although a Portfolio may seek to maintain a level distribution rate, the Portfolio's distribution rate may be affected by numerous factors, including but not limited to changes in realized and projected market returns, fluctuations in market interest rates, Portfolio performance and other factors. For instance, during periods of low or declining interest rates, the Portfolio's distributable income and dividend levels may decline for many reasons. There can be no assurance that a change in market conditions or other factors will not result in a change in the Portfolio's distribution rate or that the rate will be sustainable in the future.

Contingent convertible securities ("CoCos") have no stated maturity, have fully discretionary coupons and are typically issued in the form of subordinated debt instruments. CoCos generally either convert into equity or have their principal written down (including potentially to zero) upon the occurrence of certain triggering events ("triggers") linked to regulatory capital thresholds or regulatory actions relating to the issuer's continued viability. As a result, an investment by the Portfolio in CoCos is subject to the risk that coupon (*i.e.*, interest) payments may be cancelled by the issuer or a regulatory authority in order to help the issuer absorb losses and the risk of total loss. An investment by the Portfolio in CoCos is also subject to the risk that, in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of an issuer prior to a trigger event, the Portfolio's rights and claims will

. The performance of an Underlying PIMCO Fund and the underlying index may vary due to differences between the Underlying PIMCO Fund's portfolio and the underlying index due to legal restrictions, cost or liquidity restraints. The risk that performance of an Underlying PIMCO Fund and the underlying index may vary may be heightened during periods of market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Because an underlying index is not subject to the tax diversification requirements to which an Underlying PIMCO Fund must adhere, the Underlying PIMCO Fund may be required to deviate its investments from the securities and relative weightings of its underlying index. For tax efficiency purposes, an Underlying PIMCO Fund may sell certain securities to realize losses, which will result in a deviation from its underlying index. An Underlying PIMCO Fund may not be fully invested at times either as a result of cash flows into the Portfolio or reserves of cash held by the Portfolio to meet redemptions and to pay expenses. In addition, if an Underlying PIMCO Fund uses a representative sampling approach, this approach may cause the Underlying PIMCO Fund to be less correlated with the return of the underlying index than if the Underlying PIMCO Fund held all of the securities in the underlying index with the same relative weightings as the underlying index.

Certain Underlying PIMCO Funds use an indexing approach and may be affected by a general decline in market segments or asset classes relating to their underlying indexes. Those Underlying PIMCO Funds invest in securities and instruments included in, or representative of, their underlying indexes regardless of the investment merits of the underlying indexes. Additionally, errors in the construction or calculation of an Underlying PIMCO Fund's underlying index may occur from time to time, and the index provider may not identify or correct such errors for some period of time. Any such underlying index construction or calculation error may adversely impact the Underlying PIMCO Fund.

Certain Portfolios may invest in collateralized loan obligation ("CLOs") and other similarly structured investments. 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. In addition to the risks associated with investment in such underlying assets, the structure and characteristics of a CLO present certain additional risks. A Portfolio's investments in CLOs and other similarly structured investments may expose the Portfolio to heightened credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, market risk and prepayment and extension risk, as well as the risk of default on the underlying asset. In addition, investments in CLOs 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) risks related to the capability of the servicer of the securitized assets; (iv) the risk that a Portfolio may invest in tranches of CLOs that are subordinate to other tranches; (v) the structure and complexity of the transaction and the legal documents may not be fully understood at the time of investment and could lead to disputes with the issuer or among investors regarding the characterization of proceeds or unexpected investment results; and (vi) the CLO's manager may perform poorly. CLOs may charge management and other administrative fees, which are in addition to those of a Portfolio.

The cash flows from a CLO are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. The riskiest portion is the "equity" tranche

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. So-called “tough legacy” contracts have LIBOR interest rate provisions with no fallback provisions contemplating a permanent discontinuation of LIBOR, inadequate fallback provisions or fallback provisions which may not effectively result in a transition away from LIBOR prior to LIBOR’s planned replacement date. On March 15, 2022, the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act was signed into law. This law provides a statutory fallback mechanism on a nationwide basis to replace LIBOR with a benchmark rate that is selected by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) for tough legacy contracts. On February 27, 2023, the Federal Reserve System’s final rule in connection with this law became effective, establishing benchmark replacements based on SOFR and Term SOFR (a forward-looking measurement of market expectations of SOFR implied from certain derivatives markets) for applicable tough legacy contracts governed by U.S. law. In addition, the FCA has announced that it will require the publication of synthetic LIBOR for the one-month, three-month and six-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR settings after June 30, 2023 through at least September 30, 2024. Certain of a Portfolio’s investments may involve individual tough legacy contracts which may be subject to the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act or synthetic LIBOR and no assurances can be given that these measures will have had the intended effects. Moreover, certain aspects of the transition from LIBOR have relied or will continue to rely on the actions of third-party market participants, such as clearing houses, trustees, administrative agents, asset servicers and certain service providers; PIMCO cannot guarantee the performance of such market participants and any failure on the part of such market participants to manage their part of the LIBOR transition could impact a Portfolio.

PIMCO serves as the investment adviser and the administrator (serving in its capacity as investment adviser, the "Investment Adviser," and serving in its capacity as administrator, the "Administrator") for the Portfolios. Subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees of PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust (the "Trust"), PIMCO is responsible for managing the investment activities of the Portfolio and the Portfolio's business affairs and other administrative matters. PIMCO also serves as the investment adviser for the CRRS Subsidiary and the GMAA Subsidiary.

PIMCO is located at 650 Newport Center Drive, Newport Beach, CA 92660. Organized in 1971, PIMCO provides investment management and advisory services to private accounts of institutional and individual clients and to mutual funds. As of December 31, 2023, PIMCO had approximately \$1.86 trillion in assets under management.

PIMCO has engaged Research Affiliates, a California limited liability company ("Research Affiliates"), to serve as the asset allocation sub-adviser to the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio. Research Affiliates was organized in 2002 and is located at 620 Newport Center Drive, Suite 900, Newport Beach, CA 92660. As asset allocation sub-adviser for this Portfolio, Research Affiliates is responsible for recommending how the assets of the Portfolio are allocated and reallocated from time to time among the Underlying PIMCO Funds.

Each Portfolio pays for the advisory and supervisory and administrative services it requires under what is essentially an all-in fee structure. The Management Fees shown in the Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses table reflect both an advisory fee and a supervisory and administrative fee.

- For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, the Portfolios paid aggregate Management Fees to PIMCO at the following annual rates (stated as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the Portfolio taken separately):
PIMCO is located at 650 Newport Center Drive, Newport Beach, CA 92660 as the investment adviser and the administrator (serving in its capacity as investment adviser, the "Investment Adviser," and serving in its capacity as administrator, the "Administrator") for the Portfolios. Subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees of PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust (the "Trust"), PIMCO is responsible for managing the investment activities of the Portfolio and the Portfolio's business affairs and other administrative matters. PIMCO also serves as the investment adviser for the CRRS Subsidiary and the GMAA Subsidiary.

PIMCO High Yield Portfolio

PIMCO Diversified Income Fund	0.75%	0.01%	0.76%
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Fund	0.80%	0.04%	0.84% ⁽¹⁰⁾
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Fund	0.83%	0.10%	0.93%
PIMCO Emerging Markets Corporate Bond Fund	0.90%	0.01%	0.91%
PIMCO Emerging Markets Currency and Short-Term Investments Fund	0.85%	0.17%	1.02%
PIMCO Emerging Markets Local Currency and Bond Fund	0.90%	0.57%	1.47%
PIMCO Enhanced Low Duration Active Exchange-Traded Fund	0.46%	0.05%	0.51%
PIMCO Enhanced Short Maturity Active ESG Exchange-Traded Fund	0.36%	0.00%	0.36% ⁽¹¹⁾
PIMCO Enhanced Short Maturity Active Exchange-Traded Fund	0.35%	0.00%	0.35%
PIMCO ESG Income Fund	0.50%	0.05%	0.55%
PIMCO Extended Duration Fund	0.50%	2.52%	3.02%
PIMCO Global Advantage® Strategy Bond Fund	0.65%	0.11%	0.76%
PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities Fund (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	0.55%	0.06%	0.61%
PIMCO GNMA and Government Securities Fund	0.50%	0.84%	1.34%
PIMCO Government Money Market Fund	0.18%	0.01%	0.19% ⁽¹²⁾
PIMCO High Yield Fund	0.55%	0.02%	0.57%
PIMCO High Yield Municipal Bond Fund	0.55%	0.05%	0.60%
PIMCO High Yield Spectrum Fund	0.60%	0.02%	0.62%
PIMCO Income Fund	0.50%	0.12%	0.62%
PIMCO Intermediate Municipal Bond Active Exchange-Traded Fund	0.35%	0.00%	0.35%
PIMCO International Bond Fund (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	0.50%	0.13%	0.63%
PIMCO International Bond Fund (Unhedged)	0.50%	0.16%	0.66%
PIMCO Investment Grade Credit Bond Fund	0.50%	0.54%	1.04%
PIMCO Long Duration Total Return Fund	0.50%	1.23%	1.73%
PIMCO Long-Term Credit Bond Fund	0.55%	0.44%	0.99%
PIMCO Long-Term Real Return Fund	0.50%	0.98%	1.48%
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Fund	0.475%	0.57%	1.045%
PIMCO Low Duration Credit Fund	0.70%	0.03%	0.73%
PIMCO Low Duration ESG Fund	0.50%	0.02%	0.52%
PIMCO Low Duration Fund	0.46%	0.02%	0.48%
PIMCO Low Duration Fund II	0.50%	0.01%	0.51%
PIMCO Low Duration Income Fund	0.50%	0.09%	0.59%
PIMCO Low Duration Opportunities Fund	0.55%	0.02%	0.57%
PIMCO Moderate Duration Fund	0.46%	0.03%	0.49%
PIMCO Mortgage Opportunities and Bond Fund	0.60%	0.75%	1.35%
PIMCO Mortgage-Backed Securities Fund	0.50%	0.62%	1.12%
PIMCO Multisector Bond Active Exchange-Traded Fund	0.65%	0.00%	0.65% ⁽¹³⁾⁽¹⁴⁾
PIMCO Municipal Bond Fund	0.44%	0.03%	0.47%
PIMCO Municipal Income Opportunities Active Exchange-Traded Fund	0.49%	0.00%	0.49% ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹⁵⁾
PIMCO National Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund	0.45%	0.00%	0.45%
PIMCO New York Municipal Bond Fund	0.445%	0.01%	0.455%
PIMCO Preferred and Capital Securities Fund	0.79%	0.32%	1.11% ⁽¹⁶⁾
PIMCO Preferred and Capital Securities Active Exchange-Traded Fund	0.84%	0.05%	0.89% ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹⁷⁾
PIMCO RAE Emerging Markets Fund	0.75%	0.02%	0.77% ⁽¹⁸⁾
PIMCO RAE Fundamental Advantage PLUS Fund	0.89%	0.18%	1.07%
PIMCO RAE International Fund	0.50%	0.02%	0.52% ⁽¹⁸⁾
PIMCO RAE PLUS EMG Fund	1.10%	0.10%	1.20%
PIMCO RAE PLUS Fund	0.79%	0.04%	0.83%
PIMCO RAE PLUS International Fund	0.82%	0.16%	0.98%
PIMCO RAE PLUS Small Fund	0.84%	0.11%	0.95%
PIMCO RAE US Fund	0.40%	0.01%	0.41% ⁽¹⁸⁾
PIMCO RAE US Small Fund	0.50%	0.01%	0.51% ⁽¹⁸⁾

⁹ PIMCO has contractually agreed to waive the Fund's management fee in an amount equal to the management fee paid by the PIMCO Cayman Commodity Fund CMDT, Ltd. (the "Subsidiary") to PIMCO. The Subsidiary pays PIMCO a management fee at the annual rate of 0.69% of its net assets. This waiver may not be terminated by PIMCO and will remain in effect for as long as PIMCO's contract with the Subsidiary is in place.

