PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust

Statement of Additional Information

April 28, 2023

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

The Trust is an open-end management investment company ("mutual fund") currently consisting of eighteen (18) separate investment portfolios (the "Portfolios"): the **PIMCO D B P**; the **PIMCO E B M B P**; the **PIMCO G B O P (U B)**; the **PIMCO G C B (H B) P**; the **PIMCO H Y P**; the **PIMCO I P**; the **PIMCO I B P (U B)**; the **PIMCO I B P (U.S. D H B)**; the **PIMCO L-T U.S. G P**; the **PIMCO L w D P**; the **PIMCO R R P**; the **PIMCO S-T P**; the **PIMCO T R P (B F I P)**; the **PIMCO A A P**; the **PIMCO B A P**; the **PIMCO C R R S B P**; the **PIMCO G D A P**; and the **PIMCO G M B A A P**. The Trust offers up to four classes of shares of the Portfolios: Administrative Class, Institutional Class, Advisor Class and Class M.

The Portfolios' Administrative Class shares are generally offered through the Administrative Prospectus dated April 28, 2023; the Portfolios' Institutional Class shares are generally offered through the Institutional Prospectus dated April 28, 2023; the Portfolios' Advisor Class and Class M shares are generally offered through a combined Advisor/M Prospectus dated April 28, 2023; and the Portfolios' Administrative, Institutional, Advisor and M Class shares are offered through separate prospectuses each dated April 28, 2023 (collectively, the "Prospectuses"). A copy of the Prospectuses may be obtained free of charge at the address and telephone number listed below.

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

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

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

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust established under a Trust Instrument dated October 3, 1997. The Trust is an open-end management investment company composed of separate portfolios, each of which is treated as a separate portfolio. As of April 28, 2023, each Portfolio *(except the PIMCO International Bond (Unhedged)* and *PIMCO International Bond (U.S. Dollar-Hedged) Portfolio.)* is diversified, which means that, with respect to 75% of its total assets, the Portfolio will not: (i) invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any single issuer; or (ii) hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

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

The *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn Strategy Portfolio may* pursue its investment objective by investing in the PIMCO Cayman Commodity Portfolio I Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Portfolio organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the "CRRS Subsidiary"). The CRRS Subsidiary is advised by PIMCO, and has the same investment objective and will generally be subject to the same fundamental, non-fundamental and certain other investment restrictions as the Portfolio; however, the CRRS Subsidiary (unlike the Portfolio) may invest without limitation in commodity-linked swap agreements and other commodity-linked derivative instruments. The Portfolio and CRRS Subsidiary may test for compliance with certain investment restrictions on a consolidated basis, except that, with respect to its investments in certain securities that may involve leverage, the CRRS Subsidiary will comply with requirements of Rule 18f-4 on an aggregate basis with the Portfolio. By investing in the CRRS Subsidiary, the Portfolio is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the CRRS Subsidiary's investments. The derivatives and other investments held by the CRRS Subsidiary are generally similar to those held by the Portfolio and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Portfolio. See below "Investment Objectives and Policies—Investments in the Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries" for a more detailed discussion of the Portfolio's CRRS Subsidiary.

The *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* may pursue its investment objective by investing in the PIMCO Cayman Commodity Portfolio II Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Portfolio organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the "GMAA Subsidiary"). The GMAA Subsidiary is advised by PIMCO, and has the same investment objective and will generally be subject to the same fundamental, non-fundamental and certain other investment restrictions as the Portfolio; however, the GMAA Subsidiary (unlike the Portfolio) may invest without limitation in commodity-linked swap agreements and other commodity-linked derivative instruments. The Portfolio and GMAA Subsidiary may test for compliance with certain investment restrictions on a consolidated basis, except that, with respect to its investments in certain securities that may involve leverage, the GMAA Subsidiary will comply with requirements of Rule 18f-4 on an aggregate basis with the Portfolio. By investing in the GMAA Subsidiary, the Portfolio is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the GMAA Subsidiary's investments. The derivatives and other investments held by the GMAA Subsidiary are generally similar to those held by the Portfolio and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Portfolio. See below "Investment Objectives and Policies—Investments in the Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries" for a more detailed discussion of the Portfolio's GMAA Subsidiary.

U.S. Government Securities

U.S. Government securities are obligations of and, in certain cases, guaranteed by, the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. The U.S. Government does not guarantee the net asset value of a Portfolio's shares. Some U.S. Government securities, such as Treasury bills, notes and bonds, and securities guaranteed by the a requirement of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"), that at least 50% of the applicable Municipal Fund's total assets be invested in Municipal Bonds at the end of each quarter of a Municipal Fund's tax year.

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

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

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

Each Portfolio or Underlying PIMCO Fund, and in particular the Municipal Funds, that may invest in Municipal Bonds may invest in pre-refunded Municipal Bonds. Pre-refunded Municipal Bonds are tax-exempt bonds that have been refunded to a call date prior to the final maturity of principal, or, in the case of pre-refunded Municipal Bonds commonly referred to as "escrowed-to-maturity bonds," to the final maturity of principal, and remain outstanding in the municipal market. The payment of principal and interest of the pre-refunded Municipal Bonds held by a Municipal Fund is funded from securities in a designated escrow account that holds U.S. Treasury securities or other obligations of the U.S. Government (including its agencies and instrumentalities ("Agency Securities")). As the payment of principal and interest is generated from securities held in an escrow account established by the municipality and an independent escrow agent, the pledge of the municipality has been fulfilled and the original pledge of revenue by the municipality is no longer in place. Pre-refunded and/or escrowed to maturity Municipal Bonds may bear an investment grade rating (for example, if re-rated by a rating service or, if not re-rated, determined by PIMCO to be of comparable quality) because they are backed by U.S. Treasury securities, Agency Securities or other investment grade securities. For the avoidance of any doubt, PIMCO's determination of an issue's credit rating will generally be used for compliance with a Portfolio's investment parameters when an issue either loses its rating or is not re-rated upon pre-refunding. The escrow account securities pledged to pay the principal and interest of the pre-refunded Municipal Bond do not guarantee the price movement of the bond before maturity. Issuers of Municipal Bonds refund in advance

payments are subject to partial or full abatement. That abatement might occur, for example, if material damage to or destruction of the leased property interferes with the lessee's use of the property. However, in some cases that risk might be reduced by insurance covering the leased property, or by the use of credit enhancements such as letters of credit to back lease payments, or perhaps by the lessee's maintenance of reserve monies for lease payments. While the obligation might be secured by the lease, it might be difficult to dispose of that property in case of a default.

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

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

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

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

The Portfolios may invest in Municipal Bonds with credit enhancements such as letters of credit, municipal bond insurance and Standby Bond Purchase Agreements ("SBPAs"). Letters of credit are issued by a third party, usually a bank, to enhance liquidity and ensure repayment of principal and any accrued interest if the underlying Municipal Bond should default. Municipal bond insurance, which is usually purchased by the bond issuer from a private, nongovernmental insurance company, provides an unconditional and irrevocable guarantee that the insured bond's principal and interest will be paid when due. Insurance does not guarantee the price of the bond or the share price of any portfolio. The credit rating of an insured bond reflects the credit rating of the insurer, based on its claed b.8(Poocable gus6 Tw[(iT

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

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

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

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

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

In December 2013, regulators finalized rules implementing Section 619 (the "Volcker Rule") and Section 941 (the "Risk Retention Rules") of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"). Both the Volcker Rule and the Risk Retention Rules apply to tender option bond programs and place restrictions on the way certain sponsors may participate in tender option bond programs. Specifically, the Volcker Rule generally prohibits banking entities from engaging in proprietary trading or from acquiring or retaining an ownership interest in, or sponsoring, a hedge fund or private equity fund ("covered fund"), subject to certain exemptions and limitations.

Office, and the Legislative Analyst's Office. The information is intended to give a recent historical description and is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in the financial or other positions of California. Such information has not been independently verified by a Portfolio, and a Portfolio assumes no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy of such information. It should be noted that the financial strength of local California issuers and the

positions of New York. Such information has not been independently verified by a Portfolio, and a Portfolio assumes no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy of such information. It should be noted that the creditworthiness of obligations issued by local New York issuers may be unrelated to the creditworthiness of obligations issued by

The Plan has substantially reduced the outstanding debt obligations of Puerto Rico and certain of its instrumentalities, but there can be no assurances that Puerto Rico will be able to negotiate settlements with respect to its remaining outstanding debt and Title III proceedings. In addition, the composition of the Oversight Board has the Commonwealth's water, power, and telecommunications infrastructure, and resulted in more than 1 million people losing power. In late December 2019 and January 2020, a series of earthquakes, including a magnitude 6.4 earthquake—the strongest to hit the island in more than a century—caused an estimated $200 million in damage. The aftershocks from these earthquakes may continue for years, and it is not currently possible to predict the extent of the damage that could arise from any aftershocks. The full extent of the natural disasters' impact on Puerto Rico's economy and foreign investment in Puerto Rico is difficult to estimate, but is expected to have substantially adverse effects on Puerto Rico's economy. In addition to diverting funds to relief and recovery efforts, Puerto Rico is expected to lose substantial revenue as a result of decreased tourism and general business operations. There can be no assurances that Puerto Rico will receive the necessary aid to rebuild from the damage caused by the hurricanes or earthquakes or that future catastrophic weather events or natural disasters will not cause similar damage.

In addition, the Commonwealth was significantly impacted by COVID-19. Efforts to respond to and mitigate the spread of COVID-19 had a negative impact on the Commonwealth and national economies. In March 2020, the Oversight Board authorized the Commonwealth to implement a $787 million relief package to fight the pandemic and its economic impacts, of which $500 million was incremental new spending made available through a special appropriation. Any reduction in the Commonwealth's revenues as a result of the pandemic could have a negative ability on the Commonwealth to meet its debt service obligations, including with respect to debt held by a Portfolio. Further, Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act") in March 2020, which provided for approximately $2.2 trillion in disaster relief. Among other things, the CARES Act established the Coronavirus Relief Fund ("CRF"), from which Puerto Rico received $2.2 billion. In March 2021, the American Rescue Plan was signed into law, which provided an additional $350 billion in emergency funding for state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments, including $4.5 billion specifically for relief to U.S. territories. The rate and level at which the federal government and the Commonwealth took on new debt could have a negative impact on their fiscal health, which could lead to prolonged challenges. A failure by Puerto Rico to meet its debt obligations could lead to a significant decline in the value, liquidity, and marketability of Portfolio investments.

As of the date of this SAI, S&P, Moody's and Fitch each have withdrawn their unenhanced ratings of Puerto Rico's general obligation debt. The withdrawals reflect only the views of the respective rating agency, an explanation of which may be obtained from each such rating agency. There is no assurance that the withdrawals will continue for any given period of d $m[(aftie imPrs will no8sT(revrused by the rating agenc if,e in thejudgmtent of such ratinn)]TJT*.19313 Tv
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stockholder, officer or director of FNMA and FHLMC with respect to FNMA and FHLMC and the assets of FNMA and FHLMC. In connection with the conservatorship, the U.S. Treasury entered into a Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement to provide additional financing to FNMA and FHLMC. FNMA and FHLMC continue to operate as going concerns while in conservatorship and each remain liable for all of its obligations, including its guaranty obligations, associated with its mortgage-backed securities. The Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement is intended to enhance each of FNMA's and FHLMC's ability to meet its obligations. The FHFA has indicated that the conservatorship of each enterprise will end when the director of FHFA determines that FHFA's plan to restore the enterprise to a safe and solvent condition has been completed.

Under the Federal Housing Finance Regulatory Reform Act of 2008 (the "Reform Act"), which was included as part of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, FHFA, as conservator or receiver, has the power to repudiate

noteholders will be subordinated to the SPV's credit protection payment obligations to the GSE. Payment of such amounts to noteholders depends on the cash available in the trust from the loan proceeds and the GSE's premium payments.

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

An SPV that issues GSE credit-linked notes may fall within the definition of a "commodity pool" under the Commodity Exchange Act. Certain GSEs are not registered as commodity pool operators in reliance on CFTC investors in privately issued mortgage-related securities have experienced. It is not certain when these trends may reverse. Market factors that may adversely affect mortgage loan repayment include adverse economic conditions, unemployment, a decline in the value of real property, or an increase in interest rates.

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

The Portfolios may purchase privately issued mortgage-related securities that are originated, packaged and serviced by third party entities. It is possible these third parties could have interests that are in conflict with the holders of mortgage-related securities, and such holders (such as a Portfolio) could have rights against the third parties or their the valueh thes
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CMOs are structured into multiple classes, often referred to as “tranches,” with each class bearing a different stated maturity and entitled to a different schedule for payments of principal and interest, including pre-payments. Actual maturity and average life will depend upon the pre-payment experience of the collateral. In the case of certain CMOs (known as “sequential pay” CMOs), payments of principal received from the pool of underlying mortgages, including pre-payments, are applied to the classes of CMOs in the order of their respective final distribution dates. Thus, no payment of principal will be made to any class of sequential pay CMOs until all other classes having an earlier final distribution date have been paid in full.

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

As CMOs have evolved, some classes of CMO bonds have become more common. For example, the Portfolios may invest in parallel-pay and planned amortization class (“PAC”) CMOs and multi-class pass through certificates. Parallel-pay CMOs and multi-class pass-through certificates are structured to provide payments of principal on each payment date to more than one class. These simultaneous payments are taken into account in calculating the stated maturity date or final distribution date of each class, which, as with other CMO and multi-class pass-through structures, must be retired by its stated maturity date or final distribution date but may be retired earlier. PACs generally require payments of a specified amount of principal on each payment date. PACs are parallel-pay CMOs with the required principal amount on such securities having the highest priority after interest has been paid to all classes. Any CMO or multi-class pass through structure that includes PAC securities must also have support tranches—known as support bonds, companion bonds or non-PAC bonds—which lend or absorb principal cash flows to allow the PAC securities to maintain their stated maturities and final distribution dates within a range of actual prepayment experience. These support tranches are subject to a higher level of maturity risk compared to other mortgage-related securities, and usually provide a higher yield to compensate investors. If principal cash flows are received in amounts outside a pre-determined range such that the support bonds cannot lend or absorb sufficient cash flows to the PAC securities as intended, the PAC securities are subject to heightened maturity risk. Consistent with a Portfolio’s investment objectives and policies, PIMCO may invest in various tranches of CMO bonds, including support bonds.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities.

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

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

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

The cash flow generated by the mortgage assets underlying a series of CMOs is ,Mplied first to make required payments of principal and interest on the CMOs and second to pay the related administrative expenses aure,ny management fee of the issuer. The residual in a CMO structure generally represents the interest in any excess cash flow remaining after making the foregoing payments. Each payment of such excess cash flow to a holder of the related CMO residual represents income aur/or a return of capital. The amount of residual cash flow resulting from a CMO will depend on, among other things, the characteristics of the mortgage assets, the coupon rate of each class of CMO, prevailing interest rates, the amount of administrative expenses aurethe pre-payment experience on the mortgage assets. In particular, the yield to maturity on CMO residuals is extremely sensitive to pre-payments on the related underlying mortgage assets, in the same manner as au interest-only ("IO") class of stripped mortgage-backed securities. See"Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities" below. In addition, if a series of a CMO includes a class that bears interest at an adjustable rate, the yield to maturity on the related CMO residual will also be extremely sensitive to changes in the level of the index upon which interest rate adjustments are based. As described below with respect to stripped mortgage-backed securities, in certain circumstances a Portfolio may fail to recoup fully its initial investment in a CMO residual.

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

Adj. able Ra e Mo gage-Backed Sec. i ie.. Adjustable rate mortgage-backed securities ("ARMBSs") have interest rates that reset at periodic intervals. Acquiring ARMBSs permits a Portfolio to participate in increases in prevailing current interest rates through periodic adjustments in the coupons of mortgages underlying the pool on which ARMBSs are based. Such ARMBSs generally have higher current yield and lower price fluctuations than is the case with more traditional fixed income debt securities of comparable rating and maturity. In addition, when prepayments of principal are made on the underlying mortgages during periods of rising interest rates, a Portfolio can reinvestethe proceeds of such prepayments at rates higher than those at which they were previously invested. Mortgages underlying mosteARMBSs, however, have limits on the allowable annual or lifetime increases that can be made in the interest rate that the mortgagor pays. Therefore, if current interest rates rise above such limits over the period of the limitation, a Portfolio, when holding aneARMBS, does not benefit from further increases in interest rates. Moreover, when interest rates are in excess of coupon rates (i.e., the rates being paid by mortgagors) of the mortgages, ARMBSs behave more like fixed income securities and less like adjustable rate securities and are subject to the risks

such as credit card receivables and hospital account receivables, home equity loans, student loans, boat loans, mobile home loans, recreational vehicle loans, manufactured housing loans, aircraft leases, computer leases and syndicated bank loans. ABS are issued through special purpose vehicles that are bankruptcy remote from the issuer of the collateral. The credit quality of an ABS transaction depends on the performance of the underlying assets. To protect ABS investors from the possibility that some borrowers could miss payments or even default on their loans, ABS include various forms of credit enhancement.

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

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

R E A R D

Along with the risks common to different types of real estate-related securities, REITs, no matter the type, involve additional risk factors. These include poor performance by the REIT's manager, changes to the tax laws, and failure by

corporate borrower's obligation, or that the collateral can be liquidated. In the event of the bankruptcy of a borrower, a Portfolio could experience delays or limitations in its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing a loan.

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

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

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

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

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

Each Portfolio may act as the originator for direct loans to a borrower. Direct loans between a Portfolio and a borrower may not be administered by an underwriter or agent bank. The Portfolios may provide financing to

date. The “delayed compensation” mechanism does not mitigate the other risks of delayed settlement or other risks associated with investments in senior loans.

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

Trade Claims

The Portfolios and certain Underlying PIMCO Funds may purchase trade claims and similar obligations or claims against companies in bankruptcy proceedings. Trade claims are non-securitized rights of payment arising from obligations that typically arise when vendors and suppliers extend credit to a company by offering payment terms for products and services. If the company files for bankruptcy, payments on these trade claims stop and the claims are subject to compromise along with the other debts of the company. Trade claims may be purchased directly from the

federal securities laws, and therefore may restrict such Portfolio's ability to trade in or acquire additional positions in a particular security when it might otherwise desire to do so. Participation by a Portfolio on such committees also may

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

C S

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

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

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

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

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

A third party or PIMCO also may create a "synthetic" convertible security by combining separate securities that possess the two principal characteristics of a traditional convertible security, i.e., an income-producing security ("income-producing component") and the right to acquire an equity security ("convertible component"). The income-producing component is achieved by investing in non-convertible, income-producing securities such as bonds, preferred securities and money market instruments, which may be represented by derivative instruments. The convertible component is achieved by investing in securities or instruments such as warrants or options to buy common stock at a certain exercise price, or options on a stock index. Unlike a traditional convertible security, which is a single security having a single market value, a synthetic convertible comprises two or more separate securities, each with its own market value. Therefore, the "market value" of a synthetic convertible security is the sum of the values of its income-producing component and its convertible component. For this reason, the values of a synthetic convertible security and a traditional convertible security may respond differently to market fluctuations.

