PIMCO

PIMCO VARIABLE INSURANCE TRUST

Semiannual Report

June 30, 2023

PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio

A company of Allianz

Table of Contents

This material is authorized for use only when preceded or accompanied by the current PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust (the "Trust") prospectus for the Portfolio. (The variable product prospectus may be obtained by contacting your Investment Consultant.)

Market Insights

Dear Shareholder,

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

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

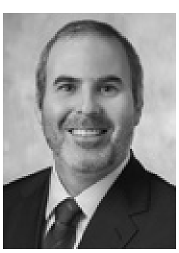
Continued central bank efforts to combat inflation

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

Mixed financial market returns

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

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



Sincerely,

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

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

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

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

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

Important Information About the PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio

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

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

As of the date of this report, interest rates in the United States and many parts of the world, including certain European countries, continue to increase. In efforts to combat inflation, the U.S. Federal Reserve raised interest rates multiple times in 2022 and 2023. Thus, the Portfolio currently faces a heightened level of risk associated with rising interest rates and/or bond yields. This could be driven by a variety of factors, including but not limited to central bank monetary policies, changing inflation or real growth rates, general economic conditions, increasing bond issuances or reduced market demand for low yielding investments. Further, while bond markets have steadily grown over the past three decades, dealer inventories of corporate bonds are near historic lows in relation to market size. As a result, there has been a significant reduction in the ability of dealers to "make markets."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Portfolio Name	Portfolio Inception	Institutional Class	Class M	Administrative Class	Advisor Class	Diversification Status
PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio	09/30/02	04/30/12	11/10/14	09/30/02	03/31/06	Diversified

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

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

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

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

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

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

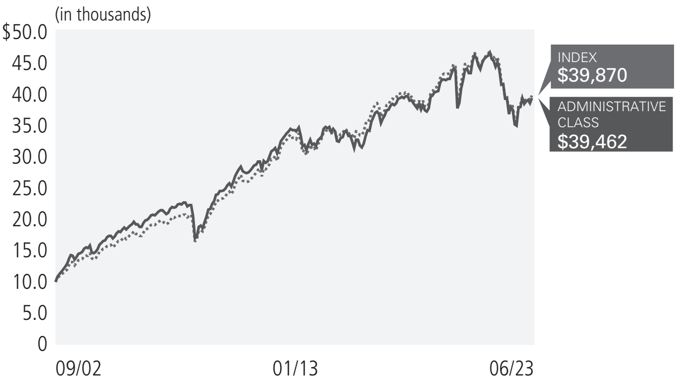
In May 2022, the SEC proposed a framework that would require certain registered portfolios (such as the Portfolio) to disclose their environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") investing practices. Among other things, the proposed requirements would mandate that portfolios meeting three pre-defined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

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

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

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

Cumulative Returns Through June 30, 2023



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

Geographic Breakdown as of June 30, 2023†§

United States	9.3%
Mexico	7.4%
Saudi Arabia	5.5%
Turkey	5.5%
Brazil	5.1%
Short-Term Instruments‡	4.8%
Indonesia	4.8%
South Africa	4.4%
Dominican Republic	3.5%
Chile	2.6%
Qatar	2.6%
United Arab Emirates	2.4%
Colombia	2.2%
Israel	2.1%
Philippines	1.9%
Panama	1.8%
Argentina	1.8%
Nigeria	1.7%
Cayman Islands	1.7%
Egypt	1.7%
United Kingdom	1.4%
Oman	1.4%
Romania	1.3%
Hungary	1.3%
Netherlands	1.2%
Peru	1.2%
Poland	1.0%
Other	18.4%

† % of Investments, at value.

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

‡ Includes Central Funds Used for Cash Management Purposes.

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

		6 Months*	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception≈
	PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio Institutional Class	3.84%	7.15%	1.05%	2.34%	2.21%
	PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio Class M	3.61%	6.66%	0.60%	—	1.41%
—	PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio Administrative Class	3.76%	6.99%	0.90%	2.18%	6.84%
	PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio Advisor Class	3.71%	6.88%	0.80%	2.08%	4.15%
·····	J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global±	3.81%	6.85%	0.82%	2.60%	6.89%◆

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

* Cumulative return.

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

◆ Average annual total return since 09/30/2002.

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

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

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

The Portfolio's total annual operating expense ratio, as stated in the Portfolio's currently-effective prospectus (as of the date of this report), were 0.89% for Institutional Class shares, 1.34% for Class M shares, 1.04% for Administrative Class shares, and 1.14% for Advisor Class shares. See Financial Highlights for actual expense ratios as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Investment Objective and Strategy Overview

PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management, by investing under normal circumstances at least 80% of its assets in Fixed Income Instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries, which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements. "Fixed Income Instruments" include bonds, debt securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public- or private- sector entities, and such instruments may be denominated in non-U.S. currencies and the U.S. dollar. Portfolio strategies may change from time to time. Please refer to the Portfolio's current prospectus for more information regarding the Portfolio's strategy.

Portfolio Insights

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

» Overweight exposure to Ukrainian external sovereign debt contributed to relative performance, as the Ukrainian sub-index outperformed the Fund's benchmark, the J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global.

» Overweight exposure to Sri Lankan external sovereign debt contributed to relative performance, as the Sri Lankan sub-index of the Fund's benchmark outperformed the Fund's benchmark.

» Overweight exposure to Brazilian external corporate debt detracted from relative performance, as the Brazilian external corporate debt sub-index of the J.P. Morgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index Diversified underperformed the Brazilian external sovereign debt sub-index the Fund's benchmark.

» Overweight exposure to Egyptian external sovereign debt detracted from relative performance, as the Egyptian sub-index of the Fund's benchmark underperformed the Fund's benchmark.

Example

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

The Expense Example does not reflect any fees or other expenses imposed by the Variable Contracts. If it did, the expenses reflected in the Expense Example would be higher. The Example is based on an investment of $1,000 invested at the beginning of the period and held from January 1, 2023 to June 30, 2023 unless noted otherwise in the table and footnotes below.

Actual Expenses

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

Hypothetical Example for Comparison Purposes

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

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

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

	Actual			Hypothetical (5% return before expenses)			
	Beginning Account Value (01/01/23)	**Ending Account Value (06/30/23)**	**Expenses Paid During Period***	**Beginning Account Value (01/01/23)**	**Ending Account Value (06/30/23)**	**Expenses Paid During Period***	**Net Annualized Expense Ratio****
Institutional Class	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,038.40	$ 5.66	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,019.24	$ 5.61	1.12%
Class M	1,000.00	1,036.10	7.93	1,000.00	1,017.01	7.85	1.57
Administrative Class	1,000.00	1,037.60	6.42	1,000.00	1,018.50	6.36	1.27
Advisor Class	1,000.00	1,037.10	6.92	1,000.00	1,018.00	6.85	1.37

* Expenses Paid During Period are equal to the net annualized expense ratio for the class, multiplied by the average account value over the period, multiplied by 181/365 (to reflect the one-half year period). Overall fees and expenses of investing in the Portfolio will be higher because the example does not reflect variable contract fees and expenses.