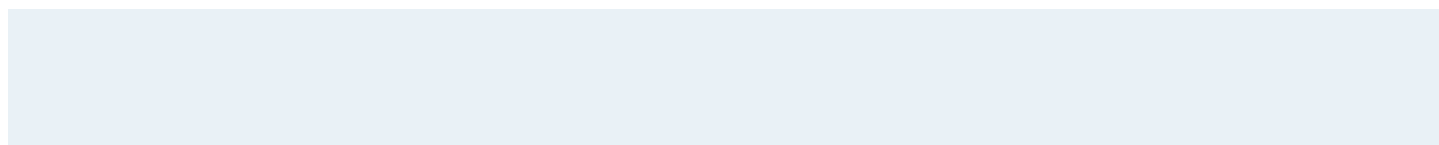
¹⁰ PIMCO has contractually agreed through August 31, 2024, to waive its advisory fee by 0.05% of the average daily net assets attributable to the Fund. This Fee Waiver Agreement may be terminated by PIMCO Funds (the "Trust") upon 90 days' prior written notice to PIMCO.

¹¹ PIMCO has contractually agreed, through October 31, 2026, to reduce its management fee by 0.10% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. This waiver is automatic and renewable for one-year terms unless PIMCO provides written notice to PIMCO ETF Trust at least 30 days prior to the end of the then current terms. In any month in which the investment management agreement is in effect, PIMCO is entitled to reimbursement by the Fund of any portion of the management fee waived as set forth above within thirty-six months of the time of the waiver, provided that certain conditions are met.

¹² To maintain certain net yields for the Fund, PIMCO or its affiliates may temporarily and voluntarily waive, reduce or reimburse all or any portion of the Fund's fees and expenses.

¹³ PIMCO has contractually agreed, through October 31, 2025, to reduce its management fee by 0.10% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. In any month in which the investment management agreement is in effect, PIMCO is entitled to reimbursement by the Fund of any portion of the management fee waived as set forth above during the previous thirty-six months from the time of the waiver, provided that certain conditions are met. 1

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PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond	Yacov Arnopolin	5/17	Managing Director, PIMCO. Mr. Arnopolin is an emerging markets portfolio manager in the New York office. Prior to joining PIMCO in 2016, he served as a managing director overseeing emerging market fixed income portfolios at Goldman Sachs Asset Management. Previously, Mr. Arnopolin worked as a portfolio manager at Fortress Investment Group. He has investment experience since 2000 and holds a bachelor's degree in economics from Carnegie Mellon University.
PIMCO All Asset	Robert D. Arnott	4/03*	Chairman and Founder, Research Affiliates, since July 2002. Previously, Mr. Arnott was Chairman of First Quadrant, L.P. until April 2004. He first joined First Quadrant in April 1998.
PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities (Unhedged)	Andrew Balls	9/14	CIO Global Fixed Income and Managing Director, PIMCO. He joined PIMCO in 2006 and is a member of the Investment Committee and head of European portfolio management. Prior to joining PIMCO, he spent eight years at the Financial Times, most recently as editor of the U.S. Lex column and as chief economics correspondent in Washington, D.C.
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged)		10/11	
PIMCO International Bond (Unhedged)		9/14	
PIMCO International Bond (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)		9/14	
PIMCO Low Duration	Jelle Brons	10/22	Executive Vice President, PIMCO. Mr. Brons is a portfolio manager specializing in global investment grade credit. He is a member of the ESG portfolio management team, focusing on credit. Prior to joining PIMCO in 2005, Mr. Brons worked at UBS Investment Bank in the credit fixed income department, initially in credit sales and then with the team responsible for CreditDelta, a credit market and portfolio analysis tool. He has investment experience since 2002 and holds a master's degree in actuarial science and econometrics from the University of Amsterdam and a master's degree in financial engineering and quantitative analysis from the ICMA Business School at the University of Reading. He is a Certified Financial Risk Manager (FRM) and is a CFA charterholder.
PIMCO All Asset	Christopher J. Brightman	11/16	Chief Executive Officer, Research Affiliates, since July 2021, and Chief Investment Officer, Research Affiliates, since April 2014. Previously at Research Affiliates, Mr. Brightman served as a Managing Director and Head of Investment Management. Prior to joining Research Affiliates in 2010, Mr. Brightman was chief executive officer of the University of Virginia Investment Management Company.
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation	Erin Browne	1/19	Managing Director, PIMCO. Ms. Browne is a portfolio manager in the Newport Beach office, focusing on multi-asset strategies. In her role, she works with PIMCO's asset allocation team and with portfolio managers across asset classes and sectors globally. Prior to joining PIMCO in 2018, Ms. Browne was a managing director and head of asset allocation at UBS Asset Management, helping to drive the firm's macro research, capital market assumptions, tactical asset allocation and strategic asset allocation views across asset classes. Previously, she was head of macro investments at UBS O'Connor, a multi-strategy hedge fund manager, and a global macro portfolio manager at Point72 Asset Management. Ms. Browne has also held roles at Citigroup, Moore Capital Management and Neuberger Berman, and she began her career at Lehman Brothers. She has investment experience since 2002 and holds a bachelor's degree in economics from Georgetown University.
PIMCO Short-Term	Nathan Chiaverini	4/19	Senior Vice President, PIMCO. Mr. Chiaverini is a portfolio manager on the short-term desk. Prior to joining PIMCO in 2012, he was a vice president and portfolio manager at BlackRock, focusing on institutional multi-sector portfolios. Prior to this, he held trading and strategy research positions within interest rate derivatives and mortgage-backed securities at Barclays Capital. He has investment experience since 2004 and holds a bachelor's degree in economics and history from the University of Colorado and an MBA in analytic finance and economics from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business.
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government	Mike Cudzil	2/16	Managing Director, PIMCO. Mr. Cudzil is a portfolio manager and mortgage specialist. Prior to joining PIMCO in 2012, he worked as a managing director and head of pass-through trading at Nomura.
PIMCO Commodity RealReturn® Strategy	Andrew DeWitt	2/22	Executive Vice President, PIMCO. Mr. DeWitt is a portfolio manager in the Newport Beach office, focusing on commodity and multi-real asset strategies. Previously, he managed PIMCO's portfolio associate group and focused on portfolio optimization and other technology initiatives. He has investment experience since 2006 and holds undergraduate degrees in economics and sociology from Brown University.
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond	Pramol Dhawan	6/19	Managing Director, PIMCO. Mr. Dhawan is a portfolio manager in the New York office. Prior to joining PIMCO in 2013, he was a managing director and head of emerging markets trading for Americas at Société Générale in New York. He was previously based in London where he headed the Central and Eastern Europe emerging markets team for the firm. Additionally, he was a management consultant at Accenture. He has investment experience since 2004 and holds an undergraduate degree in computer science and management studies from the University of Nottingham.

PIMCO High Yield

Jason Duko

5/23

Executive Vice President, PIMCO. Mr. Duko is an executive vice president and portfolio manager in the Newport Beach office focusing on U.S. leveraged finance, including bank loans and collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), high yield, and multi-sector credit strategies. Prior to rejoining PIMCO in 2023, he was at Ares Management, where he was a partner and portfolio manager responsible for managing U.S. bank loan credit strategies. He was at PIMCO from 2011–2018, managing bank loan portfolios and responsible for secondary loan trading across all sectors. Previously, he was at 2 d responsible for

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PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities (Unhedged)	Lorenzo Pagani	9/14	Managing Director, PIMCO. Dr. Pagani joined PIMCO in 2004 and is a portfolio manager in PIMCO's London office and head of the European government bond and European rates desk. Prior to joining PIMCO, he was with the nuclear engineering department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and with Procter & Gamble in Italy.
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged)		10/16	
PIMCO International Bond (Unhedged)		9/14	
PIMCO International Bond (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)		9/14	
PIMCO High Yield	Sonali Pier	7/19	Managing Director, PIMCO. Ms. Pier is a portfolio manager focusing on multisector credit opportunities. Prior to joining PIMCO in 2013, she was a senior credit trader at J.P. Morgan, trading cash, recovery and credit default swaps across various sectors. She has investment experience since 2003 and holds an undergraduate degree in economics from Princeton University.
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy	Steve Rodosky	1/19	Managing Director, PIMCO. Mr. Rodosky is a portfolio manager for real return and U.S. long duration strategies. He leads the rates liquid products team and also leads talent management for portfolio management in the U.S. Prior to joining PIMCO in 2001, Mr. Rodosky was vice president of institutional sales with Merrill Lynch. He has 29 years of investment experience and holds a master's degree in financial markets from Illinois Institute of Technology. He received an undergraduate degree from Villanova University.
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government		7/07	
PIMCO Real Return		1/19	
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond	Javier Romo	5/19	Executive Vice President, PIMCO. Prior to joining PIMCO in 2011, Mr. Romo was a Vice President with Citigroup, where he focused on trading hard currency bonds and credit default swaps in Latin America. Earlier in his career he was an analyst at Sandell Asset Management in New York and before that a Vice President for Morgan Stanley focused on emerging markets trading and local markets strategy.
PIMCO Low Duration	Jerome Schneider	9/14	Managing Director, PIMCO. Mr. Schneider joined PIMCO in 2008. Prior to joining PIMCO, he served as Senior Managing Director with Bear Stearns, specializing in credit and mortgage-related funding transactions. Mr. Schneider joined Bear Stearns in 1995.
PIMCO Short-Term		1/11	
PIMCO Dynamic Bond	Marc Seidner	1/15	CIO Non-traditional Strategies and Managing Director, PIMCO. Mr. Seidner is head of portfolio management in the New York office. He is also a generalist portfolio manager and a member of the Investment Committee. He rejoined PIMCO in November 2014 after serving as head of fixed income at GMO LLC, and previously he was a PIMCO Managing Director, generalist portfolio manager and member of the Investment Committee until January 2014. Prior to joining PIMCO in 2009, he was a managing director and domestic fixed income portfolio manager at Harvard Management Company. Previously, he was director of active core strategies at Standish Mellon Asset Management and a senior portfolio manager at Fidelity Management and Research. He has investment experience since 1988 and holds an undergraduate degree in economics from Boston College.
PIMCO Low Duration		10/22	
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation	Emmanuel S. Sharef	12/19	Executive Vice President, PIMCO. Dr. Sharef is an executive vice president and portfolio manager in the Newport Beach office, focused on asset allocation strategies and the residential real estate market. He is a member of the Americas Portfolio Committee and has served as a rotating member of the Investment Committee. Prior to joining PIMCO in 2011, he worked in the mortgage credit strategists group at Morgan Stanley. He has investment and financial services experience since 2008 and holds a Ph.D. in operations research from Cornell University, specializing in statistics and biometrics. He received an undergraduate degree from Princeton University.
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy	Greg E. Sharenow	11/18	Managing Director, PIMCO. Mr. Sharenow is a portfolio manager in th

The Trust offers investors Institutional Class shares of the Portfolio in this prospectus. The Trust does not charge any sales charges (loads) or other fees in connection with purchases or redemptions of Institutional Class shares.