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Portfolio may purchase a warrant for inclusion in a synthetic convertible security but temporarily hold short-term value of a company's stock also may be affected by changes in financial markets that are relatively unrelated to the company or its industry, such as changes in interest rates or currency exchange rates. In addition, a company's stock generally pays dividends only after the company invests in its own business and makes required payments to holders of its bonds, other debt and preferred securities. For this reason, the value of a company's stock will usually react more strongly than its bonds, other debt and preferred securities to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Stocks of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than those of larger companies. Stocks of companies that the portfolio managers believe are fast-growing may trade at a higher multiple of current earnings than other stocks. The value of such stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the values of other stocks. The Portfolios generally consider a small-cap company to be a company with a market capitalization of up to $1.5 billion, a mid-cap company to be a company with a market capitalization of between $1.5 billion and $10 billion, and a large-cap company to be a company with a market capitalization of greater than $10 billion.

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

Preferred Securities

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

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

Depositary Receipts

Certain Underlying PIMCO Funds may invest in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and similar securities that represent interests in a company's securities that have been deposited with a bank or trust and that trade on an exchange or over-the-counter ("OTC"). For example, ADRs represent interests in a non-U.S. company but trade on a U.S. exchange or OTC and are denominated in U.S. dollars. These securities represent the right to receive securities of the foreign issuer deposited with the bank or trust. ADRs, EDRs and GDRs can be sponsored by the issuing bank or trust company or the issuer of the underlying securities. Although the issuing bank or trust company may impose charges for the collection of dividends and the conversion of such securities into the underlying securities, there are generally no fees imposed on the purchase or sale of these securities, other than transaction fees ordinarily involved with trading stock. Such securities may be relatively less liquid or may trade at a lower price than the underlying securities of the issuer. Additionally, receipt of corporate information about the underlying issuer and proxy disclosure may be untimely.

Warrants to Purchase Securities

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

international political developments, including the imposition of sanctions and other similar measures, changes in government policies, changes in taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations, changes or uncertainty in exchange rates (and related risks, such as uncertainty regarding the reliability of issuers' financial reporting) and other developments in the laws and regulations of countries in which investment may be made.

PIMCO generally considers an instrument to be economically tied to an emerging market country if: the issuer is organized under the laws of an emerging market country; the currency of settlement of the security is a currency of an emerging market country; the security is guaranteed by the government of an emerging market country (or any political subdivision, agency, authority or instrumentality of such government); for an asset-backed or other collateralized security, the country in which the collateral backing the security is located is an emerging market country; or the security's "country of exposure" is an emerging market country, as determined by the criteria set forth below. With respect to derivative instruments, PIMCO generally considers such instruments to be economically tied to emerging market countries if the underlying assets are currencies of emerging market countries (or baskets or indexes of such currencies), or instruments or securities that are issued or guaranteed by governments of emerging market countries or by entities organized under the laws of emerging market countries or if an instrument's "country of exposure" is an emerging market country. A security's "country of exposure" is determined by PIMCO using certain

- Each of the *PIMCO High Yield and PIMCO* Total Return Portfolios may invest up to 15% of its total assets in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries.
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liquidity needs and all other acceptable positive and negative factors. Some emerging markets limit foreign investment, which may decrease returns relative to domestic investors. The Portfolios may seek exceptions to those restrictions. If those restrictions are present and cannot be avoided by the Portfolios, the Portfolios' returns may be lower.

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

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

Counterparty Risk. Trading in the securities of developing markets presents additional credit and financial risks. The Portfolios may have limited access to, or there may be a limited number of, potential Counterparties that trade in the securities of emerging market issuers. Governmental regulations may restrict potential Counterparties to certain financial institutions located or operating in the particular emerging market. Potential Counterparties may not possess,

fi01772 paging, markets may 14.7896itional n could adversely affect the Portfolios' investments. The transformation from a centrally planned, socialist economy to a more market oriented economy has also resulted in many economic and social disruptions and distortions. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the economic, regulatory and political initiatives necessary to achieve and sustain such a

Portfolio’s income distributions to constitute returns of capital for tax purposes or require the Portfolio to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a regulated investment company for federal tax purposes.

Euro- and EU-Related Risks. In the past, economic crisis brought several small economies in Europe to the brink of bankruptcy and many other economies into recession and weakened the banking and financial sectors of many European countries. For example, the governments of Greece, Spain, Portugal, and the Republic of Ireland experienced severe economic and financial difficulties between 2009 and 2012, an event that is commonly referred to as the “European sovereign debt crisis.” As was the case during the European sovereign debt crisis, large public deficits could cause some European countries to become dependent on assistance from other European governments and institutions or other central banks or supranational agencies such as the International Monetary Fund. Assistance may be dependent on a country’s implementation of reforms or reaching a certain level of performance. Failure to reach those objectives or an insufficient level of assistance could result in a deep economic downturn. Responses to economic or financial difficulties by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may be ineffective, may limit future economic growth or recovery, and/or may result in social unrest or other unintended consequences. Any of the forgoing events could significantly affect the value of a Portfolio’s European investments.

The national politics of European countries can be unpredictable and subject to influence by disruptive political groups or ideologies. The occurrence of conflicts, war or terrorist activities in Europe could have an adverse impact on financial markets. For example, Russia launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. The extent, duration and impact of Russia’s military action in Ukraine, related sanctions and retaliatory actions are difficult to ascertain, but could be significant and have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional, European, and global economies and the markets for certain securities and commodities, such as oil and natural gas, as well as other sectors.

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

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

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

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

Russia has attempted, and may attempt in the future, to assert its influence in the region surrounding it through

Poor accounting standards, inept management, pervasive corruption, insider trading and crime, and inadequate regulatory protection for the rights of investors all pose a significant risk, particularly to foreign investors. In addition, there is the risk that the Russian tax system will not be reformed to prevent inconsistent, retroactive, and/or exorbitant taxation, or, in the alternative, the risk that a reformed tax system may result in the inconsistent and unpredictable enforcement of the new tax laws. Investments in Russia may be subject to the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets. Regional armed conflict and its collateral economic and market effects may also pose risks for investments in Russia.

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

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

In addition, issuers and registrars are still prominent in the validation and approval of documentation requirements for corporate action processing in Russia. Because the documentation requirements and approval criteria vary between registrars and issuers, there remain unclear and inconsistent market standards in the Russian market with respect to the completion and submission of corporate action elections. 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. A Portfolio also may experience difficulty in obtaining and/or enforcing judgments in Russia.

Portfolio should be the party entitled to the securities, the related security may still be vulnerable to a claim by a liquidator of the FII and may not be as well protected as if they were registered solely in the name of the respective Portfolio.

In addition, investors should note that cash deposited in the cash account of the relevant Portfolio with the relevant PRC custodian will not be segregated but will be a debt owing from the PRC custodian to the relevant Portfolio as a depositor. Such cash will be co-mingled with cash belonging to other clients of that local custodian. In the event of bankruptcy or liquidation of the local custodian, the relevant Portfolio will not have any proprietary rights to the cash deposited in such cash account, and the relevant Portfolio will become an unsecured creditor, ranking equal with all other unsecured creditors, of the PRC custodian. The relevant Portfolio may face difficulty and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the relevant Portfolio will suffer losses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investing through Stock Connect. Certain Portfolios may invest in eligible securities ("Stock Connect Securities") listed and traded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange ("SSE") or the Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE") through the Shanghai - Hong Kong Stock Connect program and the Shenzhen - Hong Kong Stock Connect program (collectively, "Stock Connect"). Stock Connect allows non-Chinese investors (such as the Portfolios) to purchase certain PRC-listed equities via brokers in Hong Kong. Although Stock Connect is the first program allowing non-Chinese investors to trade Chinese equities without a license, purchases of securities through Stock Connect are subject to market-wide daily quota limitations, which may prevent a Portfolio from purchasing Stock Connect securities when it is otherwise advantageous to do so. Once such daily quota on SSE or SZSE is used up, acceptance of the corresponding buy orders on SSE or SZSE (as applicable) will be immediately suspended and no further buy orders will be accepted for the will exercise on-going supervision on the onshore settlement agent and the Portfolio's trading under the CIBM Direct Rules and may take relevant administrative actions such as suspension of trading and mandatory exit against the Portfolio and/or PIMCO in the event of any incompliance with the CIBM Direct Rules. Although there is no quota limitation regarding investment via the CIBM Direct, a Portfolio is required to make further filings with the PBOC if it wishes to increase its anticipated investment size. There is no guarantee the PBOC will accept such further filings. In the event any further filings for an increase in the anticipated investment size are not accepted by the PBOC, a Portfolio's ability to invest via the CIBM Direct will be limited and the performance of the relevant Portfolio may be unfavorably affected as a result. Since the relevant filings, registration with PBOC, and account opening for investment in the CIBM via the CIBM Direct have to be carried out via an onshore settlement agent, registration agent or other third parties (as the case may be), the relevant Portfolio is subject to the risks of default or errors on the part of such third parties. The relevant Portfolio may also incur losses due to the acts or omissions of the onshore settlement agent in the process of settling any transactions. As a result, the net asset value of the relevant Portfolio may be adversely affected. In addition, investors should note that cash deposited in the cash account of the relevant Portfolio with the relevant onshore settlement agent will not be segregated. In the event of the bankruptcy or liquidation of the onshore settlement agent, the relevant Portfolio will not have any proprietary rights to the cash deposited in such cash account and may face difficulty and/or encounter delays in recovering such assets, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the Portfolio will suffer losses.

The CIBM Direct Rules are relatively new and are still subject to continuous evolvement, which may adversely affect the Portfolio's capability to invest in the CIBM. A Portfolio will be tested for compliance with investment limitations for instruments traded on CIBM (including instruments traded through both CIBM Direct and the Bond Connect Program) prior to the trade. Therefore, a Portfolio will not be in violation of an investment limitation if the Portfolio submits a trade for an instrument traded on CIBM and the trade is not completed until the following day if the Portfolio was in llowing day ifPortfol10825bmits a trade folation of an investment limitation if the investmen0and/or P through bot(of trada traeigTJurrn r4.8(As a resuject tandndade the trade is not condo)P“yial the suntil the followi Portfoli su74.8(s)0(ability to invest relevant Poactd)]TJThe 86 be rtfolio wnecovn-ith the PBeventradfailurthe even3212af

Kong sub-custodian. While the ultimate investors hold a beneficial interest in Bond Connect securities, the mechanisms that beneficial owners may use to enforce their rights are untested and courts in the PRC have limited experience in applying the concept of beneficial ownership. As such, a Portfolio may not be able to participate in corporate actions affecting its rights as a bondholder, such as timely payment of distributions, due to time constraints or for other operational reasons. Investors who wish to participate in Bond Connect do so through an offshore custody agent, registration agent or other third parties (as the case may be), who would be responsible for making the relevant filings and account opening with the relevant authorities. A Portfolio is therefore subject to the risk of default or errors on the part of such agents. Bond Connect trades are settled in RMB and investors must have timely access to a reliable supply of RMB in Hong Kong, which cannot be guaranteed. Moreover, securities purchased through Bond Connect generally may not be sold, purchased or otherwise transferred other than through Bond Connect in accordance with applicable rules.

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

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

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

Unless a specific exemption is applicable, non-PRC tax resident enterprises are subject to WIT on the payment of interests on debt instruments issued by PRC tax resident enterprises, including bonds issued by enterprises established within the PRC. The general WIT rate applicable is 10%, subject to reduction under an applicable double tax treaty and agreement by the PRC tax authorities. Interest derived from government bonds issued by the in-charge Finance Bureau of the State Council and/or local government bonds approved by the State Council is exempt from CIT under the PRC Law. 9(under0%, subate incomed. In tht entecircxchr joi*0 Twn-char)17.9(M 9i.4 TDr0%r0ed for non-Chinese bateao2 1ar)13
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connected with such onshore entities/establishment. However, there is no guarantee that such temporary tax exemption will continue to apply, will not be repealed and re-imposed retrospective, or that no new tax regulations and practice in China specifically relating to the PRC bond market will not be promulgated in the future.

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

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

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

P y H gB.

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

Foreign Currency Exchange-Related Securities

Foreign currency warrants. Foreign currency warrants such as Currency Exchange Warrants[F6] range stipulated at the time of purchase of the obligation, generally with a guaranteed minimum rate of return that is below, and a potential maximum rate of return that is above, market yields on U.S. dollar-denominated commercial paper, with both the minimum and maximum rates of return on the investment corresponding to the minimum and maximum values of the spot exchange rate two business days prior to maturity.

Borrowing

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

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

As noted below, a Portfolio also may enter into certain transactions, including reverse repurchase agreements, mortgage dollar rolls and sale-buybacks, that can be viewed as constituting a form of borrowing or financing transaction by the Portfolio. Such transactions also can be subject to the risks discussed under "Derivative Instruments" below, in addition to the risks discussed in this section. Borrowing will tend to exaggerate the effect on net asset value of any increase or decrease in the market value of a Portfolio's portfolio. Money borrowed will be subject to interest costs which may or may not be recovered by appreciation of the securities purchased. A Portfolio also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with such borrowing or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

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

However, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of securities retained by a Portfolio may decline below the repurchase price of the securities sold by a Portfolio which it is obligated to repurchase. With respect to reverse repurchase agreements in which banks are counterparties, a Portfolio may treat such transactions as bank borrowings, which would be subject to a Portfolios' limitations on borrowings. Such treatment would, among other things, restrict the aggregate of such transactions (plus any other borrowings) to one-third of the Portfolio's total assets.

A "mortgage dollar roll" is similar to a reverse repurchase agreement in certain respects. In a "dollar roll" transaction a Portfolio sells a mortgage-related security, such as a security issued by GNMA, to a dealer and simultaneously agrees to repurchase a similar security (but not the same security) in the future at a pre-determined price. A "dollar roll" can be viewed, like a reverse repurchase agreement, as a collateralized borrowing in which a Portfolio pledges a mortgage-related security to a dealer to obtain cash. Unlike in the case of reverse repurchase agreements, the dealer with which a Portfolio enters into a dollar roll transaction is not obligated to return the same securities as those originally sold by a Portfolio, but only securities which are "substantially identical." To be considered "substantially identical," the securities returned to a Portfolio generally must: (1) be collateralized by the same types of underlying mortgages; (2) be issued by the same agency and be part of the same program; (3) have a similar original stated maturity; (4) have identical net coupon rates; (5) have similar market yields (and therefore price); and (6) satisfy "good delivery" requirements, meaning that the aggregate principal amounts of the securities delivered and received back must be within a specified percentage of the initial amount delivered.

A Portfolio also may effect simultaneous purchase and sale transactions that are known as "sale-buybacks." A sale buyback is similar to a reverse repurchase agreement, except that in a sale-buyback, the counterparty that purchases the security is entitled to receive any principal or interest payments made on the underlying security pending settlement of the Portfolio's repurchase of the underlying security.

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

Commodities

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

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

Derivative Instruments

In pursuing their individual objectives, the Portfolios may, to the extent permitted by their investment objectives and policies, purchase and sell (write) both put options and call options on securities, swap agreements, recovery locks, securities indexes, commodity indexes and foreign currencies, and enter into interest rate, foreign currency, index and commodity futures contracts and purchase and sell options on such futures contracts ("futures options") for hedging purposes, to seek to replicate the composition and performance of a particular index or as part of their overall investment strategies, except that those Portfolios that may not invest in foreign currency-denominated securities may not enter into transactions involving currency futures or options. The Portfolios (except the *PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio*) also may purchase and sell foreign currency options for purposes of increasing exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one currency to another. A Portfolio also may enter into swap agreements with respect to interest rates, commodities, and indexes of securities or commodities, and to the extent it may invest in foreign currency-denominated securities, may enter into swap agreements with respect to foreign currencies. The Portfolios may invest in structured notes and enter into transactions involving other similar instruments as discussed herein. All of these transactions are referred to collectively herein as "derivatives". If other types of financial instruments, including other types of options, futures contracts, or futures options are traded in the future, a Portfolio also may use those instruments, provided that the Board of Trustees determines that their use is consistent with the Portfolio's investment objective.

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

The Portfolios might not employ any of the strategies described herein, and no assurance can be given that any strategy used will succeed. Like most other investments, derivatives are subject to the risk that the market value of the instrument will change in a way detrimental to a Portfolio's interest. If PIMCO incorrectly forecasts interest rates, market values or other economic factors in using a derivatives strategy for a Portfolio, the Portfolio might have been in a better position if it had not entered into the transaction at all. Also, suitable derivatives transactions may not be available in all circumstances. The use of these strategies involves certain special risks, including a possible imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of derivative instruments and price movements of related investments. Because many derivatives have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate or index could result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. The use of certain derivatives involves the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as a "counterparty") to make required payments or otherwise comply with the contract's terms. Counterparty risk also includes the risks of having concentrated exposure to a counterparty. 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. While some strategies involving derivative instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in related investments or otherwise. This is due, in part, to liquidity risk, which refers to the possible inability of a Portfolio to purchase or sell a portfolio security at a time that otherwise would be favorable, or the possible need to sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time and the possible inability of a Portfolio to close out or to liquidate its derivatives positions. Liquidity risk also refers to the risk that a Portfolio may be required to hold additional cash or sell other investments in order to obtain cash to close out derivatives or meet the liquidity demands that derivatives can create to make payments of margin, collateral, or settlement payments to counterparties. A Portfolio may have to sell a security at a disadvantageous time or price to meet such obligations. In addition, a Portfolio's use of such instruments may cause the Portfolio to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains (generally taxed upon distribution at ordinary income tax rates) than if it had not used such instruments. For Portfolios (or Underlying PIMCO Funds) that gain exposure to an asset class using derivative instruments backed by a collateral portfolio of Fixed Income Instruments, changes in the value of the Fixed Income Instruments may result in greater or lesser exposure to that asset class than would have resulted from a direct investment in securities comprising that asset class. The Portfolios may invest in derivatives to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and rules and interpretations thereunder and other federal securities laws.