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

Financial Highlights PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio

Selected Per Share Data for the Year or Period Ended^:	Net Asset Value Beginning of Year or Period[(a)]	Investment Operations: Net Investment Income (Loss)[(b)]	Investment Operations: Net Realized/ Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Investment Operations: Total	Less Distributions[(c)]: From Net Investment Income	Less Distributions[(c)]: From Net Realized Capital Gain	Less Distributions[(c)]: Total
Institutional Class							
01/01/2023 - 06/30/2023+	$ 10.06	$ 0.28	$ 0.09	$ 0.37	$ (0.28)	$ 0.00	$ (0.28)
12/31/2022	12.52	0.52	(2.46)	(1.94)	(0.52)	0.00	(0.52)
12/31/2021	13.44	0.54	(0.86)	(0.32)	(0.60)	0.00	(0.60)
12/31/2020	13.19	0.55	0.30	0.85	(0.60)	0.00	(0.60)
12/31/2019	12.01	0.57	1.20	1.77	(0.59)	0.00	(0.59)
12/31/2018	13.14	0.51	(1.11)	(0.60)	(0.53)	0.00	(0.53)
Class M							
01/01/2023 - 06/30/2023+	10.06	0.26	0.09	0.35	(0.26)	0.00	(0.26)
12/31/2022	12.52	0.47	(2.45)	(1.98)	(0.48)	0.00	(0.48)
12/31/2021	13.44	0.48	(0.86)	(0.38)	(0.54)	0.00	(0.54)
12/31/2020	13.19	0.49	0.31	0.80	(0.55)	0.00	(0.55)
12/31/2019	12.01	0.51	1.20	1.71	(0.53)	0.00	(0.53)
12/31/2018	13.14	0.45	(1.10)	(0.65)	(0.48)	0.00	(0.48)
Administrative Class							
01/01/2023 - 06/30/2023+	10.06	0.27	0.09	0.36	(0.27)	0.00	(0.27)
12/31/2022	12.52	0.51	(2.46)	(1.95)	(0.51)	0.00	(0.51)
12/31/2021	13.44	0.52	(0.86)	(0.34)	(0.58)	0.00	(0.58)
12/31/2020	13.19	0.53	0.30	0.83	(0.58)	0.00	(0.58)
12/31/2019	12.01	0.55	1.20	1.75	(0.57)	0.00	(0.57)
12/31/2018	13.14	0.48	(1.10)	(0.62)	(0.51)	0.00	(0.51)
Advisor Class							
01/01/2023 - 06/30/2023+	10.06	0.27	0.09	0.36	(0.27)	0.00	(0.27)
12/31/2022	12.52	0.49	(2.45)	(1.96)	(0.50)	0.00	(0.50)
12/31/2021	13.44	0.51	(0.86)	(0.35)	(0.57)	0.00	(0.57)
12/31/2020	13.19	0.51	0.31	0.82	(0.57)	0.00	(0.57)
12/31/2019	12.01	0.54	1.19	1.73	(0.55)	0.00	(0.55)
12/31/2018	13.14	0.47	(1.10)	(0.63)	(0.50)	0.00	(0.50)

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

			Ratios/Supplemental Data					
			Ratios to Average Net Assets					
Net Asset Value End of Year or Period[(a)]	Total Return[(d)]	Net Assets End of Year or Period (000s)	Expenses	Expenses Excluding Waivers	Expenses Excluding Interest Expense	Expenses Excluding Interest Expense and Waivers	Net Investment Income (Loss)	Portfolio Turnover Rate
$ 10.15	3.73%	$ 50,042	1.12%*	1.12%*	0.86%*	0.86%*	5.58%*	27%
10.06	(15.50)	49,539	0.89	0.89	0.85	0.85	4.95	39
12.52	(2.42)	59,591	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.85	4.22	42
13.44	6.87	54,693	0.95	0.95	0.85	0.85	4.26	106
13.19	14.94	47,874	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.85	4.42	65
12.01	(4.59)	41,154	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.85	4.08	29
10.15	3.50	432	1.57*	1.57*	1.31*	1.31*	5.13*	27
10.06	(15.88)	440	1.34	1.34	1.30	1.30	4.47	39
12.52	(2.85)	579	1.32	1.32	1.30	1.30	3.75	42
13.44	6.38	764	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.30	3.82	106
13.19	14.43	867	1.32	1.32	1.30	1.30	3.98	65
12.01	(5.02)	889	1.31	1.31	1.30	1.30	3.59	29
10.15	3.66	102,478	1.27*	1.27*	1.01*	1.01*	5.42*	27
10.06	(15.63)	109,838	1.04	1.04	1.00	1.00	4.78	39
12.52	(2.56)	134,990	1.02	1.02	1.00	1.00	4.06	42
13.44	6.71	154,896	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	4.12	106
13.19	14.77	170,681	1.02	1.02	1.00	1.00	4.28	65
12.01	(4.73)	167,673	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00	3.86	29
10.15	3.61	39,549	1.37*	1.37*	1.11*	1.11*	5.33*	27
10.06	(15.72)	38,856	1.14	1.14	1.10	1.10	4.69	39
12.52	(2.66)	49,141	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.10	3.97	42
13.44	6.60	47,639	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.10	4.02	106
13.19	14.65	48,830	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.10	4.18	65
12.01	(4.83)	45,060	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.10	3.77	29

(Amounts in thousands†, except per share amounts)

Assets:	
Investments, at value	
Investments in securities*	$ 200,411
Investments in Affiliates	1,350
Financial Derivative Instruments	
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	74
Over the counter	2,191
Cash	24
Deposits with counterparty	1,365
Foreign currency, at value	247
Receivable for investments sold	507
Receivable for TBA investments sold	916
Receivable for Portfolio shares sold	127
Interest and/or dividends receivable	3,321
Dividends receivable from Affiliates	11
Total Assets	210,544
Liabilities:	
Borrowings & Other Financing Transactions	
Payable for reverse repurchase agreements	$ 7,432
Payable for short sales	4,031
Financial Derivative Instruments	
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	33
Over the counter	1,607
Payable for investments purchased	466
Payable for investments in Affiliates purchased	11
Payable for TBA investments purchased	1,833
Payable for unfunded loan commitments	965
Deposits from counterparty	1,275
Payable for Portfolio shares redeemed	202
Accrued investment advisory fees	75
Accrued supervisory and administrative fees	67
Accrued distribution fees	9
Accrued servicing fees	13
Accrued taxes payable	21
Foreign capital gains tax payable	3
Total Liabilities	18,043
Net Assets	$ 192,501
Net Assets Consist of:	
Paid in capital	$ 251,531
Distributable earnings (accumulated loss)	(59,030)
Net Assets	$ 192,501
Net Assets:	
Institutional Class	$ 50,042
Class M	432
Administrative Class	102,478
Advisor Class	39,549
Shares Issued and Outstanding:	
Institutional Class	4,928
Class M	42
Administrative Class	10,093
Advisor Class	3,895
Net Asset Value Per Share Outstanding(a):	
Institutional Class	$ 10.15
Class M	10.15
Administrative Class	10.15
Advisor Class	10.15
Cost of investments in securities	$ 242,833
Cost of investments in Affiliates	$ 1,350
Cost of foreign currency held	$ 249
Proceeds received on short sales	$ 4,020
Cost or premiums of financial derivative instruments, net	$ 395
* Includes repurchase agreements of:	$ 6,967

† A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.
(a) Includes adjustments required by U.S. GAAP and may differ from net asset values and performance reported elsewhere by the Portfolio.