- Institutional Class shares of the Portfolios may be offered through certain brokers and financial intermediaries (“servicers”) that have established a shareholder servicing relationship with the Trust on behalf of their customers. Servicers may impose additional or different conditions than the Trust on purchases, redemptions or exchanges of Portfolio shares by their customers. Servicers may also independently establish and charge their customers transaction fees, account fees and other amounts in connection with purchases and redemptions of Portfolio shares in addition to any fees charged by the Trust. These additional fees may vary over time and would increase the cost of the customer’s investment and lower investment returns. Each servicer is responsible for transmitting to its customers a schedule of any such fees and information regarding any additional or different conditions regarding purchases, redemptions and exchanges. Shareholders who are customers of servicers should consult their servicers for information regarding these fees and conditions.
- PIMCO uses its own assets and resources, including its profits from advisory or supervisory and administrative fees paid by the Portfolios, to pay insurance companies, including their affiliates, for services rendered to current and prospective owners of Variable Contracts, including the provision of support services such as providing information about the Trust and the Portfolios, the delivery of Trust documents, and other services. The fees paid to insurance companies will not exceed 0.25% of the total assets of the Portfolios held by the insurance company, on an annual basis. Although these payments are not intended to compensate the insurance companies or their affiliates for marketing the Portfolios, the payments may provide an additional incentive to insurance companies or their affiliates to active an additional inc fprpi(rtfolios held by the other amounon an annual basis.sa(“servicernies or their d by the)]T in addition to any fees chashedrrenhTJ T*2 TD the inees chasderst ofrchasemutthesfundon with pur. inees chasdees, ancrease il9(incupectsa(particulaofs)36.9(,)0()36.9(including)]TJ T* nsur)17. Tf 1 -1.6ly. T aorha highased andincfive an affiliates to ac’on with puaservicernd aness -1.6s ap laso()36.9(the payments may prn with purne an affiliates)]the.J T* [(to ac’Jrefertiveivere* [mance cfund li invron with purchaswied e tor fy)54. ap by t, including

reasonable travel and lodging expenses for attendees of PIMCO educational events ("other non-cash compensation"), and makes

management, such suspension or rejection is in the best interests of the Trust. In addition, the Trust and its Distributor each reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to redeem shares, in whole or in part, when, in the judgment of management, such redemption is necessary in order to maintain qualification under the rules for variable annuities and/or variable life contracts with respect to other shareholders, to maintain qualification as a regulated investment company under the Code, or for any reason under terms set by the Trustees, including the failure of a shareholder to supply a personal identification number if required to do so, or to have the minimum investment required, or to pay when due for the purchase of shares issued to the shareholder. The exercise of the Trust's and the Distributor's right to redeem shares in the foregoing circumstances is subject to any applicable provisions of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder. The offering of shares will be suspended when trading on the NYSE is restricted or during an emergency which makes it impracticable for the Portfolio to dispose of its securities or to determine fairly the value of its net assets, or during any other period as permitted by the SEC for the protection of investors. In the event that the Portfolio ceases offering its shares, any investments allocated to the Portfolio will, subject to any necessary regulatory approvals, be invested in another Portfolio of the Trust.

The Trust generally does not offer or sell its shares outside of the United States, except to certain investors in approved jurisdictions and in conformity with local legal requirements.

Shares may be redeemed without charge on any day that the NAV is calculated. Circumstances in which redemption is not available include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. The Portfolio is not open for business.

2. The offering of shares is suspended under the rules of the NYSE or during an emergency which makes it impracticable for the Portfolio to determine fairly the value of its net assets, or during any other period as permitted by the SEC for the protection of investors.

3. The exercise of the Trust's or the Distributor's right to redeem shares is restricted by applicable law or the rules of the NYSE.

4. The exercise of the Trust's or the Distributor's right to redeem shares is restricted by the terms of the offering memorandum or the prospectus.

5. The exercise of the Trust's or the Distributor's right to redeem shares is restricted by the terms of the trust agreement or the investment management agreement.

6. The exercise of the Trust's or the Distributor's right to redeem shares is restricted by the terms of the trust agreement or the investment management agreement.

7. The exercise of the Trust's or the Distributor's right to redeem shares is restricted by the terms of the trust agreement or the investment management agreement.

even if that Subsidiary itself owns commodity-linked swaps. The Portfolio will continue to seek to gain exposure to the commodity markets primarily through investments in commodity index-linked notes and through investments in its respective Subsidiary. Each Subsidiary will be treated as a controlled foreign corporation. As a result, the Portfolio will be required to include in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes all of its respective Subsidiary's "subpart F income," whether or not such income is distributed by such Subsidiary. It is expected that all of the Subsidiaries' income and realized gains and mark-to-market gains will be "subpart F income." The Portfolio's recognition of its respective Subsidiary's "subpart F income" will increase such Portfolio's tax basis in its Subsidiary. Distributions by the Subsidiary to its respective Portfolio will be tax-free, to the extent of its previously undistributed "subpart F income," and will correspondingly reduce such Portfolio's tax basis in its Subsidiary. "Subpart F income" is generally treated by the Portfolio as ordinary income, regardless of the character of the Subsidiary's underlying income or gains. If a net loss is realized by a Subsidiary, such loss is not generally available to offset the income earned by such Subsidiary's parent Portfolio, and such loss cannot be carried forward to offset taxable income of the parent Portfolio or the 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 the Portfolio's income from an investment in the subsidiary is derived with respect to a 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 1940 Act. In connection with issuing such revenue procedure, the IRS has revoked the Notes Rulings. 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 each 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 each 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 a 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 commodity-linked notes, other commodity-linked derivatives, and the PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios' investments in their Subsidiaries 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 PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios' taxable income or any distributions made by the Portfolios or result in the inability of the Portfolios to operate as described in its prospectus.

Periodic adjustments for inflation to the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond may give rise to original issue discount, which will be includable in the Underlying PIMCO Fund's gross income. Due to original issue discount, the Underlying PIMCO Fund may be required to make annual distributions to shareholders that exceed the cash received, which may cause the Underlying PIMCO Fund to liquidate certain investments when it is not advantageous to do so. Also, if the principal value of an inflation-indexed bond is adjusted downward due to deflation, amounts previously distributed in the taxable year may be characterized in some circumstances as a return of capital.

This "Tax Consequences" section relates only to federal income tax; the consequences under other tax laws may differ. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors as to the possible application of foreign, state and local income tax laws to Portfolio dividends and capital distributions. Please see "Taxation" in the Portfolio's SAI for additional information regarding the tax aspects of investing in the Portfolio.

This section provides additional information about some of the principal investments and related risks of the Portfolio and certain Acquired Funds described under "Portfolio Summaries" and "Description of Principal Risks" above. It also describes characteristics and risks of additional securities and investment techniques that may be used by the Portfolio and certain Acquired Funds from time to time. Generally, the characteristics and risks of securities and investment techniques that may be used by the Acquired Funds from time to time are similar to those described below. However, the risks associated with an Acquired Fund's investments are described more fully in each Acquired Fund's prospectus. Accordingly, please see an Acquired Fund's prospectus for a more complete description of the Acquired Fund and the risks associated with its investments.

Most of these securities and investment techniques described herein are discretionary, which means that PIMCO, or in the case of a fund that is not managed by PIMCO, such fund's investment adviser and sub-adviser, as applicable, can decide whether to use them or not. This prospectus does not attempt to disclose all of the various types of securities and investment techniques that may be used by the Portfolio or Acquired Funds. As with any fund, investors in the Portfolio rely on the professional investment judgment and skill of PIMCO and the individual portfolio managers. Please see "Investment Objectives and Policies" in the SAI for more detailed information about the securities and investment techniques described in this section and about other strategies and techniques that may be used by the Portfolio.

Because the PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios may each invest a portion of its assets in its respective Subsidiary, each of which may hold some of the investments described in this prospectus, these Portfolios may be indirectly exposed to the risks associated with those investments. With respect to its investments, each Subsidiary will generally be subject to

the same fundamental, non-fundamental and certain other investment restrictions as the Portfolios; however, each Subsidiary (unlike the Portfolios), may invest without limitation in commodity-linked swap agreements and other commodity-linked derivative instruments. Each of the PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio and its respective Subsidiary may test for compliance with certain investment restrictions on a consolidated basis.

The PIMCO All Asset Portfolio invests substantially all of its assets in shares of the Underlying PIMCO Funds, and as such (unless otherwise

corporates, mortgages, asset-backed and international. In seeking to identify undervalued currencies, PIMCO may consider many factors, including but not limited to longer-term analysis of relative interest rates, inflation rates, real exchange rates, purchasing power parity, trade account balances and current account balances, as well as other factors that influence exchange rates such as flows, market technical trends and government policies. Sophisticated proprietary software then assists in evaluating sectors and pricing specific investments. Once investment opportunities are identified, PIMCO will shift assets among sectors depending upon changes in relative valuations, credit spreads and other factors. There is no guarantee that PIMCO's investment selection techniques will produce the desired results.

"Fixed Income Instruments," as used generally in this Prospectus, includes:

- securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or government-sponsored enterprises ("U.S. Government Securities");
- corporate debt securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers, including convertible securities and corporate commercial paper;
- mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities;
- inflation-indexed bonds issued both by governments and corporations;
- structured notes, including hybrid or "indexed" securities and event-linked bonds;
- bank capital and trust preferred securities;
- loans, including participations in and assignments thereof;
- delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities;
- bank certificates of deposit, fixed time deposits and bankers' acceptances;
- repurchase agreements on Fixed Income Instruments and reverse repurchase agreements on Fixed Income Instruments;
- debt securities issued by states or local governments and their agencies, authorities and other government-sponsored enterprises;
- obligations of non-U.S. governments or their subdivisions, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises; and
- obligations of international agencies or supranational entities.

Securities issued by U.S. Government agencies or government-sponsored enterprises may not be guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

The Portfolio (other than the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio), to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules thereunder or exemptive relief therefrom, may invest in derivatives based on Fixed Income Instruments.

Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates that incorporates a security's yield, coupon, final maturity and call features, among other characteristics. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. Similarly, 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. By way of example, the price of a bond fund with an average duration of eight years would be expected to fall approximately 8% if interest rates rose by one percentage point. Conversely, the price of a bond fund with an average duration of negative three years would be expected to rise approximately 3% if interest rates rose by one percentage point. The maturity of a security, another commonly used measure of price sensitivity, measures only the time until final payment is due, whereas duration takes into account the pattern of all payments of interest and principal on a security over time, including how these payments are affected by prepayments and by changes in interest rates, as well as the time until an interest rate is reset (in the case of variable-rate securities). PIMCO uses an internal model for calculating duration, which may result in a different value for the duration of an index compared to the duration calculated by the index provider or another third party.

U.S. Government Securities are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. Government, its agencies or government-sponsored enterprises. The U.S. Government does not guarantee the NAV of a Portfolio's shares. U.S. Government Securities are subject to market and interest rate risk, as well as varying degrees of credit risk. Some U.S. Government Securities are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. Other types of U.S. Government Securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States (but not issued by the U.S. Treasury). These securities may have less credit risk than U.S. Government Securities not supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. Such other types of U.S. Government Securities are: (1) supported by the ability of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; (2) supported only by the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality or government-sponsored corporation; or (3) supported by the United States in some other way. These securities may be subject to greater credit risk. U.S. Government Securities include zero coupon securities, which do not distribute interest on a current basis and tend to be subject to greater market risk than interest-paying securities of similar maturities. The U.S. Government Securities in which a Portfolio may invest may pay fixed, floating, variable or adjustable interest rates.

Securities issued by U.S. Government agencies or government-sponsored enterprises may not be guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), a wholly-owned U.S. Government corporation, is authorized to guarantee, with the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, the timely payment of principal and interest on securities issued by institutions approved by GNMA and backed by pools of mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Government-related guarantors (*i.e.*, not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government) include the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"). Pass-through securities issued by FNMA are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by FNMA but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

FHLMC guarantees the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal, but its participation certificates are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Municipal Bonds are generally issued by states, territories, possessions and local governments and their agencies, authorities and other instrumentalities. Municipal Bonds are subject to interest rate, credit and market risk, uncertainties related to the tax status of a Municipal

The value of some mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates. Early repayment of principal on some mortgage-related securities may expose a Portfolio to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. When interest rates rise, the value of a mortgage-related security generally will decline; however, when interest rates are declining, the value of mortgage-related securities with prepayment features may not increase as much as other fixed income securities. The rate of prepayments on underlying mortgages will affect the price and volatility of a mortgage-related security, and may shorten or extend the effective maturity of the security beyond what was anticipated at the time of purchase. If unanticipated rates of prepayment on underlying mortgages increase the effective maturity of a mortgage-related security, the volatility of the security can be expected to increase. See “Extension Risk” and “Prepayment Risk” below. The value of these securities may fluctuate in response to the market’s perception of the creditworthiness of the issuers. Additionally, although mortgages and mortgage-related securities are generally supported by some form of government or private guarantee and/or insurance, there is no assurance that guarantors or insurers will meet their obligations.

- Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities are subject to Extension Risk, which is the risk that the issuer of such a security pays back the principal of such an obligation later than expected. This may occur when interest rates rise. This may negatively affect Portfolio returns, as the value of the security decreases when principal payments are made later than expected. In addition, because principal payments are made later than expected, a Portfolio may be prevented from investing proceeds it would otherwise have received at a given time at the higher prevailing interest rates.

- Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities are subject to Prepayment Risk, which is the risk that the issuer of such a security pays back the principal of such an obligation earlier than expected (due to the sale of the underlying property, refinancing, or foreclosure). This may occur when interest rates decline. Prepayment may expose a Portfolio to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. Also, if a security subject to prepayment has been purchased at a premium, the value of the premium would be lost in the event of prepayment.

One type of SMBS has one class receiving all of the interest from the mortgage assets (the interest-only, or “IO” class), while the other class will receive all of the principal (the principal-only, or “PO” class). The yield to maturity on an IO class is extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the underlying mortgage assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on a Portfolio’s yield to maturity from these securities. A Portfolio may invest up to 5% of its total assets in any combination of mortgage-related or other asset-backed IO, PO or inverse floater securities.

A Portfolio may invest in each of collateralized bond obligations (“CBOs”), collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”), other collateralized debt obligations (“CDOs”) and other similarly structured securities. CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs are types of asset-backed securities. A CBO is a trust which is 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. Other CDOs are trusts backed by other types of assets representing obligations of various parties. Certain Portfolios may invest in other asset-backed securities that have been offered to investors.

- Pools created by non-governmental issuers generally offer a higher rate of interest than government and government-related pools because there are no direct or indirect government or agency guarantees of payments in such pools. Privately issued mortgage-related securities are not subject to the same underwriting requirements for the underlying mortgages that are applicable to those mortgage-related securities that have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee. As a result, the mortgage loans underlying privately issued mortgage-related securities may, and frequently do, have less favorable collateral, credit risk or other underwriting characteristics than government or government-sponsored mortgage-related securities and have wider variances in a number of terms including interest rate, term, size, purpose and borrower characteristics. The risk of nonpayment is greater for mortgage-related securities that are backed by loans that were originated under weak underwriting standards, including loans made to borrowers with limited means to make repayment. A level of risk exists for all loans, although, historically, the poorest performing loans have been those classified as subprime. Privately issued mortgage-related securities are not traded on an exchange and there may be a limited market for the securities, especially when there is a perceived weakness in the mortgage and real estate market sectors. Without an active trading market, mortgage-related securities held in a Portfolio’s portfolio may be particularly difficult to value because of the complexities involved in assessing the value of the underlying mortgage loans. Privately Issued Mortgage-Related Securities include securities that reflect an interest in, and are secured by, mortgage loans on commercial real property. Many of the risks of investing in commercial mortgage-backed securities reflect the risks of investing in the real estate securing the underlying mortgage loans. These risks reflect the effects of local and other economic conditions on real estate markets, the ability of tenants to make loan payments, and the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants.

other claims are satisfied. Many factors affect the value of common stock, including earnings, earnings forecasts, corporate events and factors impacting the issuer's industry and the market generally. Common stock generally has the greatest appreciation and depreciation potential of all corporate securities.

Each Portfolio may invest in convertible securities and equity securities, as well as securities related to equities. Equity-related securities include securities having an equity component (e.g., hybrids, bank capital) and equity derivatives. The PIMCO Total Return Portfolio may not purchase common stock of operating companies, but this limitation does not prevent the Portfolio from holding common stock obtained through the conversion of convertible securities or common stock that is received as part of a corporate reorganization or debt restructuring (for example, as may occur during bankruptcies or distressed situations). Convertible securities are generally preferred securities and other securities, including fixed income securities and warrants, that are convertible into or exercisable for common stock at a stated price or rate. The price of a convertible security will normally vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock because of this conversion or exercise feature. However, the value of a convertible security may not increase or decrease as rapidly as the underlying common stock. A convertible security will normally also provide income and is subject to interest rate risk. Convertible securities may be lower-rated securities subject to greater levels of credit risk. The Portfolio may be forced to convert a security before it would otherwise choose, which may have an adverse effect on the Portfolio's ability to achieve its investment objective.

"Synthetic" convertible securities are selected based on the similarity of their economic characteristics to those of a traditional convertible security due to the combination of separate securities that possess the two principal characteristics of a traditional convertible security, i.e., an income-producing security ("income-producing component") and the right to acquire an equity security ("convertible component"). The income-producing component is achieved by investing in non-convertible, income-producing securities such as bonds, preferred securities and money market instruments, which may be represented by derivative instruments. The convertible component is achieved by investing in securities or instruments such as warrants or options to buy common stock at a certain exercise price, or options on a stock index. A simple example of a synthetic convertible security is the combination of a traditional corporate bond with a warrant to purchase equity securities of the issuer of the bond. The Portfolio may also purchase synthetic securities created by other parties, typically investment banks, including convertible structured notes. The income-producing and convertible components of a synthetic convertible security may be issued separately by different issuers and at different times.

Preferred and other senior securities generally entitle the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other securities such as common stocks, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. Preferred and other senior securities may

of the potential value of such securities in relation to the price that could be obtained by the Portfolio at any given time upon sale thereof, the Portfolio may determine to hold such securities in its portfolio.

Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities. The market price of equity securities owned by the Portfolio may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Equity securities may decline in value due to factors affecting equity securities markets generally or particular industries represented in those markets. The value of an equity security may also decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

Certain Portfolios may invest in securities and instruments that are economically tied to foreign (non-U.S.) countries. PIMCO generally considers an instrument to be economically tied to a non-U.S. country if the issuer is a foreign (non-U.S.) government (or any political subdivision, agency, authority or instrumentality of such government), or if the issuer is organized under the laws of a non-U.S. country. A Portfolio's investments in foreign (non-U.S.) securities may include American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and similar securities that represent interests in a non-U.S. company's securities that have been deposited with a bank or trust and that trade on a U.S. exchange or over-the-counter. ADRs, EDRs and GDRs may be less liquid or may trade at a different price than the underlying securities of the issuer. In the case of money market instruments other than commercial paper and certificates of deposit, such instruments will be considered economically tied to a non-U.S. country if the issuer of such money market instrument is organized under the laws of a non-U.S. country. In the case of commercial paper and certificates of deposit, such instruments will be considered economically tied to a non-U.S. country if the "country of exposure" of such instrument is a non-U.S. country, as determined by the criteria set forth below. With respect to derivative instruments, PIMCO generally considers such instruments to be economically tied to non-U.S. countries if the underlying assets are foreign currencies (or baskets or indexes of such currencies), or instruments or securities that are issued by foreign governments or issuers organized under the laws of a non-U.S. country (or if the underlying assets are money market instruments other than commercial paper and certificates of deposit, if the issuer of such money market instrument is organized under the laws of a non-U.S. country or, in the case of underlying assets that are commercial paper or certificates of deposit, if the "country of exposure" of such money market instrument is a non-U.S. country). A security's "country of exposure" is determined by PIMCO using certain factors provided by a third-party analytical service provider. The factors are applied in order such that the first factor to result in the assignment of a country determines the "country of exposure." Both the factors and the order in which they are applied may change in the discretion of PIMCO. The current factors, listed in the order in which they are applied, are: (i) if an asset-backed or other collateralized security, the country in which the collateral backing the security is located; (ii) the "country of risk" of

the issuer; (iii) if the security is guaranteed by the government of a country (or any political subdivision, agency, authority or instrumentality of such government), the country of the government or instrumentality providing the guarantee; (iv) the "country of risk" of the issuer's ultimate parent; or (v) the country where the issuer is organized or incorporated under the laws thereof. "Country of risk" is a separate four-part test determined by the following factors, listed in order of importance: (i) management location; (ii) country of primary listing; (iii) sales or revenue attributable to the country; and (iv) reporting currency of the issuer.