Participation in the markets for derivative instruments involves investment risks and transaction costs to which a Portfolio may not be subject absent the use of these strategies. The skills needed to successfully execute derivative strategies may be different from those needed for other types of transactions. If the Portfolio incorrectly forecasts the value and/or creditworthiness of securities, currencies, interest rates, counterparties or other economic factors involved in a derivative transaction, the Portfolio might have been in a better position if the Portfolio had not entered into such derivative transaction. In evaluating the risks and contractual obligations associated with particular derivative instruments, it is important to consider that certain derivative transactions may be modified or terminated only by mutual consent of the Portfolio and its counterparty and certain derivative transactions may be terminated by the counterparty or the Portfolio, as the case may be, upon the occurrence of certain Portfolio-related or counterparty-related events, which may result in losses or gains to the Portfolio based on the market value of the derivative transactions entered into between the Portfolio and the counterparty. In addition, such early terminations may result in taxable events and accelerate gain or loss recognition for tax purposes. It may not be possible for a Portfolio to modify, terminate, or offset the Portfolio's obligations or the Portfolio's exposure to the risks associated with a derivative transaction prior to its termination or maturity date, which may create a possibility of increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity to the Portfolio. Upon the expiration or termination of a particular contract, a Portfolio may wish to retain its position in the derivative instrument by entering into a similar contract, but may be unable to do so if the counterparty to the original contract is unwilling or unable to enter into the new contract and no other appropriate counterparty can be found, which could cause the Portfolio not to be able to maintain certain desired investment exposures or not to be able to hedge other investment positions or risks, which could cause losses to the Portfolio. Furthermore, after such an expiration or termination of a particular contract, a Portfolio may have fewer counterparties with which to engage in additional derivative transactions, which could lead to potentially greater counterparty risk exposure to one or more counterparties and which could increase the cost of entering into certain derivatives. In such cases, the Portfolio may lose money.

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

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

An interest rate, commodity, foreign currency or index futures contract provides for the future sale or purchase of a specified quantity of a financial instrument, commodity, foreign currency or the cash value of an index at a specified price and time. A futures contract on an index is an agreement pursuant to which a party agrees to pay or receive an

Portfolio assets in the segregated account. Portability of exposure reduces risk to the Portfolio. Variation margin, or changes in market value, are generally exchanged daily, but may not be netted between futures and cleared OTC derivatives unless the parties have agreed to a separate arrangement in respect of portfolio margining.

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

The requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company also may limit the extent to which a Portfolio may enter into futures, futures options and forward contracts. See "Taxation."

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

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

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

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

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at a time when a Portfolio seeks to close out a futures or a futures option position, and that Portfolio would remain obligated to meet margin requirements until the position is closed. In addition, many of the contracts discussed above are relatively new instruments without a significant trading history. As a result, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or continue to exist.

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

- *Storage.* Unlike the financial futures markets, in the commodity futures markets there are costs of physical storage associated with purchasing the underlying commodity. The price of the commodity futures contract will reflect the storage costs of purchasing the physical commodity, including the time value of money invested in the physical commodity. To the extent that the storage costs for an underlying commodity change while a Portfolio is invested in futures contracts on that commodity, the value of the futures contract may change proportionately.

- *Rein e men .* In the commodity futures markets, producers of the underlying commodity may decide to hedge the price risk of selling the commodity by selling futures contracts today to lock in the price of the commodity at delivery tomorrow. In order to induce speculators to purchase the other side of the same futures index. A “quanto” or “differential” swap combines both an interest rate and a currency transaction. Certain swap agreements, such as interest rate swaps, are traded on exchanges and cleared through central clearing counterparties. Other forms of swap agreements include interest rate caps, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent that interest rates exceed a specified rate, or “cap”; interest rate floors, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent that interest rates fall below a specified rate, or “floor”; and interest rate collars, under which a party sells a cap and purchases a floor or vice versa in an attempt to protect itself against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels. A total return swap agreement is a contract in which one party agrees to make periodic payments to another party based on the change in market value of underlying assets, which may include a single stock, a basket of stocks, or a stock index during the specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate or the total return from other underlying assets. Consistent with a Portfolio’s investment objectives and general investment policies, certain of the Portfolios may invest in commodity swap agreements. For example, an investment in a commodity swap agreement may involve the exchange of floating-rate interest payments for the total return on a commodity index. In a total return commodity swap, a Portfolio will receive the price appreciation of a commodity index, a portion of the index, or a single commodity in exchange for paying an agreed-upon fee. If the commodity swap is for one period, a Portfolio may pay a fixed fee, established at the outset of the swap. However, if the term of the commodity swap is more than one period, with interim swap payments, a Portfolio may pay an adjustable or floating fee. With a “floating” rate, the fee may be pegged to a base rate, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), and is adjusted each period. Therefore, if interest rates increase over the term of the swap contract, a Portfolio may be required to pay a higher fee at each swap reset date.

Each Portfolio also may enter into combinations of swap agreements in order to achieve certain economic results. For example, a Portfolio may enter into two swap transactions, one of which offsets the other for a period of time.

the positions held by each party to the agreement (the “net amount”). A Portfolio’s current obligations under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owed to the Portfolio).

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

The spread of a credit default swap is the annual amount the protection buyer must pay the protection seller over the length of the contract, expressed as a percentage of the notional amount. When spreads rise, market-perceived credit risk rises and when spreads fall, market perceived credit risk falls. Wider credit spreads and decreasing market values, when compared to the notional amount of the swap, represent a deterioration of the credit soundness of the issuer of the reference obligation and a greater likelihood or risk of default or other credit event occurring as defined under the terms of the agreement. For credit default swap agreements on asset-backed securities and credit indices, the quoted market prices and resulting values, as well as the annual payment rate, serve as an indication of the current status of the payment/performance risk.

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

The Portfolio’s obligations under a credit default swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owing to the Portfolio).

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

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

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

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

A Portfolio also may enter into recovery locks. A recovery lock is an agreement between two parties that provides for a fixed payment by one party and the delivery of a reference obligation, typically a bond, by the other party upon the occurrence of a credit event, such as a default, by the issuer of the reference obligation. Recovery locks are used to "lock in" a recovery amount on the reference obligation at the time the parties enter into the agreement. In contrast to a credit default swap where the final settlement amount may be dependent on the market price for the reference obligation upon the credit event, a recovery lock fixes the settlement amount in advance and is not dependent on the market price of the reference obligation at the time of the credit event. Unlike certain other types of derivatives, recovery locks generally do not involve upfront or periodic cash payments by either of the parties. Instead, payment and settlement occurs after there has been a credit event. If a credit event does not occur prior to the termination date of a recovery lock, the agreement terminates and no payments are made by either party. A Portfolio may enter into a recovery lock to purchase or sell a reference obligation upon the occurrence of a credit event.

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

A Portfolio's obligations under a recovery lock will be determined daily.

Correlation Risk for Certain Portfolios. In certain cases, the value of derivatives may not correlate perfectly, or at all, with the value of the assets, reference rates or indexes they are designed to closely track. In this regard, certain Portfolios and Underlying PIMCO Funds seek to achieve their investment objectives, in part, by investing in derivatives positions that are designed to closely track the performance (or inverse performance) of an index on a daily government and judicial action. The CFTC and various exchanges have rules limiting the maximum net long or short positions which any person or group may own, hold or control in any given futures contract or option on such futures contract. PIMCO will need to consider whether the exposure created under these contracts might exceed the applicable limits in managing the Portfolios, and the limits may constrain the ability of the Portfolio to use such contracts. In addition, the CFTC in October 2020 adopted amendments to its position limits rules that establish certain new and amended position limits for 25 specified physical commodity futures and related options contracts traded on exchanges, other futures contracts and related options directly or indirectly linked to such 25 specified contracts, and any OTC transactions that are economically equivalent to the 25 specified contracts. PIMCO will need to consider whether the exposure created under these contracts might exceed the new and amended limits in anticipation of the applicable compliance dates, and the limits may constrain the ability of a Portfolio to use such contracts. The amendments also modify the bona fide hedging exemption for which certain swap dealers are currently eligible, which could limit the amount of speculative OTC transaction capacity each such swap dealer would have available for the Portfolios prior to the applicable compliance date.

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

Provisions in the Dodd-Frank Act include capital and margin requirements and the mandatory use of clearinghouse mechanisms for many OTC derivative transactions. The CFTC, SEC and other federal regulators have adopted the rules and regulations enacting the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. However, swap dealers, major market participants and swap counterparties are experiencing, and will continue to experience, new and additional regulations, requirements, compliance burdens and associated costs. The Dodd-Frank Act and the rules promulgated thereunder may negatively impact a Portfolio’s ability to meet its investment objective either through limits or requirements imposed on it or upon its counterparties. In particular, new position limits imposed on a Portfolio or its counterparties may impact that Portfolio’s ability to invest in futures, options and swaps in a manner that efficiently meets its investment objective. In addition, and as described below, the SEC adopted a final rule related to the use of derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies. New requirements, even if not directly applicable to the Portfolios, including margin requirements, changes to the CFTC speculative position limits regime and mandatory clearing, may increase the cost of a Portfolio’s investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors.

Structured Products

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

Structured products can be used as an efficient means of pursuing a variety of investment goals, including currency hedging, duration management, and increased total return. A Portfolio may invest in structured products as a cash management tool in order to gain exposure to the relevant markets and/or to remain fully invested when more traditional securities are not available. Structured products may not bear interest or pay dividends. The value of a structured product or its interest rate may be a multiple of a benchmark and, as a result, may be leveraged and move (up or down) more steeply and rapidly than the benchmark. These benchmarks may be sensitive to economic and political events, such as commodity shortages and currency devaluations, which cannot be readily foreseen by the investor in a structured product. The assets underlying a structured product may decline in value or default and, under certain conditions, the return on a structured product could be zero. Thus, an investment in a structured product may

investments in these structured products may be subject to limits applicable to investments in investment companies and may be subject to restrictions contained in the 1940 Act.

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

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

Bank Capital Securities

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

Perpetual Bonds

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

Trust Preferred Securities

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

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

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

Exchange-Traded Notes

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

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

ETNs are also subject to tax risk. No assurance can be given that the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) will accept, or a court will uphold, how the Portfolios characterize and treat ETNs for tax purposes. The timing and character of income and gains derived by a Portfolio from investments in ETNs may be affected by future legislation.

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

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

Master Limited Partnerships (“MLPs”)

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

delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis without owning the security, a Portfolio will incur a loss if the security's price appreciates in value such that the security's price is above the agreed upon price on the settlement date.

A Portfolio may dispose of or renegotiate a transaction after it is entered into, and may purchase or sell when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment securities before the settlement date, which may result in a gain or loss. There is no percentage limitation on the extent to which the Portfolios may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis. Such transactions also can be subject to the risks discussed under "Derivative Instruments" above.

Standby Commitment Agreements

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

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

Infrastructure Investments

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

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

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

Infrastructure projects or assets may also be subject to operational risks, including the project manager's ability to manage the project; unexpected maintenance costs; government interference with the operation of an infrastructure

negotiated transactions, the price realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by a Portfolio. Further, companies whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that would be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. Accordingly, Regulation S Securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk and may result in substantial losses.

Illiquid Investments

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

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

Repurchase Agreements

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

Lending Portfolio Securities

For the purpose of achieving income, each Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers, and other financial institutions, provided: (i) the loan is secured continuously by collateral consisting of U.S. Government securities, cash or cash equivalents (negotiable certificates of deposits, bankers' acceptances or letters of credit) maintained on a daily marked-to-market basis in an amount at least equal to 102% of the market value (plus accrued interest) of the securities loaned or 105% of the market value (plus accrued interest) of the securities loaned if the borrowed securities are principally cleared and settled outside of the U.S.; (ii) the Portfolio may at any time call the loan and obtain the return of the securities loaned; (iii) the Portfolio will receive any interest or dividends paid on the loaned securities; and (iv) the aggregate market value of securities loaned will not at any time exceed 33⅓% of the total assets of the Portfolio (including the collateral received with respect to such loans). Each Portfolio's performance will continue to reflect the receipt of either interest through investment of cash collateral by a Portfolio in permissible investments, or a fee, if the collateral is U.S. Government securities. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in the collateral or delay in recovery of the collateral should the borrower fail to return the securities loaned or become insolvent. The Portfolios may pay lending fees to the party arranging the loan. Cash collateral received by a Portfolio in securities lending transactions may be invested in short-term liquid Fixed Income Instruments or in money market or short-term funds, or similar investment vehicles, including affiliated money market or short-term funds. A Portfolio bears the risk of such investments.

Investments in Business Development Companies ("BDCs")

Certain of the Portfolios may invest in BDCs, which typically operate to invest in, or lend capital to, early stage-to-mature private companies as well as small public companies. BDCs are regulated under the 1940 Act and are generally taxed as regulated investment companies under the Internal Revenue Code. BDCs realize operating income when their investments are sold off or as income is received in connection with lending, and therefore maintain complex organizational, operational, tax and compliance requirements. For tax purposes, BDCs generally intend to qualify for taxation as regulated investment companies. To so qualify, BDCs must satisfy certain asset diversification and source of income tests and must generally distribute at least 90% of their taxable earnings as dividends. Under the 1940 Act, BDCs are also required to invest at least 70% of their total assets primarily in securities of private companies or thinly traded U.S. public companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. Generally, little public information exists for private and thinly traded companies in which a BDC may invest, and therefore there is a risk that investors may not be able to make a fully informed decision. In addition, investments made by BDCs are typically illiquid and may be difficult to value. A BDC may only incur indebtedness in amounts such that the BDC's asset coverage, subject to certain conditions, equals at least 150% after such incurrence. These limitations on asset mix and leverage may prohibit the way that the BDC raises capital.

Investments in Underlying PIMCO Funds

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

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

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

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

Investments in Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETFs")

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

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The PIMCO ESG Income Fund, PIMCO Low Duration ESG Fund, PIMCO Total Return ESG Fund and PIMCO Enhanced Short Maturity Active ESG Exchange-Traded Fund, Underlying PIMCO Funds, will not, as a matter of

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

Evaluation of any particular issuer’s environmental practices will involve the exercise of qualitative and subjective judgment by PIMCO, and there is no guarantee that the criteria utilized, or judgment exercised by PIMCO will reflect the beliefs or values of any one particular investor. Information regarding environmental practices is obtained through voluntary or third-party reporting, which may not be accurate or complete, and PIMCO is dependent on such information to evaluate a company’s commitment to, or implementation of, environmental practices. PIMCO’s assessment of a company’s environmental practices at any given time will, however, be based upon its good faith interpretation of available information and its continuing and reasonable best efforts to obtain and evaluate the most current information available, and to utilize such information, as it becomes available, promptly and expeditiously in portfolio management for the PIMCO Climate Bond Fund. PIMCO’s assessment of a company’s climate-related practices and processes may also change, including in response to legal and regulatory developments relevant to climate-related investing. In addition, since climate-related investing takes into consideration factors beyond traditional financial analysis, the PIMCO Climate Bond Fund may have fewer investment opportunities available to it than it would have if it did not take into account climate-related characteristics of investments. When considering an investment, PIMCO may utilize the following resources, among others, to evaluate climate related factors: PIMCO’s internal research and scoring process relating to climate factors, third party research and data providers, an issuer’s alignment with international commitments deemed relevant by PIMCO (such as the 2016 Paris Agreement on climate change), and/or information made available by the issuer, such as carbon emissions and intensity. In determining the efficacy of an issuer’s environmental practices, PIMCO will use its own proprietary assessments of material environmental and climate-oriented issues and may also reference standards as set forth by recognized global organizations, such as entities sponsored by the United Nations, among others. The PIMCO Climate Bond Fund may

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and while publication of the three-month Sterling LIBOR setting will continue through at least the end of March 2024 on the basis of a changed methodology (known as "synthetic LIBOR"), this rate has been designated by the FCA as unrepresentative of the underlying market that it seeks to measure and is solely available for use in legacy transactions. Certain bank-sponsored committees in other jurisdictions, including Europe, the United Kingdom, Japan and Switzerland, have selected alternative reference rates denominated in other currencies. Although the transition process away from LIBOR has become increasingly well-defined, any potential effects of the transition away from LIBOR on a Portfolio or on certain instruments in which a Portfolio invests can be difficult to ascertain, and 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 the intended effects. Moreover, certain aspects of the transition from LIBOR will 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 the Portfolios. The transition of investments from LIBOR to a replacement rate as a result of amendment, application of existing fallbacks, statutory requirements or otherwise may also result in a reduction in the value of certain instruments held by a Portfolio or a reduction in the effectiveness of related Portfolio transactions such as hedges. In addition, an instrument's transition to a replacement rate could result in variations in the reported yields of a Portfolio that holds such instrument. Any such effects of the transition away from LIBOR, as well as other unforeseen effects, could result in losses to a Portfolio.