Statement of Operations PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio

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

Investment Income:	
Interest, net of foreign taxes*	$ 6,443
Dividends from Investments in Affiliates	95
Miscellaneous Income	7
Total Income	6,545
Expenses:	
Investment advisory fees	440
Supervisory and administrative fees	391
Distribution and/or servicing fees - Class M	1
Distribution and/or servicing fees - Administrative Class	80
Distribution and/or servicing fees - Advisor Class	49
Trustee fees	4
Interest expense	254
Miscellaneous expense	5
Total Expenses	1,224
Net Investment Income (Loss)	5,321
Net Realized Gain (Loss):	
Investments in securities	(6,311)
Investments in Affiliates	(2)
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	(563)
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	(68)
Short Sales	64
Foreign currency	(23)
Net Realized Gain (Loss)	(6,903)
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation):	
Investments in securities, net of foreign capital gains tax**	8,514
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	236
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	(84)
Short sales	(43)
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	62
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	8,685
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	$ 7,103
* Foreign tax withholdings	$ 6
** Foreign capital gains tax	$ (21)

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

Statements of Changes in Net Assets PIMCO Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio

(Amounts in thousands†)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	Year Ended December 31, 2022
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from:		
Operations:		
Net investment income (loss)	$ 5,321	$ 9,841
Net realized gain (loss)	(6,903)	(7,362)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	8,685	(40,344)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	7,103	(37,865)
Distributions to Shareholders:		
From net investment income and/or net realized capital gains		
Institutional Class	(1,382)	(2,562)
Class M	(11)	(22)
Administrative Class	(2,901)	(5,391)
Advisor Class	(1,059)	(1,932)
Total Distributions[(a)]	(5,353)	(9,907)
Portfolio Share Transactions:		
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions*	(7,922)	2,144
Total Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	(6,172)	(45,628)
Net Assets:		
Beginning of period	198,673	244,301
End of period	$ 192,501	$ 198,673

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

See Accompanying Notes

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

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES 104.1%			
ALBANIA 0.1%			
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.1%			
Albania Government International Bond			
3.500% due 11/23/2031	EUR	200	$ 182
Total Albania (Cost $223)			**182**
ANGOLA 0.2%			
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.2%			
Angolan Government International Bond			
8.250% due 05/09/2028	$	400	356
Total Angola (Cost $335)			**356**
ARGENTINA 1.9%			
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.9%			
Argentina Government International Bond			
0.500% due 07/09/2030 þ	$	1,376	459
1.000% due 07/09/2029		549	180
1.500% due 07/09/2035 þ		1,876	566
1.500% due 07/09/2046 þ		310	94
3.500% due 07/09/2041 þ		4,227	1,361
3.875% due 01/09/2038 þ		1,892	669
Provincia de Buenos Aires			
5.250% due 09/01/2037 þ		543	208
Provincia de Neuquen Argentina			
6.625% due 04/27/2030 ^þ		165	117
Total Argentina (Cost $5,655)			**3,654**
ARMENIA 0.3%			
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.3%			
Republic of Armenia International Bond			
3.600% due 02/02/2031	$	500	393
3.950% due 09/26/2029		300	250
Total Armenia (Cost $787)			**643**
AZERBAIJAN 0.7%			
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.7%			
Southern Gas Corridor CJSC			
6.875% due 03/24/2026	$	1,400	1,425
Total Azerbaijan (Cost $1,437)			**1,425**
BAHAMAS 0.3%			
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.3%			
Bahamas Government International Bond			
6.000% due 11/21/2028	$	600	485
Total Bahamas (Cost $604)			**485**
BAHRAIN 0.1%			
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.1%			
Bahamas Government International Bond			
4.250% due 01/25/2028	$	300	277
Total Bahrain (Cost $300)			**277**
BERMUDA 0.2%			
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.2%			
Star Energy Geothermal Darajat			
4.850% due 10/14/2038	$	400	362
Total Bermuda (Cost $400)			**362**

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
BRAZIL 5.3%			
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 1.8%			
Brazil Minas SPE via State of Minas Gerais			
5.333% due 02/15/2028	$	2,150	$ 2,112
CSN Inova Ventures			
6.750% due 01/28/2028		800	743
Odebrecht Oil & Gas Finance Ltd.			
0.000% due 07/31/2023 (e)(g)		623	2
Vale SA			
3.202% due 12/29/2049 ~(g)	BRL	10,380	666
			3,523
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 3.5%			
Brazil Government International Bond			
4.750% due 01/14/2050	$	1,213	896
5.625% due 01/07/2041		50	44
Brazil Letras do Tesouro Nacional			
0.000% due 10/01/2023 (e)	BRL	3,200	648
0.000% due 01/01/2024 (e)		20,300	3,994
Brazil Notas do Tesouro Nacional			
6.000% due 08/15/2050		1,300	1,202
			6,784
Total Brazil (Cost $10,876)			**10,307**
CAMEROON 0.2%			
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.2%			
Republic of Cameroon International Bond			
5.950% due 07/07/2032	EUR	400	316
Total Cameroon (Cost $474)			**316**
CAYMAN ISLANDS 1.8%			
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 1.5%			
Bioceanico Sovereign Certificate Ltd.			
0.000% due 06/05/2034 (e)	$	534	374
CK Hutchison International Ltd.			
4.750% due 04/21/2028		500	495
4.875% due 04/21/2033		500	495
Interoceanica Finance Ltd.			
0.000% due 11/30/2025 (e)		98	91
0.000% due 05/15/2030 (e)		590	439
7.860% due 05/15/2030		241	229
Kaisa Group Holdings Ltd.			
9.375% due 06/30/2024 ^(c)		300	20
11.950% due 11/12/2023 ^(c)		200	16
Lima Metro Line 2 Finance Ltd.			
5.875% due 07/05/2034		92	89
Poinsettia Finance Ltd.			
6.625% due 06/17/2031		620	512
Sunac China Holdings Ltd.			
7.000% due 07/09/2025 ^(c)		800	121
			2,881
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.3%			
KSA Sukuk Ltd.			
5.268% due 10/25/2028		500	511
Total Cayman Islands (Cost $4,579)			**3,392**
CHILE 2.7%			
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 1.9%			
Banco del Estado de Chile			
2.704% due 01/09/2025	$	200	191
Banco Santander Chile			
2.700% due 01/10/2025		200	191
Corp. Nacional del Cobre de Chile			
3.700% due 01/30/2050		300	228
4.250% due 07/17/2042		200	172