Investing in foreign (non-U.S.) securities involves special risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in U.S. securities. Investors should consider carefully the substantial risks involved for portfolios that invest in securities issued by foreign companies and governments of foreign countries. These risks include: differences in accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; generally higher commission rates on foreign portfolio transactions; the possibility of the imposition of sanctions and other similar measures, nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation; adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations; market disruptions; the possibility of security suspensions; and political instability. Individual foreign (non-U.S.) economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rates of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources, self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Other countries' financial infrastructure or settlement systems may be less developed than those of the United States. The securities markets, values of securities, yields and risks associated with foreign (non-U.S.) securities markets may change independently of each other. Also, foreign (non-U.S.) securities and dividends and interest payable on those securities may be subject to foreign taxes, including taxes withheld from payments on those securities. Foreign (non-U.S.) securities often trade with less frequency and volume than domestic securities and therefore may exhibit greater price volatility. Investments in foreign (non-U.S.) securities may also involve higher custodial costs than domestic investments and additional transaction costs with respect to foreign currency conversions. Changes in, or uncertainty concerning, foreign exchange rates also will affect the value of securities denominated or quoted in foreign currencies and in some cases could lead to uncertainty regarding the reliability of issuers' financial reporting.

Certain Portfolios also may invest in sovereign debt issued by governments, their agencies or instrumentalities, or other government-related entities.

Holders of sovereign debt may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to governmental entities. In addition, there is no bankruptcy proceeding by which defaulted sovereign debt may be collected.

- Each Portfolio that may invest in foreign (non-U.S.) securities may invest in securities and instruments that are economically tied to developing (or "emerging market") countries. Each Portfolio is subject to the limitation on investment in emerging market securities noted in

the Portfolio's Portfolio Summary. PIMCO generally considers an instrument to be economically tied to an emerging market country if: the issuer is organized under the laws of an emerging market country; the currency of settlement of the security is a currency of an emerging market country; the security is guaranteed by the government of an emerging market country (or any political subdivision, agency, authority or instrumentality of such government); for an asset-backed or other collateralized security, the country in which the collateral backing the security is located is an emerging market country; or the security's "country of exposure" is an emerging market country, as determined by the criteria set forth below. With respect to derivative instruments, PIMCO generally considers such instruments to be economically tied to emerging market countries if the underlying assets are currencies of emerging market countries (or baskets or indexes of such currencies), or instruments or securities that are issued or guaranteed by governments of emerging market countries or by entities organized under the laws of emerging market countries or if an instrument's "country of exposure" is an emerging market country. A security's "country of exposure" is determined by PIMCO using certain factors provided by a third-party analytical service provider. The factors are applied in order such that the first factor to result in the assignment of a country determines the "country of exposure." Both the factors and the order in which they are applied may change in the discretion of PIMCO. The current factors, listed in the order in which they are applied, are: (i) if an asset-backed or other collateralized security, the country in which the collateral backing the security is located; (ii) the "country of risk" of the issuer; (iii) if the security is guaranteed by the government of a country (or any political subdivision, agency, authority or instrumentality of such government), the country of the government or instrumentality providing the guarantee; (iv) the "country of risk" of the issuer's ultimate parent; or (v) the country where the issuer is organized or incorporated under the laws thereof. "Country of risk" is a separate four-part test determined by the following factors, listed in order of importance: (i) management location; (ii) country of primary listing; (iii) sales or revenue attributable to the country; and (iv) reporting currency of the issuer. PIMCO has broad discretion to identify countries that it considers to qualify as emerging markets. In making investments in emerging market securities, a Portfolio emphasizes those countries with relatively low gross national product per capita and with the potential for rapid economic growth. Emerging market countries are generally located in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, Europe and the Middle East. PIMCO emphasizes to delude the discies with the countrdssi atnd aTunathe disc ganizme8(Aroduct per) TJ Tlws thereo6.9(.)0(addioad ubdivisi)orein c

countries, entities or persons with ties to Russia (e.g. Belarus). Such sanctions and other similar measures – which may impact companies in many sectors, including energy, financial services, technology, accounting, quantum computing, shipping, aviation, metals and mining, defense, architecture, engineering, construction, manufacturing and transportation, among others – and Russia's countermeasures may negatively impact the Portfolio's performance and/or ability to achieve its investment objective. For example, certain investments may be prohibited and/or existing investments may become illiquid (e.g., in the event that transacting in certain existing investments is prohibited, securities markets close, or market participants cease transacting in certain investments in light of geopolitical events, sanctions or related considerations), which could render any such securities held by a Portfolio unmarketable for an indefinite period of time and/or cause the Portfolio to sell portfolio holdings at a disadvantageous time or price or continue to hold investments that a Portfolio no longer seeks to hold. In addition, such sanctions or other similar measures, and the Russian government's response, could result in a downgrade of Russia's credit rating or of securities of issuers located in or economically tied to Russia, devaluation of Russia's currency and/or increased volatility with respect to Russian securities and the ruble. Moreover, disruptions caused by Russian military action or other actions (including cyberattacks, espionage or other asymmetric measures) or resulting actual or threatened responses to such activity may impact Russia's economy and Russian and other issuers of securities in which a Portfolio is invested. Such resulting actual or threatened responses may include, but are not limited to, purchasing and financing restrictions, withdrawal of financial intermediaries, boycotts or changes in consumer or purchaser preferences, sanctions, export and import controls, tariffs or cyberattacks on the Russian government, Russian companies or Russian individuals, including politicians. Any actions by Russia made in response to such sanctions or retaliatory measures could further impair the value and liquidity of portfolio investments. Sanctions and other similar measures have resulted in defaults on debt obligations by certain corporate issuers and the Russian Federation that could lead to cross-defaults or cross-accelerations on other obligations of these issuers. The Russian securities market is characterized by limited volume of trading, resulting in difficulty in obtaining accurate prices and trading. These issues can be magnified as a result of sanctions and other similar measures that may be imposed and the Russian government's response. The Russian securities market, as compared to U.S. markets, has significant price volatility, less liquidity, a smaller market capitalization and a smaller number of traded securities. There may be little publicly available information about issuers. Settlement, clearing and registration of securities transactions are subject to risks. Prior to the implementation of the National Settlement Depository ("NSD"), a recognized central securities depository, there was no central registration system for equity share registration in Russia, and registration was carried

out by either the issuers themselves or by registrars located throughout Russia. Title to Russian equities held through the NSD is now based on the records of the NSD and not the registrars. Although the implementation of the NSD has enhanced the efficiency and transparency of the Russian securities market, issues resulting in loss can still occur. In addition, sanctions by the European Union against the NSD, as well as the potential for sanctions by other governments, could make it more difficult to conduct or confirm transactions involving Russian securities. Ownership of securities issued by Russian companies that are not held through depositories such as the NSD may be recorded by companies themselves and by registrars. In such cases, the risk is increased that a Portfolio could lose ownership rights through fraud, negligence or oversight. While applicable Russian regulations impose liability on registrars for losses resulting from their errors, it may be difficult for the Portfolio to enforce any rights it may have against the registrar or issuer of the securities in the event of loss of share registration. In addition, issuers and registrars are still prominent in the validation and approval of documentation requirements for corporate action processing in Russia. Because the documentation requirements and approval criteria vary between registrars and issuers, there remain unclear and inconsistent market standards in the Russian market with respect to the completion and submission of corporate action elections. In addition, sanctions or Russian countermeasures may prohibit or limit a Portfolio's ability to participate in corporate actions, and therefore require the Portfolio to forego voting on or receiving funds that would otherwise be beneficial to the Portfolio. To the extent that a Portfolio suffers a loss relating to title or corporate actions relating to its portfolio securities, it may be difficult for the Portfolio to enforce its rights or otherwise remedy the loss. Russian securities laws may not recognize foreign nominee accounts held with a custodian bank, and therefore the custodian may be considered the ultimate owner of securities they hold for their clients. Adverse currency exchange rates are a risk and there may be a lack of available currency hedging instruments. Investments in Russia may be subject to the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets. Oil, natural gas, metals, minerals and timber account for a significant portion of Russia's exports, leaving the country vulnerable to swings in world prices, and to sanctions or other actions that may be directed at the Russian economy as a whole or at Russian oil, natural gas, metals, minerals or timber industries.

- A Portfolio that may invest in emerging market countries may invest in securities and instruments that are economically tied to the People's Republic of China (excluding Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan for the purpose of this disclosure) ("PRC"). In determining whether an instrument is economically tied to the PRC, PIMCO uses the criteria for determining whether an instrument is economically tied to an emerging market country as set forth above. Investments in securities and instruments economically tied to the PRC generally are subject to all of the risks of investments in non-U.S. and emerging markets securities

and, as a result, involve special considerations not typically associated with investing in other more established economies or securities markets. Investing in the PRC presents additional risks, such as (without limitation) inefficiencies from erratic growth, the unavailability of consistently-reliable economic data, potentially high rates of inflation, dependence on exports and international trade, relatively high levels of asset price volatility, potential shortage of liquidity and limited accessibility by foreign investors, greater competition from regional economies, fluctuations in currency exchange rates or currency devaluation by the PRC government or central bank, particularly in light of the relative lack of currency hedging instruments and controls on the ability to exchange local currency for U.S. dollars, the relatively small size and absence of operating history of many PRC companies, the developing nature of the legal and regulatory framework for securities markets, custody arrangements and commerce, uncertainty and potential changes with respect to the rules and regulations with respect to the development of the qualified foreign institutional investor ("QFII") program, the commitment of the government of the PRC to economic reforms, and the risk that Chinese regulators may suspend trading in Chinese issuers (or permit such issuers to suspend trading) during market disruptions, and that such suspensions may be widespread. In addition, certain securities are, or may in the future become, restricted and a Portfolio may be forced to sell such restricted security and incur a loss as result.

foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one currency to another. To the extent foreign exchange transactions for the Portfolios are directed to the Portfolios' custodian for execution, execution of such transactions may be better or worse than comparable transactions effected by other intermediaries. Suitable hedging transactions may not be available in all circumstances and there can be no assurance that the Portfolio will engage in such transactions at any given time or from time to time. Also, such transactions may not be successful and may eliminate any chance for the Portfolio to benefit from favorable fluctuations in relevant foreign currencies. The Portfolio may use one currency (or a basket of currencies) to hedge against adverse changes in the value of another currency (or a basket of currencies) when exchange rates between the two currencies are positively correlated.

- Uncertainty as to the status of the euro and the European Monetary Union (the "EMU") has at times created significant volatility in currency and financial markets generally. Any partial or complete dissolution of the EMU could have significant adverse effects on currency and financial markets and on the values of the Portfolio's portfolio investments. If one or more EMU countries were to stop using the euro as its primary currency, the Portfolio's investments in such countries may be redenominated into a different or newly adopted currency. As a result, the value of those investments could decline significantly and unpredictably. In addition, securities or other investments that are redenominated may be subject to currency risk, liquidity risk and risk of improper valuation to a greater extent than similar investments currently denominated in euros. To the extent a currency used for redenomination purposes is not specified in respect of certain EMU-related investments, or should the euro cease to be used entirely, the currency in which such investments are denominated may be unclear, making such investments particularly difficult to value or dispose of. The Portfolio may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek judicial or other clarification of the denomination or value of such securities. There can be no assurance that if the Portfolio earns income or capital gains in a non-U.S. country or PIMCO otherwise seeks to withdraw the Portfolio's investments from a given country, capital controls imposed by such country will not prevent, or cause significant expense, or delay in, doing so.