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

In October 2020, the SEC adopted a final rule related to the use of derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies. A Portfolio's trading of derivatives and other transactions that create future payment or delivery obligations is subject to value-at-risk ("VaR") leverage limits and derivatives risk management program and reporting requirements. Generally, these requirements apply unless a Portfolio satisfies a "limited derivatives users" exception that is included in the final rule. Under the rule, when a Portfolio trades reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions, including certain tender option bonds, it needs to aggregate the amount of indebtedness associated with the reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness when calculating a Portfolio's asset coverage ratio or treat all such transactions as derivatives transactions. Reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions aggregated with other indebtedness do not need to be included in the calculation of whether a Portfolio satisfies the limited derivatives users exception, but for portfolios subject to the VaR testing requirement, reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions must be included for

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

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

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PIMCO, in its judgment and discretion and based on the considerations deemed by PIMCO to be relevant, may believe that it is in the best interests of a Portfolio to initiate or settle a claim or join a class of plaintiffs pursuing a claim as lead plaintiff (or opt out of a class and pursue a claim directly). Similarly, PIMCO may determine not to take or not to recommend any such action. To the extent that a Portfolio has liquidated, PIMCO will generally not take or recommend any such action. Subject to procedures approved by the Board of Trustees, PIMCO may, on behalf of a Portfolio, directly initiate or participate in litigation or an arbitration proceeding as a named plaintiff or claimant. Pursuant to such procedures, PIMCO may, without limitation, (i) engage legal counsel for a Portfolio and/or cause a Portfolio to pay fair and reasonable legal fees and expenses incurred in connection with investigating the validity of a potential claim (or performing other due diligence relating to a potential claim) or taking any actions considered by PIMCO to be necessary or appropriate (a) to protect or preserve a Portfolio’s rights or interests in connection with (1) defending a claim made against a Portfolio and (2) initiating or otherwise engaging in preliminary measures intended to facilitate possible future litigation or arbitration or otherwise support a judicial decision favorable to a Portfolio and (b) to preserve a Portfolio’s ability to bring a claim and to prevent the expiration of an applicable statute of limitations; and (ii) on behalf of a Portfolio that is not acting or seeking to act as a named plaintiff or claimant, (a) give direction to a third party (such as trustees or service providers), (b) cause a Portfolio to advance fair and reasonable legal fees and expenses to such third party, and/or (c) indemnify, on behalf of a Portfolio, such third party for its fair and reasonable fees and expenses, in each such case in connection with litigation or a claim concerning the Portfolio’s investment and pursuant to the terms of the investment (including, without limitation, as a result of a Portfolio’s holding of a certificate issued by a trust where the trustee or other service provider to the trust is commencing litigation or pursuing a claim on behalf of g litigat7n1r5yif

Pursproviders),. Sim.17871 brenplaintifrathicat ha3 Tw[(onablessoci.025 suchr procnd basedO, ib feabubj benefit of tax deferral.)]TJ/F2 1 developments, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics and epidemics) and natural/environmental disasters, which can all negatively impact the securities markets and cause a Portfolio to lose value. These events can also impair the technology and other operational systems upon which the Portfolios' service

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

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

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Each Portfolio's investment objective (except for the *PIMCO Balanced Alloca ion, PIMCO Dynamic Bond, PIMCO Global Di e ified Alloca ion, PIMCO Global Co e Bond (Hedged), PIMCO Global Managed A e PIloca ion, PIMCO Gl Dcoon, PIM*

Under the 1940 Act, a “senior security” does not include any promissory note or evidence of indebtedness where such loan is for temporary purposes only and in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of the total assets of the issuer at the time the loan is made. A loan is presumed to be for temporary purposes if it is repaid within sixty days of PIMCO-sponsored money market and/or short term bond funds. Pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the SEC, the Portfolios, along with other registered investment companies in the PIMCO Funds family may engage in interfund lending transactions, to the extent such participation is consistent with each Portfolio's investment objective and investment policies. As part of the interfund lending program, certain PIMCO-sponsored money market and short-term bond funds will have the ability to lend to certain other PIMCO-sponsored non-money market and non-short-term bond funds, as detailed in the exemptive relief (the "Interfund Lending Program").

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

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

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

Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions

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

1. A Portfolio may not invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets, as determined pursuant to Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act and the Portfolio's procedures adopted thereunder.
2. A Portfolio may not purchase securities on margin, except for use of short-term credit necessary for clearance of purchases and sales of portfolio securities, but it may make margin deposits in connection with covered transactions in options, futures, options on futures and short positions. For purposes of this restriction, the posting of margin deposits or other forms of collateral in connection with swap agreements is not considered purchasing securities on margin.
3. Each Portfolio may invest up to 5% of its total assets (taken at market value at the time of investment)

duration of a Portfolio's investment portfolio, resulting from market fluctuations or other changes in a Portfolio's total assets will not require a Portfolio to dispose of an investment. Other than with respect to securities comprising the benchmark index for the PIMCO High Yield Portfolio, in the event that ratings services assign different ratings to the same security, PIMCO will use the highest rating as the credit rating for that security.

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

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

A Portfolio may engage in roll-timing strategies where the Portfolio seeks to extend the expiration or maturity of a position, such as a forward contract, futures contract or TBA transaction, on an underlying asset by closing out the position before expiration and contemporaneously opening a new position with respect to the same underlying asset that has substantially similar terms micsidered ims of applying such limibcontempori25 Tw[Twy stated in for thait event settlemen

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

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Trustees and Officers

The business of the Trust is managed under the direction of the Trust's Board of Trustees. Subject to the

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

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

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Name, Year of Birth and Position Held with Trust*	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Wu-Kwan Kit (1981) Assistant Secretary	08/2017 to present	Senior Vice President and Senior Counsel, PIMCO. Assistant Secretary, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO Equity Series VIT. Vice President, Senior Counsel and Secretary, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds, PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds, PIMCO Flexible Real Estate Income Fund and PIMCO Capital Solutions BDC Corp. Formerly, Assistant General Counsel, VanEck Associates Corp.
Douglas B. Burrill (1980)** Vice President	08/2022 to present	Senior Vice President, PIMCO. Vice President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds, PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds, PIMCO Flexible Real Estate Income Fund and PIMCO Capital Solutions BDC Corp.
Elizabeth A. Duggan (1964) Vice President	02/2021 to present	Executive Vice President, PIMCO. Vice President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds, PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds, PIMCO Flexible Real Estate Income Fund and PIMCO Capital Solutions BDC Corp.
Jason R. Duran (1977) Vice President	02/2023 to present	Vice President, PIMCO. Vice President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
Mark A. Jelic (1981) Vice President	08/2021 to present	Senior Vice President, PIMCO. Vice President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds, PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds, PIMCO Flexible Real Estate Income Fund and PIMCO Capital Solutions BDC Corp.
Kenneth W. Lee (1972) Vice President	08/2022 to present	Senior Vice President, PIMCO. Vice President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds, PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds, PIMCO Flexible Real Estate Income Fund and PIMCO Capital Solutions BDC Corp.
Brian J. Pittluck (1977) Vice President	01/2020 to present	Senior Vice President, PIMCO. Vice President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds, PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds, PIMCO Flexible Real Estate Income Fund and PIMCO Capital Solutions BDC Corp.
Keith A. Werber (1973) Vice President	05/2022 to present	Executive Vice President, PIMCO. Vice President, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds, PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds, PIMCO Flexible Real Estate Income Fund and PIMCO Capital Solutions BDC Corp.

Name, Year of Birth and Position Held with Trust*	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years†
Bijal Y. Parikh (1978) Treasurer	01/2021 to present	Executive Vice President, PIMCO. Treasurer, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds, PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds and PIMCO Flexible Real Estate Income Fund.
Erik C. Brown (1967)*** Assistant Treasurer	02/2001 to present	Executive Vice President, PIMCO. Assistant Treasurer, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds, PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds, PIMCO Flexible Real Estate Income Fund and PIMCO Capital Solutions BDC Corp.
Brandon T. Evans (1982) Assistant Treasurer	05/2019 to present	Senior Vice President, PIMCO. Assistant Treasurer, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT and PIMCO Flexible Real Estate Income Fund. Deputy Treasurer, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds and PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds.
Maria M. Golota (1983) Assistant Treasurer	02/2023 to present	Vice President, PIMCO. Assistant Treasurer, PIMCO Funds, PIMCO ETF Trust, PIMCO Equity Series, PIMCO Equity Series VIT, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, PIMCO-Sponsored Interval Funds, PIMCO-Sponsored Closed-End Funds and PIMCO Flexible Real Estate Income Fund.

(*) Unless otherwise noted, the information for the individuals listed is as of March 31, 2023.

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

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

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

Securities Ownership

Listed below for each Trustee is a dollar range of securities beneficially owned in the Trust together with the aggregate dollar range of equity securities in all registered investment companies overseen by the Trustee that are in the same family of investment companies as the Trust as of December 31, 2022.

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

To the best of the Trust's knowledge, as of March 31, 2023, the Trustees and Officers of the Trust, as a group, owned less than 1% of the shares of each class of each Portfolio.

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

No Independent Trustee (or his or her immediate family members) had any direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds $120,000, in the investment adviser, the principal underwriter of the Trust, or any entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with the investment adviser or the principal underwriter of the Trust (not including registered investment companies). Set forth in the table below is information regarding each Independent Trustee's (and his or her immediate family members') share ownership in securities of the investment adviser of the Trust, the principal underwriter of the Trust, and any entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with the investment adviser or principal underwriter of the Trust (not including registered investment companies), as of December 31, 2022.

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

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

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

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

reports from representatives of the investment adviser or investment manager regarding the Portfolio's investment objective, strategies, performance and outlook. The Investment Performance Committee consists of Mses. Dunbar (Chair), Hubbard and Stafford and Messrs. Borst, Kennedy, McCarthy, Parker and Strelow. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, there were three meetings of the Investment Performance Committee.

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

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

The Governance and Nominating Committee has a policy in place for considering trustee candidates recommended by shareholders. The Governance and Nominating Committee may consider potential trustee candidates recommended by shareholders provided that the proposed candidates: (i) satisfy any minimum qualifications of the Trust for its Trustees and (ii) are not "interested persons" of the Trust or the investment adviser within the meaning of the 1940 Act. The Governance and Nominating Committee will not consider submissions in which the Nominating Shareholder is the trustee candidate.

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

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

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

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, there were two meetings of the Governance and Nominating Committee.

Trustee Retirement Policy

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

Compensation Table

The following table sets forth information regarding compensation received by the Trustees for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022:

Name and Position	Aggregate Compensation from Trust	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Fund Expenses	Total Compensation from Trust and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees
George E. Borst, Trustee	$58,500	N/A	$427,725
Jennifer Holden Dunbar, Trustee	$61,100	N/A	$447,725
Kym M. Hubbard, Trustee	$61,100	N/A	$447,725
Gary F. Kennedy, Trustee	$61,100	N/A	$447,725
Peter B. McCarthy, Trustee	$63,700	N/A	$473,975
Ronald C. Parker, Trustee	$63,700	N/A	$467,725

Control Persons and Principal Holders of Securities

As of April 6, 2023, the following persons owned of record or beneficially 5% or more of the noted class of shares of the following Portfolios:

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	DELAWARE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY VARIABLE ACCT F ATTN ACCOUNTING CONTROL, 1601 TRAPELO RD STE 30, WALTHAM MA 02451-7360	1,603,165.84		19.07%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCECO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	2,458,819.24	*	30.22%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWPP ATTN IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	716,479.56		8.81%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVLIX ATTN IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	458,274.64		5.63%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	SECURITY BENEFIT LIFE FBO UNBUNDLED C/O VARIABLE ANNUITY DEPT ONE SECURITY BENEFIT PLACE, TOPEKA KS 66636-1000	505,403.73		6.21%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	ALLIANZ LIFE INS CO OF N AMERICA ATTN FINANCIAL PRODUCTS FINANCIAL, 5701 GOLDEN HILLS DR, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-1297	68,016,423.82	*	25.84%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	FIDELITY INVESTMENTS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 100 SALEM ST # O2N, SMITHFIELD RI 02917-1234	42,180,696.27		16.02%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCECO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	14,174,585.85		5.39%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT ADM	ADM	**	ALLIANZ LIFE INS CO OF N AMERICA ATTN FINANCIAL PRODUCTS FINANCIAL, 5701 GOLDEN HILLS DR, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-1297	5,256,287.47	*	49.64%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT ADM	ADM	**	DELAWARE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY VARIABLE ACCT F ATTN ACCOUNTING CONTROL, 16TJEm2I([/71F9R0AF03 Tc-.00537 Tw[(V)12LNT[O2,LIFE)0 -1			

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (USD-HEDGED) ADM	ADM	**SHARES OF				

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	ALLIANZ LIFE OF NEW YORK 5701 GOLDEN HILLS DR, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-1297	6,714,040.90		8.89%
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	GE LIFE AND ANNUITY ASSURANCE CO ATTN VARIABLE ACCOUNTING, 6610 W BROAD ST, BLDG 3 5TH FLOOR, RICHMOND VA 23230-1702	4,470,993.48		5.92%
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCECO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	8,178,703.85	*	31.82%
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	OHIO NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE BENEFIT OF ITS SEPARATE ACCOUNTS ATTN DENNIS TANEY, PO BOX 237, CINCINNATI OH 45201-0237	9,803,665.92	*	38.14%
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	PRINCIPAL LIFE INSURANCE CO CUST. FBO PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL - EXECUTIVE VARIABLE UNIVERSAL LIFE ATTN INDIVIDUAL LIFE ACCOUNTING 711 HIGH ST, DES MOINES IA 50392-0001	1,697,585.40		6.06%
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	PRINCIPAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN IND ACCTG G-12-S41, 711 HIGH ST, DES MOINES IA 50392-0001	2,555,423.99		9.94%
PVIT LOW DURATION PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	FIDELITY INVESTMENTS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 100 SALEM ST # O2N, SMITHFIELD RI 02917-1234	32,678,237.51	*	41.68%
PVIT LOW DURATION PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	GE LIFE AND ANNUITY ASSURANCE CO ATTN VARIABLE ACCOUNTING, 6610 W BROAD ST, BLDG 3 5TH FLOOR, RICHMOND VA 23230-1702	4,977,983.24		6.35%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT LONG-TERM US GOVT PORT ADM	ADM	**	GE LIFE AND ANNUITY ASSURANCE CO ATTN VARIABLE ACCOUNTING, 6610 W BROAD ST, BLDG 3 5TH FLOOR, RICHMOND VA 23230-1702	7,562,354.71		16.77%
PVIT LONG-TERM US GOVT PORT ADM	ADM	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	31,106,199.89	*	69.00%
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	ALLIANZ LIFE INS CO OF N AMERICA ATTN FINANCIAL PRODUCTS FINANCIAL, 5701 GOLDEN HILLS DR, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-1297	15,157,048.36		17.16%
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	FIDELITY INVESTMENTS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 100 SALEM ST # O2N, SMITHFIELD RI 02917-1234	15,366,275.11		17.04%
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWPP ATTN IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	6,100,872.04		6.91%
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	OHIO NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE BENEFIT OF ITS SEPARATE ACCOUNTS ATTN DENNIS TANEY, PO BOX 237, CINCINNATI OH 45201-0237	12,440,373.44		14.08%
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	VOYA RETIREMENT INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY 1 ORANGE WAY # C1N, WINDSOR CT 06095-4773	8,421,525.68		9.53%
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT INST	INST	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAX C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	127,702.36		6.25%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT INST	INST		NFS LLC FBO J P MORGAN CHASE BANK N A FBO CGLIC SAFEM PIMCO VIT HIGH YIELD PORT 499 WASHINGTON BLVD, ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 4TH FLOOR, JERSEY CITY NJ 07310-1995	1,163,250.67	*	56.09%
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT INST	INST		NFS LLC FBO J P MORGAN CHASE BANK N A FBO CGLIC SARVULIX PIMCO VIT HIGH YIELD P 499 WASHINGTON BLVD, ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 4TH FLOOR, JERSEY CITY NJ 07310-1995	192,466.04		9.42%
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT INST	INST	**	TRANSAMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY EM PRIVATE PLACEMENT INDIVIDUAL VARIABLE ACCT 4410, 4333 EDGEWOOD RD NE, CEDAR RAPIDS IA 52499-0001	470,056.19		22.99%
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT INST	INST	**	GREAT-WEST LIFE & ANNUITY 8515 E ORCHARD RD, GREENWOOD VLG CO 80111-5002	4,953,641.17	*	74.27%
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT INST	INST	**	PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY PLICO 2801 HIGHWAY 280 SOUTH, BIRMINGHAM AL 35223-2488	1,175,604.12		17.63%
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT INST	INST	**	MID ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY FBO MUTUAL OF AMERICA SEPARATE ACCOUNT X 1251 WATERFRONT PL STE 525, PITTSBURGH PA 15222-4228	3,785,268.98		22.19%
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT INST	INST	**	MID ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY FBO MUTUAL OF AMERICA SEPARATE ACCOUNT X 1251 WATERFRONT PL STE 525, PITTSBURGH PA 15222-4228	2,403,152.76		14.09%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT REAL RETURN PORT INST	INST	**	TIAA-CREF LIFE SEPARATE ACCOUNT VA-X OF TIAA-CREF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN MARJORIE PIERRE-MERRITT SEC, 730 3RD AVE MSC 14/41, NEW YORK NY 10017-3206	8,726,432.48	*	51.15%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (USD-HEDGED) INST	INST	**	MAC & CO A/C XXXXXX ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS 500 GRANT STREET, ROOM 151-1010, PITTSBURGH PA 15219-2502	2,016,328.52		14.98%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (USD-HEDGED) INST	INST	**	MAC & CO A/C XXXXXX FBO AGGRESSIVE MODEL PORTFOLIO ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS 500 GRANT STREET, ROOM 151-1010, PITTSBURGH PA 15219-2502	3,442,044.68	*	25.58%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (USD-HEDGED) INST	INST	**	MAC & CO A/C XXXXXX FBO MODEL PORTFOLIO ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS 500 GRANT STREET, ROOM 151-1010, PITTSBURGH PA 15219-2502	3,432,430.68	*	25.51%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (USD-HEDGED) INST	INST	**	MAC & CO A/C XXXXXX FBO MODERATELY CONSERV MODEL PORTF ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS 500 GRANT STREET, ROOM 151-1010, PITTSBURGH PA 15219-2502	2,871,749.81		21.34%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (USD-HEDGED) INST	INST	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	988,615.13		7.35%
PVIT LONG-TERM US GOVT PORT INST	INST	**	MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE NSURANCE COMPANY 1295 STATE STREET MIP M200-INVST, SPRINGFIELD MA 01111-0001	3,146,191.11	*	46.86%
PVIT LONG-TERM US GOVT PORT INST	INST	**	MML BALANCED ALLOCATION FUND 1295 STATE ST, SPRINGFIELD MA 01111-0001	374,995.64		5.59%
PVIT LONG-TERM US GOVT PORT INST	INST	**	MML CONSERVATIVE ALLOCATION FUND 1295 STATE ST, SPRINGFIELD MA 01111-0001	348,210.24		5.19%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT LONG-TERM US GOVT PORT INST	INST	**	MML GROWTH ALLOCATION FUND 1295 STATE ST, SPRINGFIELD MA 01111-0001	696,420.48		10.37%
PVIT LONG-TERM US GOVT PORT INST	INST	**	MML MODERATE ALLOCATION FUND 1295 STATE ST, SPRINGFIELD MA 01111-0001	1,178,557.74		17.55%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT INST	INST	**	MAC & CO A/C XXXXXX FBO AGGRESSIVE MODEL PORTFOLIO ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS 500 GRANT STREET, ROOM 151-1010, PITTSBURGH PA 15219-2502	6,607,019.83		19.95%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT INST	INST	**	MAC & CO A/C XXXXXX FBO MODEL PORTFOLIO ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS 500 GRANT STREET, ROOM 151-1010, PITTSBURGH PA 15219-2502	7,626,699.05		23.03%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT INST	INST	**	MAC & CO A/C XXXXXX FBO MODERATELY CONSERV MODEL PORTF ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS 500 GRANT STREET, ROOM 151-1010, PITTSBURGH PA 15219-2502	3,062,276.31		9.25%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT INST	INST	**	MAC & CO XXXXXX ATTN MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS, 500 GRANT STREET RM 151-1010, PITTSBURGH PA 15219-2502	1,702,312.54		5.14%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT INST	INST	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	2,516,840.30		7.06%
PVIT TOTAL RETURN PORT INST	INST		NFS LLC FBO J P MORGAN CHASE BANK N A FBO CGLIC SAFEM PIMCO VIT TOTAL RETURN PORTFOLIO 499 WASHINGTON BLVD, ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 4TH FLOOR, JERSEY CITY NJ 07310-1995	2,411,731.44		7.28%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT ADV	ADV	**	MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN RS FUNDS O1 368 414.833 cm 0 0 m.4989 0 lSQBT/F2 1 Tf7.9824 0 0 7.9824 63.36 701.6995 Tm0 0 0			