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
4.875% due 11/04/2044	$	600	$ 542
5.125% due 02/02/2033		300	296
Embotelladora Andina SA			
3.950% due 01/21/2050		200	156
Empresa de los Ferrocarriles del Estado			
3.068% due 08/18/2050		200	122
3.830% due 09/14/2061		200	137
Empresa de Transporte de Pasajeros Metro SA			
3.650% due 05/07/2030		200	184
4.700% due 05/07/2050		300	249
Empresa Nacional del Petroleo			
3.450% due 09/16/2031		300	251
6.150% due 05/10/2033		400	400
GNL Quintero SA			
4.634% due 07/31/2029		612	596
			3,715
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.8%			
Chile Government International Bond			
3.100% due 05/07/2041		500	377
3.250% due 09/21/2071		800	521
4.340% due 03/07/2042		800	712
			1,610
Total Chile (Cost $6,240)			**5,325**
CHINA 0.1%			
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.1%			
New Metro Global Ltd.			
4.800% due 12/15/2024	$	200	137
Yango Justice International Ltd.			
7.500% due 04/15/2024 ^(c)		400	8
Total China (Cost $578)			**145**
COLOMBIA 2.3%			
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.3%			
Ecopetrol SA			
5.875% due 05/28/2045 (k)	$	400	274
6.875% due 04/29/2030		200	183
7.375% due 09/18/2043		200	167
			624
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 2.0%			
Colombia Government International Bond			
3.875% due 02/15/2061		300	169
4.500% due 01/28/2026		1,200	1,145
4.500% due 03/15/2029		300	264
5.000% due 06/15/2045		1,300	908
5.200% due 05/15/2049		500	345
6.125% due 01/18/2041		400	327
7.500% due 02/02/2034		700	686
			3,844
Total Colombia (Cost $5,555)			**4,468**
COSTA RICA 0.2%			
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.2%			
Costa Rica Government International Bond			
5.625% due 04/30/2043	$	400	345
Total Costa Rica (Cost $400)			**345**
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 3.6%			
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 3.6%			
Dominican Republic Central Bank Notes			
12.000% due 10/03/2025	DOP	8,300	158
13.000% due 12/05/2025		50,200	978
13.000% due 01/30/2026		18,600	364

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)		MARKET VALUE (000S)
Dominican Republic International Bond				
4.875% due 09/23/2032	$	700	$	598
5.300% due 01/21/2041		400		314
5.500% due 02/22/2029		200		188
5.875% due 01/30/2060		800		622
6.000% due 07/19/2028 (k)		1,600		1,563
6.000% due 02/22/2033		500		462
6.500% due 02/15/2048		300		260
13.625% due 02/03/2033	DOP	39,800		894
13.625% due 02/10/2034		27,200		621
Total Dominican Republic (Cost $7,067)				**7,022**
ECUADOR 0.8%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.8%				
Ecuador Government International Bond				
0.000% due 07/31/2030 (e)	$	173		50
1.500% due 07/31/2040 þ		445		139
2.500% due 07/31/2035 þ		2,579		903
5.500% due 07/31/2030 þ		712		346
Ecuador Social Bond SARL				
0.000% due 01/30/2035 (e)		95		72
Total Ecuador (Cost $2,400)				**1,510**
EGYPT 1.7%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.7%				
Egypt Government International Bond				
6.375% due 04/11/2031	EUR	900		548
7.300% due 09/30/2033	$	800		443
7.625% due 05/29/2032		2,600		1,517
8.500% due 01/31/2047		1,000		534
8.875% due 05/29/2050		600		325
Total Egypt (Cost $5,255)				**3,367**
EL SALVADOR 0.2%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.2%				
El Salvador Government International Bond				
7.125% due 01/20/2050	$	750		419
Total El Salvador (Cost $700)				**419**
ETHIOPIA 0.1%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.1%				
Ethiopia Government International Bond				
6.625% due 12/11/2024	$	200		139
Total Ethiopia (Cost $200)				**139**
GHANA 0.7%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.7%				
Ghana Government International Bond				
0.000% due 04/07/2025 ^(c)	$	200		77
7.625% due 05/16/2029 ^(c)		600		259
7.750% due 04/07/2029 ^(c)		200		86
8.125% due 03/26/2032 ^(c)		900		389
8.625% due 04/07/2034 ^(c)		700		301
8.750% due 03/11/2061 ^(c)		600		250
Total Ghana (Cost $2,941)				**1,362**
GUATEMALA 0.6%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.6%				
Guatemala Government International Bond				
4.650% due 10/07/2041	$	200		161
4.875% due 02/13/2028		410		391
6.125% due 06/01/2050		300		276
6.600% due 06/13/2036		400		403
Total Guatemala (Cost $1,299)				**1,231**

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)		MARKET VALUE (000S)
HONG KONG 0.9%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.5%				
Fortune Star BVI Ltd.				
3.950% due 10/02/2026	EUR	200	$	151
6.850% due 07/02/2024	$	200		180
Huarong Finance Co. Ltd.				
3.875% due 11/13/2029		200		154
4.500% due 05/29/2029		200		160
5.000% due 11/19/2025		200		185
Lenovo Group Ltd.				
3.421% due 11/02/2030		200		169
				999
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.4%				
Airport Authority				
2.625% due 02/04/2051		200		139
4.875% due 01/12/2030		600		610
				749
Total Hong Kong (Cost $1,779)				**1,748**
HUNGARY 1.4%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.4%				
Hungary Government International Bond				
1.625% due 04/28/2032	EUR	100		83
2.125% due 09/22/2031	$	250		194
3.125% due 09/21/2051		200		125
5.250% due 06/16/2029		700		682
5.500% due 06/16/2034		200		195
6.250% due 09/22/2032		200		205
6.750% due 09/25/2052		400		414
7.625% due 03/29/2041		100		113
Magyar Export-Import Bank Zrt				
6.125% due 12/04/2027		600		595
Total Hungary (Cost $2,595)				**2,606**
INDIA 0.7%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.2%				
Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.				
3.949% due 02/12/2030	$	200		149
Adani Transmission Step-One Ltd.				
4.250% due 05/21/2036		163		123
Indian Railway Finance Corp. Ltd.				
3.950% due 02/13/2050		200		153
				425
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.5%				
Export-Import Bank of India				
3.250% due 01/15/2030		500		442
3.375% due 08/05/2026		500		471
				913
Total India (Cost $1,561)				**1,338**
INDONESIA 4.9%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 3.4%				
Freeport Indonesia PT				
5.315% due 04/14/2032	$	400		379
Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Persero PT				
5.450% due 05/15/2030		800		776
Pelabuhan Indonesia Persero PT				
4.250% due 05/05/2025		400		390
4.875% due 10/01/2024		500		495
Pertamina Persero PT				
1.400% due 02/09/2026		500		452
6.000% due 05/03/2042		1,300		1,309
6.450% due 05/30/2044		1,500		1,560

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)		MARKET VALUE (000S)
Perusahaan Perseroan Persero PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara				
4.000% due 06/30/2050	$	800	$	573
4.125% due 05/15/2027		200		191
4.375% due 02/05/2050		200		151
5.250% due 05/15/2047		400		352
				6,628
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.5%				
Indonesia Government International Bond				
5.125% due 01/15/2045		200		199
5.250% due 01/17/2042		1,300		1,300
5.250% due 01/08/2047		200		200
5.650% due 01/11/2053		200		210
6.750% due 01/15/2044		300		352
7.750% due 01/17/2038		100		125
Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN Indonesia				
4.700% due 06/06/2032		600		596
				2,982
Total Indonesia (Cost $10,160)				**9,610**
IRELAND 0.7%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.7%				
Republic of Angola Via Avenir Issuer Ireland DAC				
6.927% due 02/19/2027	$	1,371		1,289
Total Ireland (Cost $1,298)				**1,289**
ISRAEL 2.2%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.6%				
Bank Hapoalim BM				
3.255% due 01/21/2032 •(h)	$	500		430
Israel Electric Corp. Ltd.				
3.750% due 02/22/2032		300		257
Leviathan Bond Ltd.				
6.125% due 06/30/2025		400		392
				1,079
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.6%				
Israel Government International Bond				
1.500% due 11/30/2023	ILS	11,800		3,143
Total Israel (Cost $4,528)				**4,222**
IVORY COAST 0.8%				
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.8%				
Ivory Coast Government International Bond				
5.250% due 03/22/2030	EUR	500		463
5.750% due 12/31/2032 þ	$	737		689
5.875% due 10/17/2031	EUR	200		183
6.625% due 03/22/2048		200		155
Total Ivory Coast (Cost $1,787)				**1,490**
JAMAICA 0.1%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.1%				
TransJamaican Highway Ltd.				
5.750% due 10/10/2036	$	187		155
Total Jamaica (Cost $187)				**155**
JAPAN 0.5%				
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.5%				
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.				
5.063% due 09/12/2025 •(k)	$	1,000		988
Total Japan (Cost $1,000)				**988**