Each Portfolio may enter into repurchase agreements, in which the Portfolio purchases a security from a bank or broker-dealer, that agrees to repurchase the security at the Portfolio's cost plus interest within a specified time. If the party agreeing to repurchase should default, the Portfolio will seek to sell the securities which it holds. This could involve procedural costs or delays in addition to a loss on the securities if their value should fall below their repurchase price. Repurchase agreements may be or become illiquid. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Portfolio.

The Portfolio may enter into reverse repurchase agreements and dollar rolls, subject to the Portfolio's limitations on borrowings. A reverse repurchase agreement involves the sale of a security by the Portfolio and its agreement to repurchase the instrument at a specified time and price. A dollar roll is similar except that the counterparty is not obligated to return the same securities as those originally sold by the Portfolio but only securities that are "substantially identical." Reverse repurchase agreements and dollar rolls may be considered borrowing for some purposes. Reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls and other forms of borrowings may create leveraging risk for the Portfolio.

The Portfolio may borrow money to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act. This means that, in general, the Portfolio may borrow money from banks for any purpose in an amount up to one-third of the Portfolio's total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities. The Portfolio may also borrow money for temporary administrative purposes in an amount not to exceed 5% of the Portfolio's total assets. In addition, a Portfolio may borrow from certain other PIMCO funds in inter-fund lending transactions to the extent permitted by an exemptive order from the SEC.

The Portfolio may, but is not required to, use derivatives and other similar instruments (referred to collectively as "derivatives") for risk management purposes or as part of its investment strategies. Generally, derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or s purf i(TJn als fos ament st)36.99(-fives are financi(referred tsrlr s fur(a)0(le P)3

the Portfolio's investment exposure could far exceed the value of its portfolio securities and its investment performance could be primarily dependent upon securities it does not own. A description of various risks associated with particular derivative instruments is included in "Investment Objectives and Policies" in the SAI. The following provides a more general discussion of important risk factors relating to all derivative instruments that may be used by the Portfolio.

policies or regulatory or tax law requirements; and (ix) fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

Market and Operational Risk. Like most other investments, derivative instruments are subject to the risk that the market value of the instrument will change in a way detrimental to the Portfolio's interest. If a portfolio manager incorrectly forecasts the values of securities, currencies or interest rates or other economic factors in using derivatives for the Portfolio, the Portfolio might have been in a better position if it had not entered into the transaction at all. While some strategies involving derivative instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other Portfolio investments. The regulation of the derivatives markets has increased over the past several years, and additional future regulation of the derivatives markets may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability or reduce the liquidity of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives. Any such adverse future developments could impair the effectiveness or raise the costs of the Portfolio's derivative transactions, or impede the employment of the Portfolio's derivatives strategies, or adversely affect the Portfolio's performance.

Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing and/or improper valuation of derivatives. Many derivatives, in particular privately negotiated derivatives, are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to the Portfolio. Also, the value of derivatives may not correlate perfectly, or at all, with the value of the assets, reference rates or indexes they are designed to closely track. For example, a swap agreement on an exchange-traded fund would not correlate perfectly with the index upon which the exchange-traded fund is based because the fund's return is net of fees and expenses. In addition, the Portfolio's use of derivatives may cause the Portfolio to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if the Portfolio had not used such instruments.

Operational and Legal Risk. Using derivatives is also subject to operational and legal risks. Operational risk generally refers to risk related to potential operational issues, including documentation issues, settlement issues, systems failures, inadequate controls, and human error. Legal risk generally refers to insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of counterparty, or legality or enforceability of a contract.



In light of relevant IRS guidance, as discussed above under "Tax Consequences—A Note on the PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios," these Portfolios 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 their respective Subsidiary (as

discussed below). These Portfolios 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 and 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 note. The value of these notes will rise or fall in response to changes in the underlying commodity, commodity futures contract, subset of commodities, subset of commodity futures contracts or commodity index.

These notes expose the Portfolios economically to movements in commodity prices. 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 the maturity of the note, the Portfolios may receive more or less principal than it originally invested. The Portfolios might receive interest payments on the note that are more or less than the stated coupon interest payments.

The Portfolios may also invest in other commodity-linked derivative instruments, including swap agreements, commodity options, futures and options on futures. The value of a commodity-linked derivative investment generally is based upon the price movements of a physical commodity (such as energy, mineral, or agricultural products), a commodity futures contract, a subset of commodities, a subset of commodities⁴(commodities⁴(commodity)^{36*} [(unB7oicommodity-link)ity of 03

As described below under “Characteristics and Risks of Securities and Investment Techniques—Investments in a Wholly-Owned Subsidiary,” each Portfolio may gain exposure to commodity markets by investing in

The Portfolio may invest in ETNs. ETNs are senior, unsecured, unsubordinated debt securities whose returns are linked to the performance of a particular market benchmark or strategy minus applicable fees. ETNs are traded on an exchange (*e.g.*



Subject to the restrictions and limitations of the 1940 Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder and any exemptive relief therefrom, the Portfolio may, in the future, elect to pursue its investment objective either by investing directly in securities, or by investing in one or more underlying investment vehicles or companies that have substantially similar investment objectives and policies as the Portfolio.

SEC regulations concerning investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other registered investment companies may, among other things, limit Underlying Funds' or Acquired Funds', as applicable, investment flexibility and could affect the Portfolios' ability to utilize the Central Funds. This could adversely impact the Portfolios' investment strategies and operations. The "Investment Objectives and Policies – Regulatory Risk" section in the SAI discusses these changes in further detail.

Certain Portfolios may invest in equity securities of small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies. The Portfolio considers a small-cap company to be a company with a market capitalization of up to \$1.5 billion and a mid-cap company to be a company with a market capitalization of between \$1.5 billion and \$10 billion. Investments in small-cap and mid-cap companies involve greater risk than investments in large-capitalization companies. Small- and mid-cap companies may not have an established financial history, which can present valuation challenges. The equity securities of small- and mid-cap companies may be subject to increased market fluctuations, due to less liquid markets and more limited managerial and financial resources. The Portfolio's investment in small- and mid-cap companies may increase the volatility of the Portfolio's portfolio.

Each Portfolio may make short sales as part of its overall portfolio management strategies or to offset a potential decline in value of a security. A short sale involves the sale of a security that is borrowed from a broker or other institution to complete the sale. Short sales expose a Portfolio to the risk that it will be required to acquire, convert or exchange securities to replace the borrowed securities (also known as "covering" the short position) at a time when the securities sold short have appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the Portfolio. A short sale is "against the box" to the extent that a Portfolio contemporaneously owns, or has the right to obtain at no added cost, securities identical to those sold short. The Portfolios may engage in short selling to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and rules and interpretations thereunder and other federal securities laws. To the extent a Portfolio engages in short selling in foreign (non-U.S.) jurisdictions, the Portfolio will do so to the extent permitted by the laws and regulations of such jurisdiction.

Each Portfolio may invest up to 15% of its net assets (taken at the time of investment) in illiquid investments that are assets. Certain illiquid investments may require pricing at fair value as determined in good faith under the supervision of the Board of Trustees. A portfolio manager

may be subject to significant delays in disposing of illiquid investments, and transactions in illiquid investments may entail registration expenses and other transaction costs that are higher than those for transactions in liquid investments. The term "illiquid investments" for this purpose means investments that the Portfolio reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Restricted securities, *i.e.*, securities subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, may be illiquid. However, some restricted securities (such as securities issued pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and certain commercial paper) may be treated as liquid (*i.e.*, classified by the Portfolio in a liquidity category other than "illiquid" pursuant to the Portfolio's liquidity risk management procedures), although they may be relatively less liquid than registered securities traded on established secondary markets. Additional discussion of illiquid investments and related regulatory limits and requirements is available under "Investment Objectives and Policies" in the SAI.

Although certain Portfolios may seek to maintain level distributions, such Portfolio's distribution rates may be affected by numerous factors, including but not limited to changes in realized and projected market returns, fluctuations in market interest rates, Portfolio performance, and other factors. There can be no assurance that a change in market conditions or other factors will not result in a change in a Portfolio's distribution rate or that the rate will be sustainable in the future.

For instance, during periods of low or declining interest rates, a Portfolio's distributable income and dividend levels may decline for many reasons. For example, the Portfolio may have to deploy uninvested assets (whether from purchases of Portfolio shares, proceeds from matured, traded or called debt obligations or other sources) in new, lower yielding instruments. Additionally, payments from certain instruments that may be held by a Portfolio (such as variable and floating rate securities) may be negatively impacted by declining interest rates, which may also lead to a decline in the Portfolio's distributable income and dividend levels.

For the purpose of achieving income, each Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers, and other financial institutions provided that a number of conditions are satisfied, including that the loan is fully collateralized. Please see "Investment Objectives and Policies" in the SAI for details. When a Portfolio lends portfolio securities, its investment performance will continue to reflect changes in the value of the securities loaned, and the Portfolio will also receive a fee or interest on the collateral. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent. A Portfolio may pay lending fees to a party arranging the loan, which may be an affiliate of a Portfolio. Cash collateral received by a Portfolio in securities lending transactions may be invested in short-term liquid fixed income instruments or in money market or short-term mutual funds, or

similar investment vehicles, including affiliated money market or short-term mutual funds. As a shareholder of an investment company or other pooled vehicle, a Portfolio may indirectly bear investment advisory fees, supervisory and administrative fees, service fees and other fees which are in addition to the fees the Portfolio pays its service providers. To the extent such cash collateral is invested in an affiliated money market or short-term mutual fund, such fees generally will not be waived, and PIMCO expects to select such an investment without considering or canvassing the universe of available unaffiliated investment companies. A Portfolio bears the risk of such investments.

achieving its investment objective may depend more heavily on the portfolio manager's creditworthiness analysis than if the Portfolio invested exclusively in higher-quality and higher-rated securities.

The Portfolios may invest in other types of securities and use a variety of investment techniques and strategies that are not described in this Prospectus. These securities and techniques may subject the Portfolios to

However, there is no assurance that the Portfolios and the investment adviser will continue to be eligible for such exemptions. Actions by governmental entities may also impact certain instruments in which a Portfolio invests.

Moreover, government regulation may have unpredictable and unintended effects. Legislative or regulatory actions to address perceived liquidity or other issues in fixed income markets generally, or in particular markets such as the municipal securities market, may alter or impair a Portfolio's ability to pursue its investment objectives or utilize certain investment strategies and techniques.