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT ADM	ADM	**	ALLIANZ LIFE INS CO OF N AMERICA ATTN FINANCIAL PRODUCTS FINANCIAL, 5701 GOLDEN HILLS DR, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-1297	5,067,154.74		10.86%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT ADM	ADM	**	DELAWARE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY VARIABLE ACCT F ATTN ACCOUNTING CONTROL, 1601 TRAPELO RD STE 30, WALTHAM MA 02451-7360	2,784,630.80		5.97%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT ADM	ADM	**	FIDELITY INVESTMENTS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 100 SALEM ST # O2N, SMITHFIELD RI 02917-1234	8,419,876.78		18.05%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT ADM	ADM	**	LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 1300 S CLINTON ST, FORT WAYNE IN 46802-3506	11,732,172.46	*	25.16%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT ADM	ADM	**	OHIO NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE BENEFIT OF ITS SEPARATE ACCOUNTS ATTN DENNIS TANEY, PO BOX 237, CINCINNATI OH 45201-0237	3,455,352.14		7.41%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT ADV	ADV	**	DELAWARE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY VARIABLE ACCT F ATTN ACCOUNTING CONTROL, 1601 TRAPELO RD STE 30, WALTHAM MA 02451-7360	1,219,762.22		7.13%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT ADV	ADV	**	IDS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN MANAGED ASSETS, INVESTMENT ACCOUNTING, 10468 AMERIPRISE FINANCIAL CENTER, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55474-0001	7,250,939.23	*	42.36%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT ADV	ADV	**	LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 1300 S CLINTON ST, FORT WAYNE IN 46802-3506	869,118.86		5.08%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAII C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	4,047,646.51		23.65%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT M	M	**	JOHN HANCOCK DISTRIBUTORS USA 200 BERKELEY ST, BOSTON MA 02116-5022	3,594,672.21	*	53.07%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT M	M	**	JOHN HANCOCK LIFE INS CO USA ANNUITIES DIVISION 200 BERKELEY ST FL 3, BOSTON MA 02116-5023	516,960.57		7.63%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT M	M	**	JOHN HANCOCK LIFE INSURANCE ATTN NEIL CRONIN, 200 BERKELEY ST, BOSTON MA 02116-5022	2,486,935.75	*	36.72%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (UNHEDGED) ADM	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCECO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	760,310.03	*	62.61%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (UNHEDGED) ADM	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE COMPANY NWVL-G C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	103,911.43		8.56%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (UNHEDGED) ADM	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWPP ATTN IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	163,392.78		13.46%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (UNHEDGED) ADM	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVLIX ATTN IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	118,710.65		9.78%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT INST	INST	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCECO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	67,734.98		5.93%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT INST	INST	**	LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 1300 S CLINTON ST, FORT WAYNE IN 46802-3506	66,320.28		5.08%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT INST	INST	**	LOMBARD INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY SEPARATE ACCOUNT 1650 MARKET STREET 54TH FLOOR, 1 LIBERTY PL, PHILADELPHIA PA 19103-4201	80,027.44		7.00%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT INST	INST	**	MEMBERS HORIZON VARIABLE SEPARATE ACCOUNT MEMBERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 2000 HERITAGE WAY, WAVERLY IA 50677-9208	330,353.17	*	28.91%
PVIT ALL ASSET PORT INST	INST	**	TIAA-CREF LIFE SEPARATE ACCOUNT VA-X OF TIAA-CREF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN MARJORIE PIERRE-MERRITT SEC, 730 3RD AVE MSC 14/41, NEW YORK NY 10017-3206	494,585.67	*	43.28%
PVIT GLOBAL BD OPP (UNHEDGED) INST	INST	**	TALCOTT RESOLUTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SEPARATE ACCOUNT PO BOX 5051, HARTFORD CT 06102-5051	249,021.30	*	25.26%
PVIT GLOBAL BD OPP (UNHEDGED) INST	INST	**	TIAA-CREF LIFE SEPARATE ACCOUNT VA-X OF TIAA-CREF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN MARJORIE PIERRE-MERRITT SEC, 730 3RD AVE MSC 14/41, NEW YORK NY 10017-3206	598,959.11	*	60.76%
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT ADV	ADV	**	MIDLAND NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 5801 SW 6TH AVE, TOPEKA KS 66636-1001	1,125,506.59	*	49.04%
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAX C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	732,838.42	*	32.16%
PVIT HIGH YIELD PORT ADV	ADV	**	PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 2801 HIGHWAY			

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT LOW DURATION PORT ADV	ADV	**	MINNESOTA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN: A7-1507, 401 ROBERT ST N, SAINT PAUL MN 55101-2005	6,320,836.51		7.81%
PVIT LOW DURATION PORT ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAII C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	35,898,931.62	*	44.34%
PVIT LOW DURATION PORT ADV	ADV	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	16,865,708.18		20.83%
PVIT LOW DURATION PORT ADV	ADV	**	PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 2801 HIGHWAY 280 S OFC, BIRMINGHAM AL 35223-2488	13,078,150.69		16.15%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT ADV	ADV	**	AMERICAN GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE CO VARIABLE SEPARATE ACCOUNT ATTN VARIABLE PRODUCTS ACOUNTING, 2727-A ALLEN PARKWAY 4-D1, HOUSTON TX 77019-2107	366,233.35		9.27%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT ADV	ADV	**	AXA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY - SEPARATE ACCOUNT XX 1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS - FMG, FL 16, NEW YORK NY 10019	243,719.79		6.17%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT ADV	ADV	**	EQUITABLE FINANCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SA XXR 1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, FL 15, NEW YORK NY 10104-0101	803,974.01		20.35%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAII C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	1,221,217.48	*	30.92%

FUND NAME	[illegible] CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT ADV	M.-.8B.148406 ANDI14820-.TISTRATION					

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAII C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	9,962,049.40	*	38.01%
PVIT SHORT-TERM PORT ADV	ADV	**	PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 2801 HIGHWAY 280 S OFC, BIRMINGHAM AL 35223-2488	7,074,333.88	*	26.99%
PVIT LONG-TERM US GOVT PORT ADV	ADV	**	PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 2801 HIGHWAY 280 S OFC, BIRMINGHAM AL 35223-2488	2,458,071.69	*	50.96%
PVIT LONG-TERM US GOVT PORT ADV	ADV	**	THRIVENT VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT I 625 FOURTH AVENUE SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55415-1624	1,996,714.95	*	41.04%
PVIT GLOBAL MGD ASSET ALLOC PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCECO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	476,117.66	*	96.57%
PVIT GLOBAL MGD ASSET ALLOC PORT ADV	ADV	**	DELAWARE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK VARIABLE ACCT C ATTN ACCOUNTING CONTROL, 1601 TRAPELO RD STE 30, WALTHAM MA 02451-7360	3,472,363.66		9.52%
PVIT GLOBAL MGD ASSET ALLOC PORT ADV	ADV	**	DELAWARE LIFE ACCT INGNWVCONTROL, 1601 TRA 35891.2488			

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT INST	INST	**	TALCOTT RESOLUTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SEPARATE ACCOUNT PO BOX 5051, HARTFORD CT 06102-5051	5,247,114.33	*	98.44%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADM	ADM	**	GENERAL AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 18210 CRANE NEST DR, TAMPA FL 33647-2748	258,702.70		8.91%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADM	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCECO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	1,635,537.03	*	56.03%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADM	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWPP ATTN IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	318,343.95		10.96%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADM	ADM	**	TRANSAMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY EM PRIVATE PLACEMENT FMG ACCTG - MS XXXX 4333 EDGEWOOD RD NE, CEDAR RAPIDS IA 52499-0001	442,312.15		15.23%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADV	ADV	**	AMERICAN GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE CO VARIABLE SEPARATE ACCOUNT ATTN VARIABLE PRODUCTS ACOUNTING, 2727-A ALLEN PARKWAY 4-D1, HOUSTON TX 77019-2107	86,241.69		6.18%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADV	ADV	**	GUARDIAN INSURANCE & ANNUITY CO S/A R B-SHARE SVA ATTN JAMES NEMETH INDIVIDUAL MARKETS PRODUCT FIN-NRO, 6255 STERNERS WAY, BETHLEHEM PA 18017-8993	142,194.45		10.19%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADV	ADV	**	LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 1300 S CLINTON ST, FORT WAYNE IN 46802-3506	363,393.38	*	26.05%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADV	ADV	**	MIDLAND NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 5801 SW 6TH AVE, TOPEKA KS 66636-1001	219,433.65		15.73%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAX C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	482,564.04	*	34.59%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT INST	INST	**	MEMBERS HORIZON VARIABLE SEPARATE ACCOUNT MEMBERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 2000 HERITAGE WAY, WAVERLY IA 50677-9208	160,268.91		16.33%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT INST	INST	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAX C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	105,850.89		10.78%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT INST	INST	**	TIAA-CREF LIFE SEPARATE ACCOUNT VA-X OF TIAA-CREF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN MARJORIE PIERRE-MERRITT SEC, 730 3RD AVE MSC 14/41, NEW YORK NY 10017-3206	518,261.41	*	52.08%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT INST	INST	**	TIAA-CREF LIFE SEPARATE ACCOUNT VLI-X OF TIAA-CREF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 730 THIRD AVE, NEW YORK NY 10017-3206	166,583.12		16.97%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT INST	INST	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	456,546.97		9.28%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT INST	INST	**	TIAA-CREF LIFE SEPARATE ACCOUNT VA-X OF TIAA-CREF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN MARJORIE PIERRE-MERRITT SEC, 730 3RD AVE MSC 14/41, NEW YORK NY 10017-3206	3,843,682.25	*	78.17%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT INST	INST	**	TIAA-CREF LIFE SEPARATE ACCOUNT VLI-X OF TIAA-CREF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 730 THIRD AVE, NEW YORK NY 10017-3206	273,760.30		5.57%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (UNHEDGED) INST	INST	**	LOMBARD INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY SEPARATE ACCOUNT 1650 MARKET STREET 54TH FLOOR, 1 LIBERTY PL, PHILADELPHIA PA 19103-4201	6,421.59	*	100.00%
PVIT GLOBAL MGD ASSET ALLOC PORT INST	INST	**	PACIFIC SELECT EXEC SEPARATE ACCOUNT OF PACIFIC LIFE INSURANCE CO 700 NEWPORT CENTER DR, NEWPORT BEACH CA 92660-6307	18,707.29		13.03%
PVIT GLOBAL MGD ASSET ALLOC PORT INST	INST	**	TALCOTT RESOLUTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SEPARATE ACCOUNT PO BOX 5051, HARTFORD CT 06102-5051	124,892.06	*	86.97%
PVIT BALANCED ALLOCATION PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	ALLIANZ LIFE INS CO OF N AMERICA ATTN FINANCIAL PRODUCTS FINANCIAL, 5701 GOLDEN HILLS DR, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-1297	18,190,899.65	*	88.05%
PVIT BALANCED ALLOCATION PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	ALLIANZ LIFE OF NEW YORK 5701 GOLDEN HILLS DR, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-1297	2,468,834.34		11.95%
PVIT GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED ALLOC PORT ADM	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCECO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	205.87	*	100.00%
PVIT GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED ALLOC PORT ADV	ADV	**	MINNESOTA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN: A7-1507, 401 ROBERT ST N, SAINT PAUL MN 55101-2005	31,263,827.46	*	96.59%
PVIT INTL BOND PORT (USD-HEDGED) ADV	ADV	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	37,884,459.52	*	98.01%
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT M	M	**	BRIGHTHOUSE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN TERRENCE SANTRY, 125 HIGH ST STE 732, BOSTON MA 02110-2704	22,928.56	*	94.09%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT DYNAMIC BOND PORT M	M	**	METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY C/O SEPARATE ACCOUNT, ATTN: BONNIE HARRIS B1-08, 13045 TESSON FERRY RD, SAINT LOUIS MO 63128-3407	1,231.49		5.01%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT M	M	**	BRIGHTHOUSE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN TERRENCE SANTRY, 125 HIGH ST STE 732, BOSTON MA 02110-2704	39,152.27		20.26%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT M	M	**	METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY C/O SEPARATE ACCOUNT, ATTN: BONNIE HARRIS B1-08, 13045 TESSON FERRY RD, SAINT LOUIS MO 63128-3407	13,014.94		6.74%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT M	M	**	PRINCIPAL LIFE INSURANCE CO CUST FBO PRINCIPAL PIVOT SERIES VARIABLE ANNUITY III 711 HIGH ST, DES MOINES IA 50392-0001	99,970.36	*	51.74%
PVIT COMMODITY-REALRETURN PORT M	M	**	PRINCIPAL LIFE INSURANCE CO CUST. FBO PRINCIPAL PIVOT SERIES VARIABLE ANNUITY ATTN INDIVIDUAL LIFE ACCOUNTING 711 HIGH ST, DES MOINES IA 50392-0001	31,544.26		16.33%
PVIT EMERGING MARKETS BOND PORT M	M	**	BRIGHTHOUSE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN TERRENCE SANTRY, 125 HIGH ST STE 732, BOSTON MA 02110-2704	41,318.63	*	96.92%
PVIT INCOME PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCECO ATTN SEPARATE ACCOUNTS, 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600, LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	14,899,504.26	*	67.42%
PVIT INCOME PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWPP ATTN IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	1,777,237.63		8.04%

FUND NAME	CLASS		REGISTRATION	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED		PERCENTAGE OF OUTSTANDING SHARES OF CLASS OWNED
PVIT INCOME PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVLIX ATTN IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	1,641,439.03		7.43%
PVIT INCOME PORT ADMIN	ADM	**	SEPARATE ACCOUNT I OF PACIFIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 700 NEWPORT CENTER DR, NEWPORT BEACH CA 92660-6307	1,269,576.72		5.74%
PVIT INCOME PORT INST	INST	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAX C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	324,631.81		6.98%
PVIT INCOME PORT INST	INST	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	3,961,932.26	*	85.18%
PVIT INCOME PORT ADV	ADV	**	AXA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY - SEPARATE ACCOUNT XX 1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS - FMG, FL 16, NEW YORK NY 10019	1,600,180.45		8.12%
PVIT INCOME PORT ADV	ADV	**	EQUITABLE FINANCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SA XXR 1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, FL 15, NEW YORK NY 10104-0101	2,283,933.36		11.59%
PVIT INCOME PORT ADV	ADV	**	MIDLAND NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 5801 SW 6TH AVE, TOPEKA KS 66636-1001	3,183,995.43		16.15%
PVIT INCOME PORT ADV	ADV	**	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY NWVAX C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING, PO BOX 182029, COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	1,979,421.11		10.04%
PVIT INCOME PORT ADV	ADV	**	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CORPORATION 51 MADISON AVE BSMT 1B, NEW YORK NY 10010-1655	6,878,585.16	*	34.89%

adviser, and the Distributor would have been disqualified from serving as the principal underwriter, to the Portfolios in the absence of SEC exemptive relief. PIMCO and the Distributor have received exemptive relief from the SEC to permit them to continue serving as investment adviser and principal underwriter for U.S.-registered investment companies, including the Portfolios.

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

In rendering investment advisory services to the Trust, PIMCO may use the resources of one or more foreign (non-U.S.) affiliates that are not registered under the Advisers Act (the "PIMCO Overseas Affiliates") to provide portfolio management, research and trading services to the Trust. Under the Memorandums of Understanding

P	Y E 12/31/22	Y E 12/31/21	Y E 12/31/20
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	276,290	291,635	232,291
PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio	877,547	2,627,705	4,261,868
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio	3,403,864	4,810,349	5,322,772
PIMCO High Yield Portfolio	1,532,962	1,884,486	2,049,566
PIMCO Income Portfolio	1,252,847	1,138,260	848,067
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)	62,841	77,798	69,756
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	1,542,190	1,689,955	1,444,204
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio	1,001,118	1,221,191	1,273,702
PIMCO Low Duration Portfolio	4,253,355	4,905,192	4,631,225
PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	4,355,943	4,647,449	4,419,499
PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio	1,400,278	1,243,884	1,227,619
PIMCO Total Return Portfolio	13,122,092	16,612,873	16,430,431

PIMCO paid $389,700 during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, $612,778 during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, and $770,240 during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, to Research Affiliates in connection with the Asset Allocation Sub-Advisory Agreement relating to the PIMCO All Asset Portfolio.

A y F W R

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

Each of the PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios is permitted to invest in Underlying PIMCO Funds, which, for these two Portfolios, is defined to include Institutional Class or Class M shares of any funds of the PIMCO Funds and PIMCO Equity Series, affiliated open-end companies, except other funds of funds and the PIMCO California Municipal Intermediate Value Fund, PIMCO California Municipal Opportunistic Value Fund, PIMCO National Municipal Intermediate Value Fund and PIMCO National Municipal Opportunistic Value Fund. and PIMCO National
Municipal Opportunistic Values$38Vdfu3,Cali.4 Tl

PIMCO has contractually agreed, through May 1, 2024, to waive, first, the advisory fee and, second, to the extent necessary, the supervisory and administrative fee it receives from the PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio, respectively, in an amount equal to the Underlying PIMCO Fund Fees indirectly incurred by the Portfolio in connection with its investments in Underlying PIMCO Funds, up to a maximum waived amount that is equal to the Portfolio's aggregate advisory fee and supervisory and administrative fee. This waiver will automatically renew for one-year terms unless PIMCO provides written notice to the Trust at least 30 days prior to the end of the then current term.