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS 0.6%			
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.6%			
Corsair International Ltd.			
7.772% due 01/28/2027 •	EUR	700	$ 760
8.122% due 01/28/2029 •		300	325
Total Jersey, Channel Islands (Cost $1,120)			**1,085**
JORDAN 0.7%			
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.7%			
Jordan Government International Bond			
5.750% due 01/31/2027	$	400	385
7.375% due 10/10/2047		300	259
7.500% due 01/13/2029		400	403
7.750% due 01/15/2028		200	204
Total Jordan (Cost $1,327)			**1,251**
KAZAKHSTAN 1.0%			
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.9%			
Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC			
5.750% due 05/12/2025	$	700	707
KazMunayGas National Co. JSC			
4.750% due 04/19/2027		400	380
5.750% due 04/19/2047		200	163
6.375% due 10/24/2048		200	172
Tengizchevroil Finance Co. International Ltd.			
3.250% due 08/15/2030		400	306
			1,728
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.1%			
Kazakhstan Government International Bond			
4.875% due 10/14/2044		200	181
Total Kazakhstan (Cost $1,986)			**1,909**
KENYA 0.4%			
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.4%			
Republic of Kenya Government International Bond			
6.300% due 01/23/2034	$	200	152
7.250% due 02/28/2028		600	522
Total Kenya (Cost $796)			**674**
LEBANON 0.0%			
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.0%			
Lebanon Government International Bond			
8.250% due 05/17/2034 ^(c)	$	600	40
Total Lebanon (Cost $38)			**40**

	SHARES	
LUXEMBOURG 1.0%		
COMMON STOCKS 0.1%		
Drillco Holding Lux SA «(d)	9,903	190

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.9%			
Constellation Oil Services Holding SA (3.000% Cash or 4.000% PIK)			
3.000% due 12/31/2026 (b)	$	361	214
FORESEA Holding SA			
7.500% due 06/15/2030 «		123	110
Greensaif Pipelines Bidco SARL			
6.129% due 02/23/2038		300	307
6.510% due 02/23/2042		300	312
Petrorio Luxembourg Trading SARL			
6.125% due 06/09/2026		300	288
TMS Issuer SARL			
5.780% due 08/23/2032	$	300	$ 310
Unigel Luxembourg SA			
8.750% due 10/01/2026		400	132
			1,673
Total Luxembourg (Cost $2,111)			**1,863**
MACEDONIA 0.3%			
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.3%			
North Macedonia Government International Bond			
6.250% due 02/15/2027	EUR	500	558
Total Macedonia (Cost $529)			**558**
MALAYSIA 0.3%			
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.3%			
Petronas Capital Ltd.			
3.404% due 04/28/2061	$	500	357
4.800% due 04/21/2060		300	283
Total Malaysia (Cost $759)			**640**
MAURITIUS 0.1%			
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.1%			
Greenko Solar Mauritius Ltd.			
5.950% due 07/29/2026	$	200	188
Total Mauritius (Cost $200)			**188**

	SHARES	
MEXICO 7.7%		
COMMON STOCKS 0.0%		
Desarrolladora Homex SAB de CV (d)	17,978	0
Hipotecaria Su Casita SA de CV «(d)	5,259	0
Urbi Desarrollos Urbanos SAB de CV (d)	95	0
		0

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 5.0%			
Banco Mercantil del Norte SA			
6.625% due 01/24/2032 •(g)(h)	$	400	310
7.500% due 06/27/2029 •(g)(h)		200	174
Comision Federal de Electricidad			
6.264% due 02/15/2052		200	169
Industrias Penoles SAB de CV			
4.750% due 08/06/2050		400	319
Minera Mexico SA de CV			
4.500% due 01/26/2050		200	157
Petroleos Mexicanos			
5.812% due 08/24/2023 •	EUR	900	979
6.625% due 06/15/2038	$	700	468
6.700% due 02/16/2032		228	174
6.750% due 09/21/2047		460	289
6.950% due 01/28/2060		3,000	1,873
7.690% due 01/23/2050		5,000	3,393
10.000% due 02/07/2033		700	642
Sitios Latinoamerica SAB de CV			
5.375% due 04/04/2032		600	544
Trust Fibra Uno			
6.390% due 01/15/2050		200	158
			9,649
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 2.7%			
Mexico Government International Bond			
3.750% due 04/19/2071	$	500	$ 335
3.771% due 05/24/2061		2,044	1,395
5.000% due 04/27/2051 (k)		900	782
5.400% due 02/09/2028		600	611
5.750% due 10/12/2110		1,200	1,074
6.350% due 02/09/2035		1,000	1,054
			5,251
Total Mexico (Cost $19,771)			**14,900**
MOROCCO 0.5%			
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.4%			
OCP SA			
3.750% due 06/23/2031	$	400	332
5.125% due 06/23/2051		500	365
			697
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.1%			
Morocco Government International Bond			
4.000% due 12/15/2050		200	135
Total Morocco (Cost $1,089)			**832**
NAMIBIA 0.1%			
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.1%			
Namibia Government International Bond			
5.250% due 10/29/2025	$	300	286
Total Namibia (Cost $299)			**286**
NETHERLANDS 1.3%			
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.9%			
Metinvest BV			
8.500% due 04/23/2026	$	400	276
Mong Duong Finance Holdings BV			
5.125% due 05/07/2029		400	353
NE Property BV			
1.875% due 10/09/2026	EUR	400	379
Prosus NV			
1.539% due 08/03/2028		200	180
2.031% due 08/03/2032		100	77
3.257% due 01/19/2027	$	200	181
3.680% due 01/21/2030		200	170
4.027% due 08/03/2050		200	126
			1,742
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.4%			
Republic of Angola Via Avenir BV			
10.163% (US0006M + 4.500%) due 12/07/2023 ~		100	100
12.772% (US0006M + 7.500%) due 07/03/2023 ~		640	640
			740
Total Netherlands (Cost $2,980)			**2,482**
NIGERIA 1.8%			
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.3%			
BOI Finance BV			
7.500% due 02/16/2027	EUR	600	565
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.5%			
Nigeria Government International Bond			
6.125% due 09/28/2028	$	200	167
6.375% due 07/12/2023		300	300
6.500% due 11/28/2027		600	524
7.143% due 02/23/2030		400	336
7.375% due 09/28/2033		200	158