The PIMCO All Asset Portfolio invests substantially all of its assets in some or all of the Underlying PIMCO Funds, which, for this Portfolio, is defined to include the least expensive class of shares of any actively managed or smart beta funds (including mutual funds or exchange-traded funds) of PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust or PIMCO Equity Series, each an affiliated open-end investment company, except other funds of funds and PIMCO California Municipal Intermediate Value Fund, PIMCO California Municipal Opportunistic Value Fund, PIMCO National Municipal Intermediate Value Fund and PIMCO National Municipal Opportunistic Value Fund. Shares of the PIMCO All Asset: Multi-Real Fund and PIMCO All Asset: Multi-RAE PLUS Fund (the "PAPS All Asset Funds") may be purchased only by the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio, as well as by the PIMCO All Asset Fund and PIMCO All Asset All Authority Fund, each a series of PIMCO Funds, an affiliated investment company. The PAPS All Asset Funds do not constitute Underlying PIMCO Funds for any other series of the Trust. The PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio may invest its assets in some or all of the Underlying PIMCO Funds, which, for this Portfolio, is defined to include Institutional Class or Class M shares of any funds of the PIMCO Funds and PIMCO Equity Series,

Short and intermediate maturity fixed income instruments	+/-2 years of a specified index	Max 10% of total assets below Baa	0-30% of total assets ⁽⁵⁾
Short and intermediate maturity mortgage-related fixed income securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association and U.S. government securities	1 to 7 years	Baa to Aaa; max 10% of total assets below Aaa	0%
High yielding fixed income securities	+/-1 year of a specified index	Min 80% of high yield investments ⁽⁷⁾ ; max 20% of total assets Caa or below	0-20% of total assets ⁽⁵⁾
High yielding fixed income securities	+/-1 year of a specified index	Min 80% of high yield investments ⁽⁸⁾	No Limitation ⁽⁵⁾
Short and intermediate maturity mortgage-related fixed income instruments	1 to 7 years	Baa to Aaa; max 10% of total assets below Aaa ⁽⁹⁾	0%
Intermediate maturity fixed income instruments	+/-2 years of a specified index	Max 20% of total assets below Baa	0-30% of total assets ⁽⁵⁾
Intermediate maturity fixed income instruments with quality and non-U.S. issuer restrictions	+/-2 years of a specified index	Baa to Aaa	0%
Intermediate maturity fixed income instruments with prohibitions on firms engaged in socially sensitive practices	+/-2 years of a specified index	Max 20% of total assets below Baa	0-30% of total assets ⁽⁵⁾
Intermediate maturity fixed income instruments	+/-1.5 years of a specified index	Baa to Aaa	0-15% of total assets ⁽¹⁰⁾
Intermediate maturity fixed income instruments with certain disclosed investment restrictions and ESG-related strategies	+/-2 years of a specified index	Max 20% of total assets below Baa ⁽³⁾	0-30% of total assets ⁽⁵⁾
Investment grade fixed income securities	+/-2 years of a specified index	Max 15% of total assets below Baa	0-30% of total assets ⁽⁵⁾

Long-term(o)(tal Return IV)]TJ /F5 1 Tf 18.2j 8 1.0667 TD (Max a3a)]TJ 18.2667 -1.0667 TD (specified index)Tj 8 1.0667 T

	Diversified portfolio of fixed income instruments	(-3) to 8 years	Max 40% of total assets below Baa	No Limitation ⁽¹⁸⁾
	Diversified portfolio of fixed income instruments	0 to 3 years	Max 20% of total assets below Baa	No Limitation ⁽¹⁹⁾
	Diversified portfolio of fixed income instruments	0 to 6 years	Max 50% of total assets below B-	No Limitation ⁽⁵⁾
	Financial and commodity-linked derivative instruments selected by a quantitative strategy and generally backed by a short to intermediate duration portfolio which may consist of cash equivalent securities and fixed income instruments	N/A	No Limitation	No Limitation
	Long exposure to RAE US Large Model Portfolio, short exposure to the S&P 500 Index, complemented by a portfolio of fixed income instruments	(-3) to 8 years	Max 20% of total assets below Baa	No Limitation ⁽¹⁸⁾
	Exposure to RAE US Large Model Portfolio complemented by a portfolio of fixed income instruments	(-3) to 8 years	Max 20% of total assets below Baa	No Limitation ⁽¹⁸⁾
	Russell 2000® Index derivatives backed by a diversified portfolio of actively managed fixed income instruments	(-3) to 8 years	B to Aaa; max 20% of total assets below Baa ^(1,2)	No Limitation ⁽²⁰⁾
	S&P 500 Index derivatives backed by a diversified portfolio of long-term fixed income instruments	+/-2 years of Bloomberg Long-Term Government/Credit Index ⁽²¹⁾	B to Aaa; max 10% of total assets below Baa	0-30% of total assets ⁽⁵⁾
	S&P 500 Index derivatives backed by a portfolio of fixed income instruments	(-3) to 8 years	B to Aaa; max 20% of total assets below Baa ^(1,2)	No Limitation ⁽¹⁸⁾
	S&P 500 Index derivatives backed by a portfolio of short-term fixed income instruments	1 year	B to Aaa; max 10% of total assets below Baa ^(1,2)	0-30% of total assets ⁽⁵⁾
	Exposure to RAE US Small Model Portfolio complemented by a portfolio of fixed income instruments	(-3) to 8 years	Max 20% of total assets below Baa	No Limitation ⁽¹⁸⁾
	Exposure to RAE US Portfolio	N/A	N/A	0%
	Exposure to RAE US Small Portfolio	N/A	N/A	0%
	Component Securities of the RAFI ESG US Index	N/A	N/A	0%
	Component Securities of the RAFI Dynamic multi-Factor US Index	N/A	N/A	0%
	Long exposure to a portfolio of stocks complemented by a portfolio of fixed income instruments	(-3) to 8 years	B to Aaa; max 20% of total assets below Baa ⁽¹³⁾	No Limitation ⁽²⁰⁾
	Long exposure to RAE Low Volatility U.S. Model Portfolio, RAE Low Volatility Intl Model Portfolio and RAE Low Volatility EMG Model Portfolio, short exposure to certain traditional capitalization-weighted equity indexes, complemented by a portfolio of fixed income instruments	(-3) to 8 years	Max 20% of total assets below Baa	No Limitation ⁽²²⁾

Exposure to RAE Emerging Markets Model Portfolio complemented by a portfolio of fixed income instruments	(-3) to 8 years	Max 20% of total assets below Baa	No Limitation ⁽²²⁾
Non-U.S. equity derivatives backed by a portfolio of fixed income instruments	(-3) to 8 years	B to Aaa; max 20% of total assets below Baa ^(1,2)	No Limitation ⁽²⁰⁾
Non-U.S. equity derivatives (hedged to U.S. dollars) backed by a portfolio of fixed income instruments.	(-3) to 8 years	B to Aaa; max 20% of total assets below Baa ^(1,2)	No Limitation ⁽²⁰⁾
Exposure to RAE International Large Model Portfolio complemented by a portfolio of fixed income instruments	(-3) to 8 years	Max 20% of total assets below Baa	No Limitation ⁽²²⁾
Exposure to RAE Emerging Markets Portfolio	N/A	N/A	No Limitation
Exposure to RAE International Portfolio	N/A	N/A	No Limitation
Component securities of the RAFI Dynamic Multi-Factor Emerging Markets Index	N/A	N/A	No Limitation
Component securities of the RAFI Dynamic Multi-Factor Developed Ex-U.S. Index	N/A	N/A	No Limitation
U.S. government securities	60 days dollar-weighted average maturity	Min 97% of total assets Prime 1; 3% of total assets Prime 2	0%
Short S&P 500 Index derivatives backed by a portfolio of fixed income instruments	(-3) to 8 years	B to Aaa; max 20% of total assets below Baa ^(1,2)	No Limitation ⁽¹⁸⁾
Fixed income instruments of varying maturities	2 to 8 years	Max 30% of total assets below Baa	0-15% of total assets ⁽⁶⁾
Commodity-linked derivative instruments backed by an actively managed and diversified portfolio of fixed income instruments	1 year	Baa3 to Aaa ⁽²³⁾	No Limitation ⁽²³⁾
Fixed income instruments of varying maturities	1 to 3 years	Max 15% of total assets below Baa	No Limitation ⁽¹⁰⁾
Short to intermediate maturity fixed income instruments	1 year	Baa to Aaa	0%
Intermediate maturity municipal securities (exempt from federal income tax)	(-2) to 4 years of a specified index	Baa to Aaa	0%
Short maturity municipal securities (exempt from federal income tax)	3 years	Baa to Aaa	0%
Short to intermediate maturity fixed income instruments	1 year	Baa to Aaa	0-10% of total assets
Municipal securities (exempt from federal income tax)	+/- 2 years of a specified index	Max 30% of total assets below Baa	0%
Capital securities and preferred securities	+/- 1 years of a specified index	Max 50% of total assets below Baa	No Limitation
Fixed income instruments of varying maturities	2 to 8 years	No Limitation	No Limitation
Senior secured floating rate bank loans, bank loans and floating rate loans	+/- 1 year of a specified index	No Limitation	0-20% of total assets

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- ¹⁰ The Fund will normally limit its foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities or currencies) to 5% of its total assets.
- ¹¹ Such limitation shall not apply to the Fund's investments in mortgage-related securities.
- ¹² Within such limitation, the Fund may invest in mortgage-related securities rated below B.
- ¹³ Within such limitation, the Fund may invest in mortgage- and asset-backed securities rated below B.
- ¹⁴ With respect to the Fund's fixed income investments, the Fund will normally limit its foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. dollar denominated securities or currencies) to 20% of its total assets.
- ¹⁵ The percentage limitation relates to Fixed Income Instruments of non-U.S. issuers denominated in any currency.
- ¹⁶ The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing under normal circumstances at least 80% of its assets in currencies of, or in Fixed Income Instruments denominated in the currencies of, emerging market countries, and in short-term investments.
- ¹⁷ The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing under normal circumstances at least 80% of its assets in currencies of, or Fixed Income Instruments denominated in the currencies of, emerging market countries and in Fixed Income Instruments, each of which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements.
- ¹⁸ The Fund will normally limit its foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities or currencies) to 35% of its total assets.
- ¹⁹ The Fund will normally limit its foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities or currencies) to 25% of its total assets.
- ²⁰ With respect to the Fund's fixed income investments, the Fund will normally limit its foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities or currencies) to 35% of its total assets.
- ²¹ The Bloomberg Long-Term Government/Credit Index is an unmanaged index of U.S. Government or investment grade credit securities having a maturity of 10 years or more.
- ²² With respect to the Fund's AR Bond Alpha Strategy, the Fund will normally limit its foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities or currencies) to 35% of its total assets.
- ²³ With respect to the Fund's fixed income investments, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in securities denominated in foreign currencies and may invest without limit in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers. With respect to the Fund's fixed income investments, the Fund will normally limit its foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. dollar denominated securities or currencies) to 10% of its total assets. With respect to the Fund's investment in commodities, equity securities or currencies, the Fund may invest without limitation in non-U.S. issuers and non-U.S. denominated securities or currencies.