PIMCO has contractually agreed, through May 1, 2024, to waive, first, the advisory fee and, second, to the extent necessary, the supervisory and administrative fee it receives from the PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio in an amount equal to the expenses attributable to the Management Fees of series of PIMCO Funds, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO ETF Trust indirectly incurred by the Portfolio in connection with its investments in series of PIMCO Funds, PIMCO Equity Series and PIMCO ETF Trust, up to a maximum waived amount that is equal to the Portfolio's aggregate advisory fee and supervisory and administrative fee. This waiver will automatically renew for one-year terms unless PIMCO provides written notice to the Trust at least 30 days prior to the end of the then current term.

PIMCO also has contractually agreed to waive the advisory fee it receives from the *PIMCO CommodityRealReturn Strategy Portfolio* in an amount equal to the management fee paid to PIMCO by the CRRS Subsidiary, which cannot be recouped. PIMCO also has contractually agreed to waive the advisory fee it receives from the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio* in an amount equal to the management fee paid to PIMCO by the GMAA Subsidiary, which cannot be recouped. These waivers will automatically renew for one-year terms unless PIMCO provides written notice to the Trust at least 30 days prior to the end of the then current term.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Administrator

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

Supervisory and Administrative Fee Rates

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

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

Except for the expenses paid by PIMCO, the Trust bears all costs of its operations. The Portfolios are responsible for: (i) salaries and other compensation of any of the Trust's executive officers and employees who are not officers, directors, stockholders, or employees of PIMCO or its subsidiaries or affiliates; (ii) taxes and governmental fees; (iii) brokerage fees and commissions and other portfolio transaction expenses; (iv) costs of borrowing money, including interest expenses; (v) fees and expenses of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" of PIMCO or the Trust, and any counsel retained exclusively for their benefit; (vi) extraordinary expenses, including costs of litigation and indemnification expenses; (vii) organizational and offering expenses of the Trust and the Portfolios, and any other expenses which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; and (viii) any expenses allocated or allocable to a specific class of shares ("class-specific expenses").

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

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

The *PIMCO All Asset*, the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio*.

aggregate advisory fee and supervisory and administrative fee. This waiver will automatically renew for one-year terms unless PIMCO provides written notice to the Trust at least 30 days prior to the end of the then current term.

Supervisory and administrative fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

P	Y E 12/31/22	Y E 12/31/21	Y E 12/31/20
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio	-	-	$ 470
PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio	-	-	73
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio	$365,149	$291,132	123,406
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	-	-	204
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio	-	-	141
PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities Portfolio (Unhedged)	-	-	155
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	-	-	95
PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio	160,956	485,419	796,186
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio	66,315	74,820	84,554
PIMCO High Yield Portfolio	-	-	667
PIMCO Income Portfolio	-	9,440	8,757
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)	-	-	34
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	-	-	342
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio	-	-	305
PIMCO Low Duration Portfolio	-	-	1,138
PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	-	-	1,165
PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio	-	-	306
PIMCO Total Return Portfolio	-	-	4,187

Previously waived supervisory and administrative fees recouped during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

P	Y E 12/31/22	Y E 12/31/21	Y E 12/31/20	
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio	-	-	$ 470	
PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio	-	-	73	
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio	-	-	228	
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	-	-	204	
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio	-	-	141	
PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities Portfolio (Unhedged)	-	-	1	1

PIMCO Global71.2309 Tm-.04c41t90 0 m478.942 0 rm1c o s 0 rmTl66.796.8( )-200.6(796,186)]TJT*[(PIMCO Global71.2309( )-3117.

PIMCO Global71.23lio (U.S. Dollar-Hedged) - 666(2)-200.6(796,186)]TJT*[(PIMCO Global71.23.9

PIMCO Global71.23.6PIMCO Balanced2Allt Port(erm Portfolio)-22291.2( )-3117.6(-)-1193551 2 796,186 methodologies to develop a benchmark index. Such third parties may pay to PIMCO a portion of the subscription or licensing fees the third party receives in connection with such indices. PIMCO may pay out of its own resources a fee to such third parties for certain data related to such indices. A Portfolio may use such an index as the Portfolio's primary or secondary benchmark index but would not bear any fees for such use.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Other Accounts Managed by

The portfolio managers who are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolios also manage other registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles and other accounts, as indicated in the table below. The following table identifies, as of December 31, 2022, except as otherwise noted: (i) each portfolio manager of the Portfolios; (ii) the number of other registered investment companies, pooled investment vehicles and other accounts managed by the portfolio manager (exclusive of the Portfolios); and (iii) the total assets of such companies, vehicles and accounts, and the number and total assets of such other companies, vehicles and accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based on performance. The Portfolio(s) managed by each portfolio manager, including each Portfolio's total assets, are listed in the footnotes following the table.

	Total Number of Other Accounts	Total Assets of All Other Accounts (in $millions)	Number of Other Accounts Paying a Performance Fee	Total Assets of Other Accounts Paying a Performance Fee (in $millions)
Joshua Anderson[1]				
Registered Investment Companies	8	$135,861.79	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	15	$ 18,255.62	9	$12,124.83
Other Accounts	1	$ 0.11	0	$ 0.00
Yacov Arnopolin[2]				
Registered Investment Companies	4	$ 3,579.01	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	19	$ 38,418.92	4	$ 1,340.98
Other Accounts	16	$ 7,493.24	1	$ 87.81
Robert Arnott[3]				
Registered Investment Companies	17	$ 29,294.01	0	$ 0
Pooled Investment Vehicles	9	$ 2,187.72	2	$ 322.73
Other Accounts	7	$ 5,017.07	2	$ 542.96
Andrew Balls[4]				
Registered Investment Companies	17	$ 15,298.73	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	15	$ 18,531.74	1	$ 163.60
Other Accounts	26	$ 22,876.33	7	$ 3,677.76
Christopher Brightman[5]				
Registered Investment Companies	17	$ 29,294.01	0	$ 0
Pooled Investment Vehicles	8	$ 2,183.22	2	$ 322.73
Other Accounts	7	$ 5,017.07	2	$ 542.96
Jelle Brons[6]				
Registered Investment Companies	6	$ 9,750.52	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	24	$ 8,007.99	4	$ 1,251.36
Other Accounts	64	$106,396.32	11	$ 1,546.64
Erin Browne[7]				
Registered Investment Companies	11	$ 2,800.07	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	15	$ 4,658.02	0	$ 0.00
Other Accounts	8	$ 686.00	0	$ 0.00
Nathan Chiaverini[8]				
Registered Investment Companies	4	$ 24,140.15	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	$ 0.00	0	$ 0.00

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Accounts	11	$ 1,904.80	0	$ 0.00
Michael Cudzil[9]				
Registered Investment Companies	23	$ 24,498.62	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	12	$ 8,913.58	2	$ 7,004.24
Other Accounts	67	$ 27,082.10	6	$ 1,009.42
Andrew DeWitt[10]				
Registered Investment Companies	3	$ 14,789.57	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	3	$ 2,865.47	2	$ 2,683.31
Other Accounts	13	$ 2,653.51	4	$ 443.45
Pramol Dhawan[11]				
Registered Investment Companies	7	$ 6,071.02	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	20	$ 19,173.44	6	$11,047.86
Other Accounts	12	$ 6,615.17	1	$ 215.01
David Forgash[12]				
Registered Investment Companies	5	$ 9,569.31	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	22	$ 5,120.73	2	$ 725.78
Other Accounts	3	$ 1,065.07	0	$ 0.00
Sachin Gupta[13]				
Registered Investment Companies	12	$ 17,969.83	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	21	$ 12,009.81	2	$ 680.93
Other Accounts	33	$ 14,544.94	3	$ 629.25
Daniel He[14]				
Registered Investment Companies	18	$ 24,834.30	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	3	$ 715.04	1	$ 464.81
Other Accounts	7	$ 2,211.87	0	$ 0.00
Daniel Hyman[15]				
Registered Investment Companies	10	$ 21,050.79	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	9	$ 2,606.44	2	$ 3.55
Other Accounts	29	$ 80,540.94	3	$ 5,981.21
Daniel Ivascyn[16]				
Registered Investment Companies	20	$208,539.48	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	21	$ 85,885.74	9	$17,582.24
Other Accounts	29	$ 37,565.22	1	$ 301.89
Mark Kiesel[17]				
Registered Investment Companies	0	$ 0.00	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	$ 314.90	0	$ 0.00
Other Accounts	0	$ 0.00	0	$ 0.00
Mohit Mittal[18]				
Registered Investment Companies	29	$ 93,675.80	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	25	$ 35,979.36	4	$ 5,158.32
Other Accounts	152	$ 81,940.32	11	$ 2,466.97
Alfred Murata[19]				
Registered Investment Companies	20	$155,653.81	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	22	$ 42,907.19	5	$ 9,271.82
Other Accounts	5	$ 866.80	0	$ 0.00
Lorenzo Pagani[20]				

	T N O A	T A A O A ($)	N O A P y B P F	T A O A P y B P F ($)
Registered Investment Companies	6	$14,629.92	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	41	$22,790.70	9	$2,763.14
Other Accounts	33	$16,696.82	4	$1,629.48
Sonali Pier[21]				
Registered Investment Companies	7	$16,232.42	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	28	$18,985.87	2	$3,436.82
Other Accounts	32	$65,386.77	1	$ 263.67
Graham Rennison[22]				
Registered Investment Companies	16	$12,278.62	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	8	$ 1,870.41	3	$ 828.51
Other Accounts	0	$ 0.00	0	$ 0.00
Steve Rodosky[23]				
Registered Investment Companies	22	$35,915.31	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	8	$ 4,389.76	2	$3,526.66
Other Accounts	18	$ 6,621.63	4	$1,347.33
Javier Romo[24]				
Registered Investment Companies	2	$ 3,209.76	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	20	$ 4,326.30	1	$ 947.97
Other Accounts	14	$ 3,075.45	0	$ 0.00
Jerome Schneider[25]				
Registered Investment Companies	20	$64,300.13	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	10	$15,015.81	0	$ 0.00
Other Accounts	35	$24,566.80	2	$ 938.76
Marc Seidner[26]				
Registered Investment Companies	24	$29,766.02	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	26	$14,947.09	5	$2,009.03
Other Accounts	40	$16,527.19	12	$7,164.44
Emmanuel Sharef[27]				
Registered Investment Companies	4	$ 5,787.06	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	9	$ 2,566.54	0	$ 0.00
Other Accounts	0	$ 0.00	0	$ 0.00
Greg Sharenow[28]				
Registered Investment Companies	5	$13,685.00	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	16	$12,591.77	2	$2,683.31
Other Accounts	7	$ 663.85	1	$ 56.92
Brendon Shvetz[29]				
Registered Investment Companies	1	$ 167.96	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	$ 344.60	0	$ 0.00
Other Accounts	0	$ 0.00	0	$ 0.00
Qi Wang[30]				
Registered Investment Companies	4	$57,770.98	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	9	$ 2,707.53	7	$2,707.50
Other Accounts	1	$ 314.71	0	$ 0.00
Paul-James White[31]				
Registered Investment Companies	0	$ 0.00	0	$ 0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	$ 0.00	0	$ 0.00

	Total Number of Other Accounts	Total Assets of All Other Accounts (in $millions)	Number of Other Accounts Paying a Performance Fee	Total Assets of Other Accounts Paying a Performance Fee (in $millions)
Other Accounts	0	$ 0.00	0	$0.00
Andrew Wittkop[32]				
Registered Investment Companies	6	$30,501.36	0	$0.00
Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	$ 0.00	0	$0.00
Other Accounts	14	$ 4,351.11	0	$0.00

1 Mr. Anderson co-manages the PIMCO Income Portfolio ($518.2 million).

2 Mr. Arnopolin co-manages the PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio ($197.6 million).

3 Mr. Arnott co-manages the following Portfolios: PIMCO All Asset Portfolio ($286.1 million).3

[25] Mr. Schneider manages the PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio ($585.6 million) and co-manages the PIMCO Low Duration Portfolio ($1,599.9 million).

[26] Mr. Seidner co-manages the PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio ($80.4 million) and PIMCO Low Duration Portfolio ($1,599.9 million).

[27] Dr. Sharef co-manages the following Portfolios: PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio ($167.7 million) and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio ($325.3 million).

[28] Mr. Sharenow co-manages the PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio ($532.2 million).

[29] Mr. Shvetz co-manages the PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio ($167.7 million).

[30] Ms. Wang co-manages the PIMCO Total Return Portfolio ($4,743.6 million).

[31] Mr. White co-manages the PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio ($182.8 million).

[32] Mr. Wittkop co-manages the PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio ($585.6 million).

Conflicts of Interest

From time to time, potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise between a portfolio manager’s management of the investments of the Portfolio, on the one hand, and the management of other accounts, on the other. Potential and actual conflicts of interest may also arise as a result of PIMCO’s other business activities and PIMCO’s possession of

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

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

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

From time to time, PIMCO may take an investment position or action for one or more Clients that may be different from, or inconsistent with, an action or position taken for one or more other Clients having similar or differing investment objectives. These positions and actions may adversely impact, or in some instances may benefit, assignment of a particular borrower in which one or more other Clients have an equity investment, or may invest in senior debt obligations of an issuer for one Client and junior debt obligations or equity of the same issuer for another Client.

PIMCO may also, for example, direct a Client to invest in a tranche of a structured finance vehicle, such as a

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

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

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

Conflicts like those described above may also occur between Clients, on the one hand, and PIMCO or its affiliates, on the other. These conflicts will not always be resolved in favor of the Client. In addition, because PIMCO is affiliated with Allianz, a large multi-national financial institution, conflicts similar to those described above may occur between clients of PIMCO and PIMCO's affiliates or accounts managed by those affiliates. Those affiliates (or their clients), which generally operate autonomously from PIMCO, may take actions that are adverse to PIMCO's Clients. In many cases PIMCO will have limited or no ability to mitigate those actions or address those conflicts, which could adversely affect Client performance. In addition, certain regulatory or internal restrictions may prohibit PIMCO from using certain brokers or investing in certain companies (even if such companies are not affiliated with Allianz) because of the applicability of certain laws and regulations or internal Allianz policies applicable to PIMCO, Allianz SE or their affiliates. An account's willingness to negotiate terms or take actions with respect to an investment has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities between the Portfolios and such other accounts on a fair and equitable basis over time.

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

Portfolio Manager Compensation

PIMCO and its affiliates approach to compensation seeks to provide professionals with a compensation process that is driven by values of collaboration, openness, responsibility and excellence.

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

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

Variable Compensation. In addition to a base salary, portfolio managers have a variable component of their compensation, which is based on a combination of individual and company performance and includes both qualitative and quantitative factors. The following non-exhaustive list of qualitative and quantitative factors is considered when determining total compensation for portfolio managers:

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

The variable compensation component of an employee's compensation may include a deferred component. The deferred portion will generally be subject to vesting and may appreciate or depreciate based on the performance of PIMCO and/or its affiliates. PIMCO's Long-Term Incentive Plan provides participants with deferred cash awards that appreciate or depreciate based on PIMCO's operating earnings over a rolling three-year period.

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

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

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

Portfolio	Benchmark Index
PIMCO All Asset	Bloomberg U.S. TIPS: 1-10 Year Index Consumer Price Index + 500 Basis points
PIMCO Balanced Allocation	35% S&P 500 Index/25% MSCI EAFE Index/40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy	Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return
PIMCO Dynamic Bond	ICE BofA SOFR Overnight Rate Index
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond	JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global
PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities (Unhedged)	Bloomberg Global Aggregate (USD Unhedged) Index
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged)	Bloomberg Global Aggregate (USD Hedged) Index
PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation	60% MSCI World Index/40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation	60% MSCI World Index/40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index
PIMCO High Yield	ICE BofAML Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield, BB-B Rated, Constrained Index
PIMCO Income Portfolio	Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index
PIMCO International Bond (Unhedged)	Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex-USD (USD Unhedged) Index
PIMCO International Bond (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex-USD (USD Hedged) Index
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government	Bloomberg Long-Term Treasury Index
PIMCO Low Duration	ICE BofAML 1-3 Year U.S. Treasury Index
PIMCO Real Return	Bloomberg U.S. TIPS Index
PIMCO Short-Term	FTSE 3-Month Treasury Bill Index
PIMCO Total Return	Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index

Securities Ownership

To the best of the Trust's knowledge, the table below shows the dollar range of shares of the Portfolios beneficially owned as of December 31, 2022, except as otherwise noted, by each portfolio manager of the Portfolios.

Portfolio Manager	Portfolio Managed by Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Shares Owned
A[illegible]	PIMCO Income	None
A[illegible]	PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond	None
A[illegible]	PIMCO All Asset	Over $1,000,000
B[illegible]	PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities (Unhedged)	None
	PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged)	None
	PIMCO International Bond (Unhedged)	None
	PIMCO International Bond (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	None
B[illegible]	PIMCO All Asset	None
B[illegible]	PIMCO Low Duration	None

P[illegible] M[illegible]	P[illegible] M[illegible] P[illegible] M[illegible]	D[illegible] R[illegible] S[illegible] Ow[illegible]
B[illegible]	PIMCO Balanced Allocation	None
	PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation	None
C[illegible]	PIMCO Short-Term	None
C[illegible]	PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government	None
D[illegible] W[illegible]	PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy	None
D[illegible]	PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond	None
F[illegible]	PIMCO High Yield	None
G[illegible]	PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities (Unhedged)	None
	PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged)	None
	PIMCO International Bond (Unhedged)	None
	PIMCO International Bond (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	None
H[illegible]	PIMCO Real Return	None
H[illegible]		

size of a transaction or transactions and the compensation of the Account Manager’s net sales for the year to date period. This compensation may be more than what the Account Manager or Associate would receive if you had selected other products. Therefore, Account Managers and Associates may have a financial incentive to offer certain products. For example, Alternatives Strategies offer higher compensation than Active ETFs, which offer higher compensation than Strategic Strategies, and so on, as noted above. Under policies applicable to all Account Managers and Associates, no Account Manager or Associate is permitted to promote, recommend, or solicit the sale of one product over another solely because that product will provide higher revenue or compensation to the Account Manager or Associate, the Distributor or PIMCO. Please review all product materials and disclosures before selecting an investment product.