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
7.875% due 02/16/2032	$ 600	$ 505
8.250% due 09/28/2051	200	150
8.375% due 03/24/2029	500	451
8.747% due 01/21/2031	400	359
		2,950
Total Nigeria (Cost $3,971)		**3,515**
OMAN 1.4%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.4%		
Oman Government International Bond		
5.625% due 01/17/2028	$ 1,300	1,288
6.000% due 08/01/2029	600	602
6.500% due 03/08/2047	200	187
7.000% due 01/25/2051	500	496
Oman Sovereign Sukuk Co.		
4.397% due 06/01/2024	200	197
Total Oman (Cost $2,733)		**2,770**
PAKISTAN 0.3%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.3%		
Pakistan Government International Bond		
6.875% due 12/05/2027	$ 400	192
7.375% due 04/08/2031	400	185
8.875% due 04/08/2051	500	224
Total Pakistan (Cost $1,208)		**601**
PANAMA 1.9%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.4%		
Aeropuerto Internacional de Tocumen SA		
5.125% due 08/11/2061	$ 300	232
Banco General SA		
5.250% due 05/07/2031 •(g)(h)	400	346
Banco Nacional de Panama		
2.500% due 08/11/2030	200	157
		735
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.5%		
Panama Government International Bond		
4.300% due 04/29/2053	800	597
4.500% due 04/01/2056	900	678
4.500% due 01/19/2063	300	220
6.400% due 02/14/2035	600	627
6.700% due 01/26/2036	600	644
6.853% due 03/28/2054	200	209
		2,975
Total Panama (Cost $4,471)		**3,710**
PARAGUAY 0.4%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.4%		
Paraguay Government International Bond		
3.849% due 06/28/2033	$ 200	174
4.700% due 03/27/2027	200	195
5.850% due 08/21/2033 (a)	200	200
6.100% due 08/11/2044	200	190
Total Paraguay (Cost $795)		**759**
PERU 1.2%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.7%		
Banco de Credito del Peru SA		
4.650% due 09/17/2024	PEN 1,800	476
InRetail Consumer		
3.250% due 03/22/2028	$ 500	430
Petroleos del Peru SA		
4.750% due 06/19/2032	400	306
5.625% due 06/19/2047	300	194
		1,406

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.5%		
Peru Government International Bond		
3.000% due 01/15/2034	$ 500	$ 417
3.230% due 07/28/2121	200	121
3.300% due 03/11/2041	600	464
		1,002
Total Peru (Cost $3,017)		**2,408**
PHILIPPINES 2.0%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.5%		
Power Sector Assets & Liabilities Management Corp.		
7.390% due 12/02/2024	$ 900	924
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.5%		
Philippines Government International Bond		
2.650% due 12/10/2045	500	338
2.950% due 05/05/2045	400	285
3.700% due 03/01/2041	1,000	824
5.000% due 07/17/2033	400	405
9.500% due 02/02/2030	900	1,130
		2,982
Total Philippines (Cost $4,473)		**3,906**
POLAND 1.1%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.1%		
Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego		
5.375% due 05/22/2033	$ 400	398
Poland Government International Bond		
5.500% due 04/04/2053	650	656
Republic of Poland Government International Bond		
4.875% due 10/04/2033	550	541
5.500% due 11/16/2027	500	514
Total Poland (Cost $2,086)		**2,109**
QATAR 2.6%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 1.4%		
Nakilat, Inc.		
6.067% due 12/31/2033	$ 89	93
QatarEnergy Trading LLC		
2.250% due 07/12/2031	800	672
3.125% due 07/12/2041	900	691
3.300% due 07/12/2051	1,400	1,030
Ras Laffan Liquefied Natural Gas Co. Ltd.		
5.838% due 09/30/2027	264	268
		2,754
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.2%		
Qatar Government International Bond		
4.400% due 04/16/2050	800	729
4.817% due 03/14/2049	1,000	963
5.103% due 04/23/2048	700	699
		2,391
Total Qatar (Cost $5,448)		**5,145**
ROMANIA 1.4%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.4%		
Romania Government International Bond		
2.124% due 07/16/2031	EUR 800	664
2.125% due 03/07/2028	100	95
2.625% due 12/02/2040	300	200
2.875% due 04/13/2042	500	336
3.500% due 04/03/2034	100	87
3.750% due 02/07/2034	200	177
7.625% due 01/17/2053	$ 1,000	1,101
Total Romania (Cost $3,273)		**2,660**

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
RUSSIA 0.3%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.3%		
Russia Government International Bond		
1.850% due 11/20/2032 ^(c)	EUR 600	$ 308
5.250% due 06/23/2047 ^«(c)	$ 200	12
5.625% due 04/04/2042 ^(c)	300	204
Total Russia (Cost $1,126)		**524**
RWANDA 0.1%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.1%		
Rwanda Government International Bond		
5.500% due 08/09/2031	$ 200	152
Total Rwanda (Cost $200)		**152**
SAUDI ARABIA 5.8%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 1.0%		
Saudi Arabian Oil Co.		
2.250% due 11/24/2030	$ 400	333
3.500% due 04/16/2029	500	462
3.500% due 11/24/2070	300	200
4.250% due 04/16/2039	1,000	884
		1,879
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 4.8%		
Saudi Government International Bond		
2.250% due 02/02/2033	200	161
2.900% due 10/22/2025	300	286
3.250% due 10/22/2030	200	182
3.450% due 02/02/2061	200	141
3.750% due 01/21/2055	400	303
4.500% due 10/26/2046	3,800	3,338
4.750% due 01/18/2028	2,300	2,283
4.875% due 07/18/2033	2,500	2,501
		9,195
Total Saudi Arabia (Cost $12,231)		**11,074**
SENEGAL 0.3%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.3%		
Senegal Government International Bond		
4.750% due 03/13/2028	EUR 100	94
5.375% due 06/08/2037	200	146
6.250% due 05/23/2033	$ 300	252
6.750% due 03/13/2048	200	144
Total Senegal (Cost $868)		**636**
SERBIA 0.7%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.7%		
Serbia Government International Bond		
1.650% due 03/03/2033	EUR 500	364
6.500% due 09/26/2033	$ 1,000	983
Total Serbia (Cost $1,571)		**1,347**
SINGAPORE 0.2%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.2%		
Flex Ltd.		
4.875% due 06/15/2029	$ 100	96
Medco Bell Pte. Ltd.		
6.375% due 01/30/2027	300	281
Total Singapore (Cost $402)		**377**
SOUTH AFRICA 4.7%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 1.8%		
AngloGold Ashanti Holdings PLC		
3.750% due 10/01/2030	$ 200	172