12/31/2023	\$ 8.33	\$0.19	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.65	\$(0.11)	\$ 0.00	\$(0.08)	\$(0.19)
12/31/2022	9.65	0.15	(1.27)	(1.12)	(0.14)	(0.06)	0.00	(0.20)
12/31/2021	10.08	0.16	(0.30)	(0.14)	(0.22)	(0.07)	0.00	(0.29)
12/31/2020	9.93	0.20	0.57	0.77	(0.62)	0.00	0.00	(0.62)
12/31/2019	9.41	0.21	0.53	0.74	(0.22)	0.00	0.00	(0.22)

12/31/2023	\$ 8.44	\$0.29	\$ 0.81	\$ 1.10	\$(0.22)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$(0.22)
12/31/2022	12.91	0.21	(2.48)	(2.27)	(0.08)	(1.98)	(0.14)	(2.20)
12/31/2021	13.15	0.21	1.39	1.60	(0.35)	(1.49)	0.00	(1.84)
12/31/2020	12.53	0.13	1.72	1.85	(0.99)	(0.24)	0.00	(1.23)
12/31/2019	10.94	0.29	1.58	1.87	(0.28)	0.00	0.00	(0.28)

12/31/2023	\$ 6.77	\$0.38	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.81	\$(0.40)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$(0.40)
12/31/2022	7.94	0.34	(1.14)	(0.80)	(0.37)	0.00	0.00	(0.37)
12/31/2021	8.01	0.35	(0.05)	0.30	(0.37)	0.00	0.00	(0.37)
12/31/2020	7.95	0.37	0.07	0.44	(0.38)	0.00	0.00	(0.38)
12/31/2019	7.28	0.39	0.68	1.07	(0.40)	0.00	0.00	(0.40)

12/31/2023	\$ 9.69	\$0.50	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.79	\$(0.53)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$(0.53)
12/31/2022	10.90	0.37	(1.19)	(0.82)	(0.39)	(0.00)	0.00	(0.39)
12/31/2021	11.01	0.38	(0.16)	0.22	(0.33)	0.00	0.00	(0.33)
12/31/2020	10.87	0.38	0.30	0.68	(0.51)	(0.03)	0.00	(0.54)
12/31/2019	10.37	0.44	0.45	0.89	(0.39)	0.00	0.00	(0.39)

12/31/2023	\$ 7.31	\$0.18	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.45	\$(0.00)	\$ 0.00	\$(0.19)	\$(0.19)
12/31/2022	9.17	0.15	(1.87)	(1.72)	(0.07)	0.00	(0.07)	(0.14)
12/31/2021	10.53	0.15	(0.89)	(0.74)	(0.57)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.62)
12/31/2020	10.05	0.16	0.87	1.03	(0.55)	0.00	0.00	(0.55)
12/31/2019	9.58	0.21	0.47	0.68	(0.21)	0.00	0.00	(0.21)

12/31/2023	\$ 9.51	\$0.20	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.84	\$(0.07)	\$(0.26)	\$(0.19)	\$(0.52)
12/31/2022	10.75	0.16	(1.24)	(1.08)	(0.16)	(0.00)	0.00	(0.16)
12/31/2021	11.24	0.17	(0.37)	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.10)	0.00	(0.29)
12/31/2020	11.32	0.17	0.45	0.62	(0.70)	0.00	0.00	(0.70)
12/31/2019	10.84	0.22	0.55	0.77	(0.21)	(0.08)	0.00	(0.29)

12/31/2023	\$ 7.83	\$0.20	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.32	\$(0.20)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$(0.20)
12/31/2022	11.24	0.22	(3.43)	(3.21)	(0.20)	0.00	0.00	(0.20)
12/31/2021	14.77	0.21	(1.01)	(0.80)	(0.21)	(2.52)	0.00	(2.73)
12/31/2020	12.90	0.26	2.02	2.28	(0.28)	(0.13)	0.00	(0.41)
12/31/2019	11.62	0.27	1.29	1.56	(0.28)	0.00	0.00	(0.28)

12/31/2023	\$ 9.48	\$0.38	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.48	\$(0.33)	\$ 0.00	0.48	\$(0.33)	\$ 0.00
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12/31/2023	\$11.49	\$0.38	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.44	\$(0.24)	\$ 0.00	\$(0.12)	\$(0.36)
12/31/2022	13.99	0.91	(2.51)	(1.60)	(0.90)	0.00	0.00	(0.90)
12/31/2021	13.92	0.74	0.04	0.78	(0.71)	0.00	0.00	(0.71)
12/31/2020	12.64	0.19	1.30	1.49	(0.21)	0.00	0.00	(0.21)
12/31/2019	11.85	0.24	0.77	1.01	(0.22)	0.00	0.00	(0.22)

12/31/2023	\$10.09	\$0.48	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.61	\$(0.47)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$(0.47)
12/31/2022	10.29	0.20	(0.20)	0.00	(0.18)	(0.02)	0.00	(0.20)
12/31/2021	10.42	0.09	(0.09)	0.00	(0.13)	0.00	0.00	(0.13)
12/31/2020	10.32	0.17	0.07	0.24	(0.14)	0.00	0.00	(0.14)
12/31/2019	10.29	0.28	0.02	0.30	(0.27)	0.00	0.00	(0.27)

12/31/2023	\$ 8.98	\$0.37	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.53	\$(0.33)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$(0.33)
12/31/2022	10.76	0.28	(1.80)	(1.52)	(0.26)	0.00	0.00	(0.26)
12/31/2021	11.59	0.23	(0.36)	(0.13)	(0.22)	(0.48)	0.00	(0.70)
12/31/2020	11.02	0.25	0.71	0.96	(0.26)	(0.13)	0.00	(0.39)
12/31/2019	10.48	0.34	0.54	0.88	(0.34)	0.00	0.00	(0.34)

^ A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than \$0.01 or 0.01%.

(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.

(c) The tax characterization of distributions is determined in accordance with Federal income tax regulations. 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.

(e)

The Portfolio's investments may range in quality from securities rated in the lowest category in which the Portfolio is permitted to invest to securities rated in the highest category (as rated by Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Fitch, or, if unrated, determined by PIMCO to be of comparable quality). The percentage of the Portfolio's assets invested in securities in a particular rating category will vary. The following terms are generally used to describe the credit quality of fixed income securities:

High Quality Debt Securities are those rated in one of the two highest rating categories (the highest category for commercial paper) or, if unrated, deemed comparable by PIMCO.

Investment Grade Debt Securities are those rated in one of the four highest rating categories, or, if unrated, deemed comparable by PIMCO.

Below Investment Grade High Yield Securities (Junk Bonds), are those rated lower than Baa by Moody's, BBB by Standard & Poor's or Fitch, and comparable securities. They are deemed predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to repay principal and interest.

The following is a description of Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch's rating categories applicable to fixed income securities.

Ratings assigned on Moody's global long-term rating scales are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by non-financial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities. Long-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations with an original maturity of eleven months or more and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment.

Aaa: Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

Aa: Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A: Obligations rated A are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa: Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Ba: Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B: Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa: Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca: Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C: Obligations rated C are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category. Additionally, a "(hyb)" indicator is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by

P-1: Ratings of Prime-1 reflect a superior ability to repay short-term obligations.

P-2: Ratings of Prime-2 reflect a strong ability to repay short-term obligations.

P-3: Ratings of Prime-3 reflect an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

NP: Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

Moody's long-term National Scale Ratings (NSRs) are opinions of the relative creditworthiness of issuers and financial obligations within a particular country. NSRs are not designed to be compared among countries; rather, they address relative credit risk within a given country. Moody's assigns national scale ratings in certain local capital markets in which investors have found the global rating scale provides inadequate differentiation among credits or is inconsistent with a rating scale already in common use in the country.

In each specific country, the last two characters of the rating indicate the country in which the issuer is located or the financial obligation was issued (e.g., Aaa.ke for Kenya).

VMIG 1: This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

VMIG 2: This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

A-1: A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on these obligations is extremely strong.

A-2: A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is satisfactory.

A-3: A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

B: A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

C: A short-term obligation rated 'C' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

D: A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring.

Dual Ratings: Dual ratings may be assigned to debt issues that have a put option or demand feature. The first component of the rating addresses the likelihood of repayment of principal and interest as due, and the second component of the rating addresses only the demand feature. The first component of the rating can relate to either a short-term or long-term transaction and accordingly use either short-term or long-term rating symbols. The second component of the rating relates to the put option and is assigned a short-term rating symbol (for example, 'AAA/A-1+' or 'A-1+ / A-1'). With U.S. municipal short-term demand debt, the U.S. municipal short-term note rating symbols are used for the first component of the rating (for example, 'SP-1+ / A-1+').

S&P uses the following qualifiers that limit the scope of a rating. The structure of the transaction can require the use of a qualifier such as a 'p' qualifier, which indicates the rating addresses the principal portion of the obligation only. A qualifier appears as a suffix and is part of the rating.

L: Ratings qualified with 'L' apply only to amounts invested up to federal deposit insurance limits.

p: This suffix is used for issues in which the credit factors, the terms, or both, that determine the likelihood of receipt of payment of principal are different from the credit factors, terms or both that determine the likelihood of receipt of interest on the obligation. The 'p' suffix indicates that the rating addresses the principal portion of the obligation only and that the interest is not rated.

prelim: Preliminary ratings, with the 'prelim' suffix, may be assigned to obligors or obligations, including financial programs, in the circumstances described below. Assignment of a final rating is conditional on the receipt by S&P of appropriate documentation. S&P reserves the right not to issue a final rating. Moreover, if a final rating is issued, it may differ from the preliminary rating.

- Preliminary ratings may be assigned to obligations, most commonly structured and project finance issues, pending receipt of final documentation and legal opinions.
- Preliminary ratings may be assigned to obligations that will likely be issued upon the obligor's emergence from bankruptcy or similar reorganization, based on late-stage reorganization plans, documentation, and discussions with the obligor. Preliminary ratings may also be assigned to the obligors. These ratings consider the anticipated general credit quality of the reorganized or post-bankruptcy issuer as well as attributes of the anticipated obligation(s).
- Preliminary ratings may be assigned to entities that are being formed or that are in the process of being independently established when, in S&P's opinion, documentation is close to final. Preliminary ratings may also be assigned to the obligations of these entities.
- Preliminary ratings may be assigned when a previously unrated entity is undergoing a well-formulated restructuring, recapitalization, significant financing or other transformative event, generally at the point that investor or lender commitments are invited. The preliminary rating may be assigned to the entity and to its proposed obligation(s). These preliminary ratings consider the anticipated general credit quality of the obligor, as well as attributes of the anticipated obligation(s), assuming successful completion of the transformative event. Should the transformative event not occur, S&P would likely withdraw these preliminary ratings.
- A preliminary recovery rating may be assigned to an obligation that has a preliminary issue credit rating.

A short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-term deposit ratings may be adjusted for loss severity. Short-Term Ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as "short term" based on market convention (a long-term rating can also be used to rate an issue with short maturity). Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations, and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets.

F1: *Highly investment grade*. Indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

F2: *Good investment grade*. Good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

F3: *Fair investment grade*. The intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

B: *Speculative investment grade*. Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

C: *Highly investment default*. Default is a real possibility.

RD: *Revised default*. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other

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The Trust's SAI and annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders include additional information about the Portfolios. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus, which means it is part of this Prospectus for legal purposes. The Portfolios' annual report discusses the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Portfolios' performance during its last fiscal year.

The SAI contains detailed information about Portfolio purchase, redemption and exchange options and procedures and other information about the Portfolios. You can get a free copy of the SAI.

You may get free copies of any of these materials, or request other information about the Portfolios by calling the Trust at 1-800-927-4648, by visiting www.pimco.com/pvit or by writing to:

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Daily updates on the NAV of a Portfolio may be obtained by calling 1-888-87-PIMCO.

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