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

Each class of shares bears any class specific expenses allocated to such class, such as expenses related to the distribution and/or shareholder servicing of such class. In addition, each class may, at the Board of Trustees’ discretion, also pay a different share of other expenses, not including advisory or custodial fees or other expenses related to the management of the

P	Y E 12/31/22	Y E 12/31/21	Y E 12/31/20	
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio - Administrative Class	$ 104,381	$ 331,964	$ 566,977	
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio - Class M	137,985	152,395	134,240	
PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio – Administrative Class	279,209	243,932	129,168	
PIMCO Commodity RealReturn® Strategy Portfolio – Administrative Class	563,040	421,833	299,287	
PIMCO Commodity RealReturn® Strategy Portfolio – Class M	2,567	991	727	
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio - Administrative Class	35,529	145,888	346,683	
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio – Class M	553	763	1,108	
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio – Administrative Class	167,808	217,702	232,633	
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio – Class M	969	1,352	1,578	
PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities Portfolio (Unhedged) – Administrative Class	130,425	190,739	222,479	
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio – Administrative Class	165,774	174,981	139,375	
PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio – Administrative Class	6	540,400	1,109,926	
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio – Administrative Class	3,446	103,061	211,076	
PIMCO High Yield Portfolio – Administrative Class	877,116	1,084,921	1,186,010	
PIMCO Income Portfolio – Administrative Class	270,731	260,718	209,577	
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged) – Administrative Class	11,738	14,865	13,260	
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (U.S. Dollar- Hedged) – Administrative Class	109,306	115,603	112,809	
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio – Administrative Class	589,101	700,530	726,136	726,136

Plans permit the Portfolios to make total payments at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of a Portfolio's average daily net assets attributable to its Advisor Class or Class M shares, respectively (the "Distribution Fee").

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

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

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

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Portfolio	Year Ended 12/31/22	Year Ended 12/31/21	Year Ended 12/31/20
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio – Class M	3,209	1,239	909

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

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

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

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

Consultant Services. PIMCO may pay investment consultants or their affiliated companies for certain services including technology, operations, tax, or audit consulting services, and may pay such firms for PIMCO's attendance at investment forums sponsored by such firms (collectively, "consultant services").

Payments. Payments for items including event support and data, as well as revenue sharing, are, in certain circumstances, bundled and allocated among these categories in PIMCO's discretion. The financial firms receiving such bundled payments may characterize or allocate the payments differently from PIMCO's internal allocation. In addition, payments made by PIMCO to a financial firm and allocated by PIMCO to a particular category of services can in some cases result in benefits related to, or enhance the eligibility of PIMCO or a Portfolio to receive, services provided by the financial firm that may be characterized or allocated to one or more other categories of services. In addition, PIMCO pays certain expenses, which may be a flat fee by Portfolio or share class, such as set-up fees, and printing and mailing charges, incurred by such insurance companies, including their affiliates, in connection with the services described above. These additional servicing payments and set-up fees may differ depending on the Portfolio and share class and may vary from amounts paid to the Trust's transfer agent for providing similar services to other accounts.

The additional payments described above are made from PIMCO's (or its affiliates') own assets (and sometimes, therefore referred to as "revenue sharing") pursuant to agreements with insurance companies, their affiliates or other financial firms and do not change the price paid by an insurance company's separate account for the purchase of a

Portfolio’s shares or the amount a Portfolio will receive as proceeds from such sales. These payments may be made to circumstances, orders for exchanges accepted prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (normally, 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) ("NYSE Close") on any day the Trust is open for business will be executed at the respective net asset values determined as of the close of business that day. Orders for exchanges received after NYSE Close on any business day will be executed at the respective net asset values determined at the close of the next business day.

The Trust reserves the right to suspend or postpone redemptions during any period when: (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted, as determined by the SEC, or the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (b) the SEC has by order permitted such suspension; or (c) an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists, making disposal of portfolio securities or valuation of net assets of the Portfolio not reasonably practicable.

Although the Trust will normally redeem all shares for cash, it may, in unusual circumstances, redeem by payment in kind of securities held in the Portfolios.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Investment Decisions and Portfolio Transactions

Investment decisions for the Trust and for the other investment advisory clients of PIMCO are made with a view to achieving their respective investment objectives. Investment decisions are the product of many factors in addition to basic suitability for the particular client involved (including the Trust). Some securities considered for investments by the Portfolios also may be appropriate for other clients served by PIMCO. Thus, a particular security may be bought or sold for certain clients even though it could have been bought or sold for other clients at the same time, including accounts in which PIMCO, its officers or employees may have a financial interest. If a purchase or sale of securities consistent with the investment policies of a Portfolio and one or more of these clients served by PIMCO is considered at or about the same time, transactions in such securities will be allocated among the Portfolio and other clients pursuant to PIMCO's trade allocation policy that is designed to ensure that all accounts, including the Portfolios, are treated fairly, equitably, and in a non-preferential manner, such that allocations are not based upon fee structure or portfolio manager preference.

PIMCO may acquire on behalf of its clients (including the Trust) securities or other financial instruments providing exposure to different aspects of the capital and debt structure of an issuer, including without limitation those that relate to senior and junior/subordinate obligations of such issuer. In certain circumstances, the interests of those clients exposed to one portion of the issuer's capital and debt structure may diverge from those clients exposed to a different portion of the issuer's capital and debt structure. PIMCO may advise some clients or take actions for them in their best interests with respect to their exposures to an issuer's capital and debt structure that may diverge from the interests of other clients with different exposures to the same issuer's capital and debt structure.

PIMCO may aggregate orders for the Portfolios with simultaneous transactions entered into on behalf of other clients of PIMCO when, in PIMCO's reasonable judgment, aggregation may result in an overall economic benefit to the Portfolios and other clients in terms of pricing, brokerage commissions or other expenses. When feasible, PIMCO allocates trades prior to execution. When pre-execution allocation is not feasible, PIMCO promptly allocates trades

Brokerage and Research Services

There is generally no stated commission in the case of fixed income securities, which are often traded in the OTC markets, but the price paid by the Trust usually includes an undisclosed dealer commission or mark-up. In underwritten offerings, the price paid by the Trust includes a disclosed, fixed commission or discount retained by the underwriter or dealer. Transactions on U.S. stock exchanges and other agency transactions involve the payment by the Trust of negotiated brokerage commissions. Such commissions vary among different brokers. Also, a particular broker may charge different commissions according to such factors as the difficulty and size of the transaction. Transactions in foreign securities generally involve the payment of fixed brokerage commissions, which are generally higher than those in the United States. Transactions in fixed income securities on certain foreign exchanges may involve commission payments.

PIMCO places all orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities, options and futures contracts for the relevant Portfolio and buys and sells such securities, options and futures for the Trust through a substantial number of brokers and dealers. In so doing, PIMCO uses its best efforts to obtain for the Trust the best execution available. In seeking best execution, PIMCO, having in mind the Trust's best interests, considers all factors it deems relevant, including, by way of illustration, price, the size of the transaction, the nature of the market for the security, the amount of the commission, the timing of the transaction taking into account market prices and trends, the reputation, experience and financial stability of the broker-dealer involved and the quality of service rendered by the broker-dealer in other transactions.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the following amounts of brokerage commissions were paid by each operational Portfolio listed below:

Portfolio[1]	Year Ended 12/31/22	Year Ended 12/31/21	Year Ended 12/31/20
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio	-	$ 8,104	$ 3,886
PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio	$ 12,161	10,515	7,033
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio	78,251	83,848	72,201
PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio	3,081	5,239	4,105
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio	5,841	4,040	2,689
PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities Portfolio (Unhedged)	7,104	10,435	19,385
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	5,246	4,776	5,610
PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio	5,449	23,215	38,071
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio	65,785	96,960	123,656
PIMCO High Yield Portfolio	2,475	-	-
PIMCO Income Portfolio	8,411	3,618	5,677
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)	1,849	1,094	1,457
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	34,864	23,594	27,100
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio	18,832	17,866	30,274
PIMCO Low Duration Portfolio	127,884	96,450	100,308
PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	101,509	109,623	104,743
PIMCO Short-Term Portfolio	30,510	21,780	19,461
PIMCO Total Return Portfolio	144,571	161,557	263,247

(1) Changes in the aggregate amount of brokerage commissions paid by a Portfolio from year-to-year may be attributable to changes in the asset size of the Portfolio, the volume of portfolio transactions effected by the Portfolio, the types of instruments in which the Portfolio invests, or the rates negotiated by PIMCO on behalf of the Portfolio.

PIMCO places orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio investments for the Portfolios' accounts with brokers or dealers selected by it in its discretion. In effecting purchases and sales of portfolio securities for the account of the Portfolios, PIMCO will seek the best execution of the Portfolios' orders. In doing so, a Portfolio may pay higher commission rates than the lowest available when PIMCO believes it is reasonable to do so in light of the value of the 4945 Tw[(rchase and salare3reasonable t000)T to dorount o orvPortfolos in whiced by irnational Bond Pog.

It has for many years been a common practice in the investment advisory business for advisers of investment companies and other institutional investors to receive research services from broker-dealers which execute portfolio transactions for the clients of such advisers. Consistent with this practice, PIMCO may receive research services from many broker-dealers with which PIMCO places the Trust's portfolio transactions. PIMCO also may receive research or research related credits from brokers which are generated from underwriting commissions when purchasing new issues of fixed income securities or other assets for a Portfolio. These services, which in some cases also may be purchased for cash, include such matters as general economic and security market reviews, industry and company reviews, evaluations of securities and recommendations as to the purchase and sale of securities. Such information may be provided in the form of meetings with analysts, telephone contacts and written materials. Some of these services are of value to PIMCO in advising various of its clients (including the Trust), although not all of these services are necessarily useful and of value in managing the Trust. The management fee paid by the Trust would not be reduced in the event that PIMCO and its affiliates received such services.

As permitted by Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act, PIMCO may cause the Trust to pay a broker-dealer which provides "brokerage and research services" (as defined in the 1934 Act) to PIMCO an amount of disclosed commission or spread (sometimes called "soft-dollars") for effecting a securities transaction for the Trust in excess of the commission or spread which another broker-dealer would have charged for effecting that transaction.

As noted above, PIMCO may purchase new issues of securities for the Trust in underwritten fixed price offerings. In these situations, the underwriter or selling group member may provide PIMCO with research in addition to selling the securities (at the fixed public offering price) to the Trust or other advisory clients. Because the offerings are conducted at a fixed price, the ability to obtain research from a broker-dealer in th adn these situations, th'nniNo8wft-geransa-.00003 Tc

PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio	State Street Bank & Trust Co.	$ 70,733

	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	1,012
	Barclays, Inc.	910
	State Street Bank & Trust Co.	824
	BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	347
	Wells Fargo & Co.	97
PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged) Portfolio	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	$ 3,529
	Banc of America Securities LLC	1,805
	Deutsche Bank Securities, Inc.	1,629
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	1,399
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	1,397
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	1,296
	Barclays, Inc.	768
	State Street Bank & Trust Co.	500
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	491
	BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	235
PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio	State Street Bank & Trust Co.	$ 1,127
PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	$ 32,571
	State Street Bank & Trust Co.	3,473
	Banc of America Securities LLC	1,799
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	1,596
PIMCO High Yield Portfolio	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	$ 963
	State Street Bank & Trust Co.	300
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	239
	Banc of America Securities LLC	146
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	1
PIMCO Income Portfolio	Banc of America Securities LLC	$ 18,644
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	12,729
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	10,409
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	9,776
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	5,590
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	3,852
	Barclays, Inc.	2,045
	Wells Fargo & Co.	1,665
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (U.S. Dollar-Hedged)	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	$ 13,814
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	13,198
	BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	9,247
	Deutsche Bank Securities, Inc.	9,119
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	7,851
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	6,658
	Banc of America Securities LLC	5,772
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	3,462
	State Street Bank & Trust Co.	1,373

	Wells Fargo & Co.	313
PIMCO International Bond Portfolio (Unhedged)	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	$ 635
	Banc of America Securities LLC	474
	Deutsche Bank Securities, Inc.	441
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	413
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	291
	State Street Bank & Trust Co.	204
PIMCO Long-Term U.S. Government Portfolio	Banc of America Securities LLC	$197,415
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	3,569
	Deutsche Bank Securities, Inc.	2,184
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	1,251
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	861
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	818
	State Street Bank & Trust Co.	471
	Barclays, Inc.	466
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	445
PIMCO Low Duration Portfolio	BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	$479,963
	State Street Bank & Trust Co.	48,537
	Deutsche Bank Securities, Inc.	1577*et.3

	Banc of America Securities LLC	4,102
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	2,755
	State Street Bank & Trust Co.	1,325
	Wells Fargo & Co.	890
PIMCO Total Return Portfolio	BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	$193,868
	State Street Bank & Trust Co.	173,290
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	103,759
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	83,261
	Banc of America Securities LLC	58,009
	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	52,145
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	51,152
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	38,522
	Deutsche Bank Securities, Inc.	35,984
	Wells Fargo & Co.	16,950
	UBS Securities LLC	11,872
	Barclays, Inc.	481

Portfolio Turnover

A change in the securities held by a Portfolio is known as “portfolio turnover.” PIMCO manages the Portfolios

The *PIMCO Dynamic Bond Portfolio* and *PIMCO Low Duration Portfolio* each experienced a decreased portfolio turnover rate compared to its prior year. These Portfolios' trading activity decreased during the period ended December 31, 2022.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

Policies and Procedures Generally. The Trust has adopted portfolio holdings disclosure policies and procedures to govern the disclosure of the securities holdings of the Portfolios (the "Disclosure Policy"). The Disclosure Policy is designed to protect the confidentiality of the Portfolios' non-public portfolio holdings information, to prevent the selective disclosure of such information, and to ensure compliance by PIMCO and the Portfolios with the federal securities laws, including the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder and general principles of fiduciary duty. PIMCO serves as investment adviser to various funds, including exchange-traded funds, that may have investment objectives, strategies and portfolio holdings that are substantially similar to or overlap with those of the Portfolios, and in some cases, these funds may publicly disclose portfolio holdings on a more frequent basis than is required for the Portfolios. For example, portfolio holdings for PIMCO advised actively managed exchange-traded funds are required, by the terms of the applicable SEC exemptive relief, to be publicly disclosed each business day. Similarly, PIMCO serves as an investment adviser to separate accounts that may have investment objectives, strategies and portfolio holdings that are substantially similar to or overlap with those of the Portfolios, and the separate account holdings that are disclosed to the client or others under the terms of the client's investment management agreement could be similar or identical to Portfolio holdings and could be disclosed to such clients more frequently than Portfolio holdings are publicly disclosed. As a result, it is possible that other market participants may use such information for their own benefit, which could negatively impact the Portfolios' execution of purchase and sale transactions.

Monitoring and Oversight. The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") is responsible for ensuring that PIMCO has adopted and implemented policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure compliance with the Disclosure Policy and, to the extent the CCO considers necessary, the CCO shall monitor PIMCO's compliance with its policies and procedures.

Any exceptions to the Disclosure Policy may be made only if approved by the CCO upon determining that the exception is in the best interests of the Portfolio. The CCO must report any exceptions made to the Disclosure Policy to the Trust's Board of Trustees at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

Quarterly Disclosure. The Portfolios will publicly disclose the complete schedule of each Portfolio's holdings, as reported on a fiscal quarter-end basis, by making the information publicly available in a manner consistent with requirements established by the SEC. You may view a Portfolio's complete schedule of portfolio holdings for the most recently completed quarter online at https://www.pimco.com/en-us/pvit, or obtain a copy of the schedule by calling PIMCO at 1-866-746-2606. Except as provided below under "Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings—Monthly/Weekly Disclosure," this information will be available no earlier than the day on which it is transmitted to shareholders in the Portfolios' annual and semi-annual reports, or filed with and made publicly available by the SEC on Form N-PORT, which will occur on or about the sixtieth day after a fiscal quarter's end.

The Portfolios file portfolio holdings information with the SEC on Form N-PORT within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter. The Portfolios' complete schedules of securities holdings as of the end of each fiscal quarter will be made available to the public on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Default/Distressed Securities. PIMCO may, in its discretion, publicly disclose portfolio holdings information at any time with respect to securities held by the Portfolios that are in default, distressed, or experiencing a negative credit event. Any such disclosure will be broadly disseminated via PIMCO's website at http://www.pimco.com, the Distributor's website at http://www.pimco.com/investments, or by similar means.

Confidential Dissemination of Portfolio Holdings Information. No disclosure of non-public portfolio holdings information may be made to any third party except as set forth in the Disclosure Policy. This prohibition does not apply to information sharing with (i) the Portfolios' service providers, such as the Portfolios' investment adviser, sub-advisers (if any), distributor, custodian, transfer agent, administrator, sub-administrator (if any), accountant, counsel, securities class action claims services administrator, financial printer, proxy voting agent, lender; (ii) portfolio managers of PIMCO-sponsored funds of funds; (iii) PIMCO affiliates, service providers to PIMCO or service providers to PIMCO affiliates who may perform services or assist PIMCO in the performance of services for or on behalf of a Portfolio; and (iv) other select third party service providers (collectively, the “Service Providers”), who generally need access to such information in the performance of their contractual duties and responsibilities. Such Service Providers are subject to duties of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on information such as non-public portfolio holdings, imposed by law and/or contract.

Each Portfolio or PIMCO may, to the extent permitted under applicable law, distribute non-public portfolio holdings information to (i) certain third parties that have a legitimate business purpose in receiving such information, including, but not limited to, mutual fund analysts and rating and ranking organizations, pricing information vendors, analytical service providers, banks or other third parties providing financing to a Portfolio, certain platform providers, investment management trade associations and potential Service Providers, or (ii) a redeeming shareholder effecting a redemption-in-kind from one of the Portfolios as may be permitted by PIMCO from time to time; provided, howevernon-public portfoli

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Generally, when a Portfolio pays income dividends, those dividends are expected to differ over time by approximately the amount of the expense accrual differential between a particular Portfolio's classes.

PORTFOLIO DISTRIBUTIONS

Each Portfolio distributes substantially all of its net investment income to shareholders in the form of dividends. Dividends paid by each Portfolio with respect to each class of shares are calculated in the same manner and at the same time, but dividends on different classes of shares may be different as a result of the service and/or distribution fees applicable to certain classes of shares. The following table shows when each Portfolio intends to declare and distribute income dividends to shareholders of record.

Portfolio	Declared Daily and Paid Monthly	Declared and Paid Quarterly
PIMCO All Asset Portfolio, PIMCO Balanced Allocation Portfolio, PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio, PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation Portfolio and PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio		•
All other Portfolios	•	

In addition, each Portfolio distributes any net capital gains it earns from the sale of portfolio securities to shareholders no less frequently than annually.