See Accompanying Notes

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
6.500% due 04/15/2040	$ 100	$ 101
Development Bank of Southern Africa		
8.600% due 10/21/2024 «	ZAR 24,300	1,269
Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd.		
6.350% due 08/10/2028	$ 500	467
6.750% due 08/06/2023	500	499
8.450% due 08/10/2028	500	476
Sasol Financing USA LLC		
8.750% due 05/03/2029	500	487
		3,471
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 2.9%		
South Africa Government International Bond		
4.850% due 09/30/2029	1,500	1,322
5.000% due 10/12/2046	300	200
5.750% due 09/30/2049	600	426
5.875% due 04/20/2032	200	178
7.300% due 04/20/2052	300	253
10.500% due 12/21/2026	ZAR 56,500	3,118
		5,497
Total South Africa (Cost $10,291)		**8,968**
SOUTH KOREA 0.4%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.4%		
LG Chem Ltd.		
1.375% due 07/07/2026	$ 900	796
Total South Korea (Cost $897)		**796**
SPAIN 0.4%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.4%		
Banco Santander SA		
5.147% due 08/18/2025	$ 800	786
Total Spain (Cost $800)		**786**
SRI LANKA 0.7%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.7%		
Sri Lanka Government International Bond		
6.125% due 06/03/2025 ^(c)	$ 700	334
6.350% due 06/28/2024	200	92
6.825% due 07/18/2026 ^(c)	500	237
6.850% due 11/03/2025 ^(c)	800	381
7.550% due 03/28/2030 ^(c)	400	184
7.850% due 03/14/2029 ^(c)	300	138
Total Sri Lanka (Cost $2,465)		**1,366**
SUPRANATIONAL 0.3%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.3%		
African Export-Import Bank		
2.634% due 05/17/2026	$ 600	543
Total Supranational (Cost $600)		**543**
SWITZERLAND 0.3%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.3%		
Credit Suisse AG		
4.750% due 08/09/2024	$ 300	293
UBS Group AG		
6.373% due 07/15/2026 •(k)	250	249
Total Switzerland (Cost $550)		**542**
TUNISIA 0.2%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.2%		
Tunisian Republic International Bond		
5.625% due 02/17/2024	EUR 300	272
6.750% due 10/31/2023	100	102
Total Tunisia (Cost $341)		**374**

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
TURKEY 5.8%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.5%		
Turkish Airlines Pass-Through Trust		
4.200% due 09/15/2028	$ 649	$ 598
Turkiye Is Bankasi AS		
6.125% due 04/25/2024	200	197
Yapi ve Kredi Bankasi AS		
5.850% due 06/21/2024	200	195
		990
LOAN PARTICIPATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS 0.6%		
SOCAR Turkey Enerji AS		
6.553% (EUR006M + 3.450%) due 08/11/2026 ~	EUR 1,000	1,058
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 4.7%		
Turkey Government International Bond		
4.875% due 04/16/2043	$ 700	451
5.125% due 02/17/2028	1,500	1,308
5.750% due 05/11/2047	3,600	2,469
5.875% due 06/26/2031	500	418
5.950% due 01/15/2031	500	423
6.000% due 03/25/2027	700	639
6.000% due 01/14/2041	600	444
6.125% due 10/24/2028	300	269
6.875% due 03/17/2036	1,600	1,358
9.125% due 07/13/2030	1,000	994
Turkiye Ihracat Kredi Bankasi AS		
8.250% due 01/24/2024	200	200
		8,973
Total Turkey (Cost $12,861)		**11,021**
UKRAINE 0.4%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.1%		
NPC Ukrenergo		
6.875% due 11/09/2028 ^(c)	$ 800	172
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.3%		
Ukraine Government International Bond		
6.876% due 05/21/2031 ^(c)	200	46
7.253% due 03/15/2035 ^(c)	900	210
7.375% due 09/25/2034 ^(c)	500	117
7.750% due 09/01/2026 ^(c)	1,100	268
		641
Total Ukraine (Cost $3,202)		**813**
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES 2.5%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 1.4%		
Abu Dhabi National Energy Co. PJSC		
4.375% due 01/24/2029	$ 400	396
4.696% due 04/24/2033	300	299
DAE Sukuk Difc Ltd.		
3.750% due 02/15/2026	600	571
DP World Ltd.		
6.850% due 07/02/2037	600	651
MDGH GMTN RSC Ltd.		
5.084% due 05/22/2053	200	199
NBK SPC Ltd.		
1.625% due 09/15/2027 •	700	625
		2,741
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 1.1%		
Emirate of Abu Dhabi Government International Bond		
2.125% due 09/30/2024	200	192
3.125% due 09/30/2049	1,200	881
3.875% due 04/16/2050	200	169

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Finance Department Government of Sharjah		
4.375% due 03/10/2051	$ 1,200	$ 825
		2,067
Total United Arab Emirates (Cost $5,027)		**4,808**
UNITED KINGDOM 1.4%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.6%		
Barclays PLC		
3.250% due 02/12/2027	GBP 100	111
5.304% due 08/09/2026 •	$ 500	488
HSBC Holdings PLC		
4.041% due 03/13/2028 •	200	188
5.210% due 08/11/2028 •	200	196
Lloyds Banking Group PLC		
4.716% due 08/11/2026 •	200	194
Ukreximbank Via Biz Finance PLC		
9.750% due 01/22/2025	75	66
		1,243
NON-AGENCY MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES 0.8%		
Canada Square Funding PLC		
5.316% due 01/17/2059 •	GBP 183	231
Polaris PLC		
6.154% due 05/27/2057 •	46	58
Rochester Financing PLC		
5.602% due 12/18/2044 •	197	247
Stratton Mortgage Funding PLC		
5.447% due 03/12/2052	63	80
Towd Point Mortgage Funding		
6.546% due 02/20/2054 •	562	714
Tower Bridge Funding PLC		
5.629% due 12/20/2063 •	174	219
		1,549
Total United Kingdom (Cost $2,719)		**2,792**
UNITED STATES 9.8%		
ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES 1.7%		
Countrywide Asset-Backed Certificates Trust		
5.630% due 02/25/2037 •	$ 420	404
6.275% due 11/25/2035 •	380	369
Credit-Based Asset Servicing & Securitization Trust		
3.156% due 01/25/2037 ^þ	581	182
Morgan Stanley ABS Capital, Inc. Trust		
5.915% due 01/25/2035 •	69	65
5.945% due 03/25/2034 •	347	335
Park Place Securities, Inc. Asset-Backed Pass-Through Certificates		
5.930% due 09/25/2035 •	500	420
Soundview Home Loan Trust		
6.050% due 10/25/2037 •	124	98
Wells Fargo Home Equity Asset-Backed Securities Trust		
5.790% due 03/25/2037 •	1,500	1,314
		3,187
	SHARES	
COMMON STOCKS 0.0%		
Constellation Oil 'B' «(d)(i)	393,387	43
	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 1.1%		
Credit Suisse AG AT1 Claim ^	$ 200	8
DAE Funding LLC		
2.625% due 03/20/2025	200	188
3.375% due 03/20/2028	200	181