A Portfolio's dividend and capital gain distributions with respect to a particular class of shares will automatically be reinvested in additional shares of the same class of the Portfolio at NAV. A shareholder may elect to invest all distributions in shares of the same class of any other Portfolio which offers that class of shares at NAV. A Shareholder must have an account existing in the Portfolio selected for investment with the identical registered name. This option must be elected when the account is set up.

With respect to the Portfolios whose policy it is to declare dividends daily, dividends will begin to accrue the business day following the day the order is effected or such later date as agreed with the Trust.

TAXATION

The following summarizes certain additional federal income tax considerations generally affecting the Portfolios and their shareholders. The discussion is for general information only and does not purport to consider all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that might be relevant to beneficial owners of shares of the Portfolios. The discussion is based upon current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, existing regulations promulgated thereunder, and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, all of which are subject to change, which change could be retroactive. The discussion applies only to beneficial owners of Portfolio shares in whose hands such shares are capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code, and may not apply to certain types of beneficial owners of shares (such as insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, and broker-dealers) who may be subject to special rules. Persons who may be subject to tax in more than one country should consult the provisions of any applicable tax treaty to determine the potential tax consequences to them. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisers with regard to the federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Portfolio shares, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, foreign country, or other taxing jurisdiction. The discussion here and in the Prospectuses is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning.

Each Portfolio intends to qualify annually and elect to be treated as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code. To qualify for tax treatment as a regulated investment company, each Portfolio generally must, among other things, (i) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, net income from certain "qualified publicly traded partnerships," or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies ("Qualifying Income Test"); (ii) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the taxable year, (a) at least 50% of the market value of the Portfolio's assets is represented by cash, U.S. Government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities of any one issuer limited for the purposes of this calculation to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Portfolio's total assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies), the securities of certain controlled issuers in the same or similar trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more “qualified publicly traded partnerships”; and (iii) distribute in each taxable year an amount at least equal to the sum of (a) 90% of its investment company taxable

D

All dividends and distributions of a Portfolio, whether received in shares or cash, generally are taxable and must stock of a Portfolio owned by five percent shareholders during the testing period (generally three years). An ownership change may be triggered by the purchase and sale, redemption, or new issuance of Portfolio shares or by a merger of a Portfolio with another Portfolio.

Upon the redemption by the *PIMCO All Asset*, the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios* of shares of an Underlying PIMCO Fund, such Portfolios may realize a gain or loss. However, if the Portfolios redeem shares in an Underlying PIMCO Fund that is not a "publicly offered regulated investment company" (within the meaning of Section 67 of the Internal Revenue Code) or that does not issue only shares redeemable on demand, then, depending on the Portfolios' percentage ownership in an Underlying PIMCO Fund both before and after a redemption, the Portfolios' redemption of shares of such Underlying PIMCO Fund may cause the Portfolios to be treated as not receiving capital gain income on the amount by which the distribution exceeds the Portfolios' tax basis in the shares of the Underlying PIMCO Fund, but instead to be treated as receiving a dividend taxable as ordinary income on the full amount of the distribution. This could cause shareholders of the *PIMCO All Asset*, the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios* to recognize higher amounts of ordinary income than if the shareholders had held the shares of such Underlying PIMCO Funds directly. Redemptions of shares in an Underlying PIMCO Fund could also cause additional distributable gains to shareholders. If *PIMCO All Asset*, the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios* invest in Underlying PIMCO Funds, their realized losses on sales of shares of underlying funds may be indefinitely or permanently deferred as "wash sales." Distributions of short-term capital gains by Underlying PIMCO Funds will be recognized as ordinary income by *PIMCO All Asset*, the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios* and would not be offset by their capital loss carryforwards, if any. Capital loss carryforwards of Underlying PIMCO Funds, if any, would not offset net capital gains of *PIMCO All Asset*, the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios*. Each of these effects is caused by the investment in the Underlying PIMCO Funds and may result in distributions to shareholders being of higher magnitudes and less likely to qualify for lower capital gain tax rates than if *PIMCO All Asset*, the *PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation* and the *PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolios* were to invest otherwise.

Options, Futures, Forward Contracts, and Swap Agreements

Some of the options, futures contracts, forward contracts, and swap agreements used by the Portfolios may be considered "section 1256 contracts." Any gains or losses on section 1256 contracts are generally considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses ("60/40") although certain foreign currency gains and losses from such contracts may be treated as ordinary in character. Also, section 1256 contracts held by a Portfolio at the end of each taxable year (and, for purposes of the 4% excise tax, on certain other dates as prescribed under the Internal Revenue Code) are "marked-to-market" with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized and the resulting gain or loss is treated as ordinary or 60/40 gain or loss.

Generally, the hedging transactions and certain other transactions in options, futures and forward contracts undertaken by a Portfolio, may result in "straddles" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In some cases, the straddle rules also could apply in connection with swap agreements. The straddle rules may affect the amount, timing and character of gains (or losses) realized by a Portfolio. In addition, losses realized by a Portfolio on positions that are part of a straddle may be deferred under the straddle rules, rather than being taken into account in calculating a Portfolio's taxable income for the taxable year in which such losses are realized. Because only a few regulations implementing the straddle rules have been promulgated, the tax consequences of transactions in options, futures, forward contracts, and swap agreements to a Portfolio are not entirely clear. The transactions may increase the amount of short-term capital gain realized by a Portfolio which generally would be taxed as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders.

A Portfolio may make one or more of the elections available under the Internal Revenue Code which are applicable to straddles. If a Portfolio makes any of the elections, the amount, character and timing of the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions will be determined under rules that vary according to the election(s) made. The rules applicable under certain of the elections operate to accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions. Options on single stocks that are not "deep in the money" may constitute qualified covered calls, which generally are not subject to the straddle rules; the holding period on stock underlying qualified covered calls that are "in the money" although not "deep in the money" will be suspended during the period that such calls are outstanding. These straddle rules and the rules governing qualified covered calls could cause gains that would otherwise constitute long-term capital gains to be treated as short-term capital gains, and distributions that would otherwise constitute qualified dividend income or qualify for the dividends-received deduction to fail to satisfy the holding period requirements and therefore to be taxed as ordinary income or to fail to qualify for the 70% dividends-received deduction, as the case may be.

Because application of the straddle rules may affect the character of gains or losses, defer losses and/or accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions, the amount which must be distributed to shareholders, and which generally will be taxed to shareholders either as ordinary income or long-term capital gain, may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to a portfolio that did not engage in such hedging transactions.

Rules governing the tax aspects of swap agreements are in a developing stage and are not entirely clear in certain respects. Accordingly, while the Portfolios intend to account for such transactions in a manner they deem to be appropriate, the IRS might not accept such treatment. If it did not, the status of a Portfolio as a regulated investment company might be affected. The Trust intends to monitor developments in this area.

Certain requirements that must be met under the Internal Revenue Code in order for a Portfolio to qualify as a regulated investment company, including the qualifying income and diversification requirements applicable to a Portfolio's assets may limit the extent to which a Portfolio will be able to engage in transactions in options, futures contracts, forward contracts, and swap agreements.

In addition, the use of swaps or other derivatives could adversely affect the character (capital gain vs. ordinary income) of the income recognized by the Portfolios for federal income tax purposes, as well as the amount and timing of such recognition, as compared to a direct investment in underlying securities, and could result in a Portfolio's recognition of income prior to the receipt of any corresponding cash. As a result of the use of swaps and derivatives, a larger portion of the Portfolio's distributions may be treated as ordinary income than would have been the case if the Portfolio did not enter into such swaps or derivatives. The tax treatment of swap agreements and other derivatives may also be affected by future legislation or Treasury Regulations and/or guidance issued by the IRS that could affect the character, timing and/or amount of a Portfolio's taxable income or gains and distributions made by the Portfolio.

Short Sales

Certain Portfolios may make short sales of securities. Short sales may increase the amount of short-term capital gain realized by a Portfolio, which is taxed as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders. Short sales also may be subject to the "Constructive Sales" rules, discussed below.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies

Certain Portfolios may invest in the stock of foreign corporations which may be classified under the Internal Revenue Code as passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs"). In general, a foreign corporation is classified as a PFIC for a taxable year if at least one-half of its assets constitute investment-type assets or 75% or more of its gross income is investment-type income. If a Portfolio receives a so-called "excess distribution" with respect to PFIC stock, the Portfolio itself may be subject to tax on a portion of the excess distribution, whether or not the corresponding income is distributed by the Portfolio to stockholders. In general, under the PFIC rules, an excess distribution is treated as having been realized ratably over the period during which the Portfolio held the PFIC stock. A Portfolio itself will be subject to tax on the portion, if any, of an excess distribution that is so allocated to prior taxable years and an interest factor will be added to the tax, as if the tax had been payable in such prior taxable years. Certain distributions from a PFIC as well as gain from the sale of PFIC stock are treated as excess distributions. Excess distributions are characterized as ordinary income even though, absent application of the PFIC rules, certain excess distributions might have been classified as capital gain.

Each Portfolio may be eligible to elect alternative tax treatment with respect to PFIC stock. Under an election that currently is available in some circumstances (i.e., a "qualified electing fund" or "QEF" election), a Portfolio generally would be required to include in its gross income its share of the earnings of a PFIC on a current basis, regardless of whether distributions are received from the PFIC in a given taxable year. If a Portfolio made a QEF election with respect to a PFIC, the special rules, discussed above, relating to the taxation of excess distributions, would not apply, and the Portfolio will be required to include its share of the company's income and net capital gains annually, regardless of whether it receives any distribution from the company. Under Treasury Regulations, certain income derived by a Portfolio from a PFIC with respect to which the Portfolio has made a QEF election generally constitutes income under the Qualifying Income Test for purposes of determining the Portfolio's ability to be subject to tax as a RIC if the PFIC makes distributions of that income to the Portfolio or if the Portfolio's income from an investment in the PFIC is derived with respect to the Portfolio's business of investing. Alternatively, another election may be available that would involve marking to market a Portfolio's PFIC shares at the end of each taxable year (and on certain other dates prescribed in the Internal Revenue Code), with the result that unrealized gains are treated as though they were realized and reported as ordinary income. Any mark-to-market losses and any loss from an actual disposition of PFIC shares would be deductible as ordinary losses to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains included in income with respect to such shares in prior years. Each Portfolio may be restricted in its ability to make QEF elections with respect to its investments in issuers that could be treated as PFICs in order to limit its tax liability or maximize its after-tax return from these investments. Dividends paid by PFICs will not be eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income.

Because the application of the PFIC rules may affect, among other things, the character of gains and the amount of gain or loss and the timing of the recognition of income with respect to PFIC shares, and may subject a Portfolio itself to tax on certain income from PFIC shares, the amount that must be distributed to shareholders and will be taxed to shareholders as ordinary income or long-term capital gain may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to a portfolio that did not invest in PFIC shares.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Under the Internal Revenue Code, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates which occur between the time a Portfolio accrues income or other receivables or accrues expenses or other liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and the time the Portfolio actually collects such receivables or pays such liabilities generally are treated as ordinary income or loss. Similarly, on disposition of debt securities denominated in a foreign currency and on disposition of certain other instruments or contracts, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency between the date of acquisition of the instrument, security or contract and the date of disposition also are treated as ordinary gain or loss. These foreign currency gains and losses, referred to under the Internal Revenue Code as "section 988" gains or losses, may increase or decrease the amount of a Portfolio's investment company taxable income to be distributed to its shareholders as ordinary income. A Portfolio's foreign currency losses are generally treated as realized losses for reporting purposes but may decrease a fund's taxable income and may cause a Portfolio's distributions to shareholders to be reported as returns of capital for income tax purposes.

Foreign Taxation

Income and gains derived by the Portfolios from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes. As such, PIMCO intends to manage the Portfolios with the intention of minimizing foreign taxation in cases where it is deemed prudent to do so. If more than 50% of the value of the PIMCO Balanced Allocation, PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond, PIMCO Global Bond Opportunities (Unhedged), PIMCO Global Core Bond (Hedged), PIMCO Global Diversified Allocation, PIMCO Global Managed Asset Allocation, PIMCO International Bond (Unhedged) or PIMCO International Bond (U.S. Dollar-Hedged) Portfolios' total assets at the close of their taxable year consists of securities of foreign corporations or foreign governments, such Portfolio will be eligible to elect to "pass-through" to the Portfolio's shareholders the amount of foreign income and similar taxes paid by the Portfolio. Other Portfolios that have at least 50% of their assets invested in other regulated investment companies at the end of each quarter ("Fund of Funds") may also be eligible to make this election. If this election is made, a shareholder generally subject to tax will be required to include in gross income (in addition to taxable dividends actually received) his or her pro rata share of the foreign taxes paid by the Portfolio, and the shareholder may be entitled either to deduct (as an itemized deduction) his or her pro rata share of foreign taxes in computing his or her taxable income or to use it (subject to limitations) as a foreign tax credit against his or her U.S. federal income tax liability. No deduction for foreign taxes may be claimed by a shareholder who does not itemize deductions. Each shareholder will be notified after the close of the Portfolio's taxable year whether the foreign taxes paid by the Portfolio will "pass-through" for that taxable year.

Generally, a credit for foreign taxes is subject to the limitation that it may not exceed the shareholder's U.S. tax attributable to his or her total foreign source taxable income. For this purpose, if the pass-through election is made, the source of a Portfolio's income would flow through to shareholders. With respect to such Portfolios, gains from the sale of securities will be treated as derived from U.S. sources and certain currency fluctuation gains, including fluctuation gains from foreign currency-denominated debt securities, receivables and payables will be treated as ordinary income derived from U.S. sources. The limitation on the foreign tax credit is applied separately to foreign source passive income, and to certain other types of income. Shareholders may be unable to claim a credit for the full amount of their proportionate share of the foreign taxes paid by the Portfolio. Various other limitations, including a minimum holding period requirement, apply to limit the credit and/or deduction for foreign taxes for purposes of regular federal tax and/or alternative minimum tax.

O I D M D

Some of the debt securities (with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by a Portfolio may be treated as debt securities that are issued originally at a discount. Generally, the amount of the original issue discount ("OID") is treated as interest income and is included in income over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, usually when the debt security matures. A portion of the OID includable in income with respect to certain high-yield corporate debt securities may be treated as a dividend for federal income tax purposes.

Some of the debt securities (with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by a Portfolio in the secondary market may be treated as having market discount. Generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a debt security having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the "accrued market discount" on such debt security. Market discount generally accrues in equal daily installments. A Portfolio may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt securities having market discount, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income.

Some debt securities (with a fixed maturity date of one year or less from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by a Portfolio may be treated as having acquisition discount, or OID in the case of certain types of debt securities. Generally, a Portfolio will be required to include the acquisition discount, or OID, in income over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, usually when the debt security matures. A Portfolio may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt securities having acquisition discount, or OID, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income.

A Portfolio may invest a portion of its net assets in below investment grade instruments. Investments in these types of instruments may present special tax issues for the Portfolio. U.S. federal income tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when a Portfolio may cease to accrue interest, OID or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless instruments, how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and income and whether exchanges of debt obligations in a bankruptcy or workout context are taxable. These and other issues will be addressed by the Portfolios to the extent necessary in order to seek to ensure that they distribute sufficient income and that they do not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

A Portfolio generally will be required to distribute dividends to shareholders representing discount on debt securities that is currently includable in income, even though cash representing such income may not have been received by the Portfolio. Cash to pay such dividends may be obtained from sales proceeds of securities held by a Portfolio.

C S

Certain rules may affect the timing and character of gain if a Portfolio engages in transactions that reduce or eliminate its risk of loss with respect to appreciated financial positions. If a Portfolio enters into certain transactions in property while holding substantially identical property, a Portfolio would be treated as if it had sold and immediately repurchased the property and would be subject to tax on any gain (but not loss) from the constructive sale. The character of gain from a constructive sale would depend upon a Portfolio's holding period in the property. Loss from a constructive sale would be recognized when the property was subsequently disposed of, and its character would depend on a Portfolio's holding period and the application of various loss deferral provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

qualifying federal obligations. Moreover, for state income tax purposes, interest on some federal obligations generally is not exempt from taxation, whether received directly by a shareholder or through distributions of investment company taxable income (for example, interest on FNMA Certificates and GNMA Certificates). Each Portfolio will provide information annually to shareholders indicating the amount and percentage of the Portfolio's dividend distribution that is attributable to interest on federal obligations, and will indicate to the extent possible from what types of federal obligations such dividends are derived. Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in a Portfolio.

OTHER INFORMATION

C

The capitalization of the Trust consists solely of an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest with a par value of $0.001 each. The Board of Trustees may establish additional series (with different investment objectives and fundamental policies) at any time in the future. Establishment and offering of additional series will not alter the rights of the Trust's shareholders. When issued, shares are fully paid, non-assessable, redeemable and freely transferable. Shares do not have preemptive rights or subscription rights. In liquidation of a Portfolio, each shareholder is entitled to receive his or her pro rata share of the net assets of that Portfolio.

Under Delaware law, shareholders are not personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. In addition, the Trust Instrument disclaims liability of the shareholders, Trustees or officers of the Trust for acts or obligations of the Trust, which are binding only on the assets and property of the Trust, and requires that notice of the disclaimer be given in each contract or obligation entered into or executed by the Trust or the Trustees. The Trust Instrument also provides for indemnification out of Trust property for all loss and expense of any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. The risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which such disclaimer is inoperative or the Trust itself is unable to meet its obligations, and thus should be considered remote.

V gB RgB

Under the Trust Instrument, the Trust is not required to hold annual meetings of Trust shareholders to elect Trustees or for other purposes. It is not anticipated that the Trust will hold shareholders' meetings unless required by law or the Trust Instrument. In this regard, the Trust will be required to hold a meeting to elect Trustees to fill any existing vacancies on the Board of Trustees if, at any time, fewer than a majority of the Trustees have been elected by the shareholders of the Trust. In addition, the Trust Instrument provides that the holders of not less than two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust may remove a person serving as Trustee at any shareholder meeting. The Trustees are required to call a meeting of shareholders if requested in writing to do so by the holders of not less than ten percent of the outstanding shares of the Trust.

The Trust's shares do not have cumulative voting rights, so that the holder of more than 50% of the outstanding shares may elect the entire Board of Trustees, in which case the holders of the remaining shares would not be able to elect any Trustees. Shareholders of a class of shares have different voting rights with respect to matters that affect only

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Audited financial statements for the Trust as of December 31, 2022, including the notes thereto, and the reports of