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Rio Oil Finance Trust		
8.200% due 04/06/2028	$ 403	$ 406
9.250% due 07/06/2024	353	357
9.750% due 01/06/2027	500	516
Rutas 2 & 7 Finance Ltd.		
0.000% due 09/30/2036 (e)	630	413
		2,069
LOAN PARTICIPATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS 0.5%		
Ecopetrol SA		
TBD% due 08/17/2024 «µ	1,000	985
NON-AGENCY MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES 1.7%		
Banc of America Mortgage Trust		
3.896% due 02/25/2036 ^~	1	1
BCAP LLC Trust		
3.676% due 05/26/2037 ~	562	506
Bear Stearns Adjustable Rate Mortgage Trust		
3.887% due 05/25/2047 ^~	6	5
4.033% due 01/25/2035 ~	1	1
Benchmark Mortgage Trust		
3.666% due 01/15/2051 ~	1,000	915
Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust		
3.974% due 09/25/2037 ^~	13	11
CitiMortgage Alternative Loan Trust		
5.800% due 10/25/2036 •	75	63
Countrywide Alternative Loan Trust		
5.500% due 05/25/2036 ^•	118	48
GSR Mortgage Loan Trust		
3.935% due 01/25/2036 ^~	2	2
IndyMac INDA Mortgage Loan Trust		
3.062% due 11/25/2037 ~	68	56
IndyMac INDX Mortgage Loan Trust		
5.510% due 02/25/2037 •	149	143
5.790% due 07/25/2045 •	84	66
Lehman XS Trust		
5.530% due 09/25/2046 •	105	90
5.650% due 08/25/2037 •	151	138
Morgan Stanley Mortgage Loan Trust		
6.115% due 06/25/2036 ~	1	1
SG Residential Mortgage Trust		
5.353% due 08/25/2062 þ	1,028	1,001
SunTrust Adjustable Rate Mortgage Loan Trust		
3.732% due 10/25/2037 ^~	41	36
WaMu Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates Trust		
3.772% due 02/25/2037 ^~	11	10
3.883% due 03/25/2036 ~	96	88
Washington Mutual Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates Trust		
4.726% due 02/25/2047 ^•	133	116
		3,297
U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES 0.5%		
Freddie Mac		
4.815% due 03/01/2036 •	$ 0	$ 1
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security		
4.000% due 07/01/2048	27	26
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA		
3.500% due 08/01/2053	1,000	912
		939
U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS 4.3%		
U.S. Treasury Bonds		
2.000% due 11/15/2041	1,400	1,026
3.125% due 11/15/2041	2,700	2,379
3.250% due 05/15/2042	100	89
U.S. Treasury Notes		
3.875% due 05/15/2043	2,000	1,952
1.750% due 11/15/2029	2,900	2,544
3.125% due 08/31/2029 (n)	300	285
		8,275
Total United States (Cost $20,159)		**18,795**
URUGUAY 0.3%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.3%		
Uruguay Government International Bond		
5.100% due 06/18/2050	$ 500	499
Total Uruguay (Cost $480)		**499**
UZBEKISTAN 0.2%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.2%		
Republic of Uzbekistan International Bond		
3.900% due 10/19/2031	$ 400	322
Total Uzbekistan (Cost $324)		**322**
VENEZUELA 0.5%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 0.2%		
Petroleos de Venezuela SA		
5.375% due 04/12/2027 ^(c)	$ 3,750	132
5.500% due 04/12/2037 ^(c)	4,350	168
6.000% due 05/16/2024 ^(c)	380	15
6.000% due 11/15/2026 ^(c)	1,200	42
		357
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.3%		
Venezuela Government International Bond		
7.000% due 03/31/2038 ^(c)	300	26
7.650% due 04/21/2025 ^(c)	630	55
8.250% due 10/13/2024 ^(c)	3,850	356
9.250% due 09/15/2027 ^(c)	1,190	107
9.375% due 01/13/2034 ^(c)	40	4
11.950% due 08/05/2031 ^(c)	$ 490	$ 46
		594
Total Venezuela (Cost $9,560)		**951**
ZAMBIA 0.1%		
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.1%		
Zambia Government International Bond		
8.970% due 07/30/2027 ^(c)	$ 200	116
Total Zambia (Cost $139)		**116**
SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 4.3%		
COMMERCIAL PAPER 0.6%		
Duke Energy Corp.		
5.400% due 07/10/2023	$ 250	250
Electricite de France SA		
5.510% due 08/04/2023	600	597
Enbridge (US), Inc.		
5.440% due 07/20/2023	250	249
		1,096
REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (j) 3.6%		
		6,967
U.S. TREASURY BILLS 0.1%		
5.233% due 09/12/2023 (e)(f)(n)	280	277
Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost $8,340)		**8,340**
Total Investments in Securities (Cost $242,833)		**200,411**

	SHARES	MARKET VALUE (000S)
INVESTMENTS IN AFFILIATES 0.7%		
SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 0.7%		
CENTRAL FUNDS USED FOR CASH MANAGEMENT PURPOSES 0.7%		
PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III	138,825	1,350
Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost $1,350)		**1,350**
Total Investments in Affiliates (Cost $1,350)		**1,350**
Total Investments 104.8% (Cost $244,183)		**$ 201,761**
Financial Derivative Instruments (l)(m) 0.3% (Cost or Premiums, net $395)		**625**
Other Assets and Liabilities, net (5.1)%		**(9,885)**
Net Assets 100.0%		**$ 192,501**

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS:

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

^ Security is in default.

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

µ All or a portion of this amount represents unfunded loan commitments. The interest rate for the unfunded portion will be determined at the time of funding. See Note 4, Securities and Other Investments, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information regarding unfunded loan commitments.

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

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

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

(a) When-issued security.
(b) Payment in-kind security.
(c) Security is not accruing income as of the date of this report.
(d) Security did not produce income within the last twelve months.
(e) Zero coupon security.
(f) Coupon represents a yield to maturity.
(g) Perpetual maturity; date shown, if applicable, represents next contractual call date.
(h) Contingent convertible security.

(i) RESTRICTED SECURITIES:

Issuer Description	Acquisition Date	Cost	Market Value	Market Value as Percentage of Net Assets
Constellation Oil 'B'	06/10/2022	$ 43	$ 43	0.02%

BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

(j) REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS:

Counterparty	Lending Rate	Settlement Date	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Collateralized By	Collateral (Received)	Repurchase Agreements, at Value	Repurchase Agreement Proceeds to be Received[1]
BPS	5.070%	06/28/2023	07/05/2023	$ 1,004	U.S. Treasury Bonds 3.375% due 11/15/2048	$ (999)	$ 1,004	$ 1,005
DEU	5.100	06/28/2023	07/05/2023	1,111	U.S. Treasury Notes 3.875% due 12/31/2027	(1,085)	1,111	1,112
FICC	2.400	06/30/2023	07/03/2023	2,921	U.S. Treasury Notes 4.625% due 06/30/2025	(2,979)	2,921	2,921
JPS	5.070	06/28/2023	07/05/2023	692	U.S. Treasury Notes 2.375% due 02/29/2024	(692)	692	692
	5.090	06/28/2023	07/05/2023	1,239	U.S. Treasury Notes 4.125% due 11/15/2032	(1,233)	1,239	1,240
Total Repurchase Agreements						**$ (6,988)**	**$ 6,967**	**$ 6,970**

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS:

Counterparty	Borrowing Rate[2]	Settlement Date	Maturity Date	Amount Borrowed[2]	Payable for Reverse Repurchase Agreements
JML	5.200%	05/05/2023	07/28/2023	$ (2,448)	$ (2,448)
NOM	5.070	05/05/2023	TBD[3]	(2,594)	(2,615)
SCX	8.700	02/17/2023	TBD[3]	ZAR (25,684)	(1,407)
TDM	5.240	05/05/2023	TBD[3]	$ (953)	(962)
Total Reverse Repurchase Agreements					**$ (7,432)**

SHORT SALES:

Description	Coupon	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Proceeds	Payable for Short Sales[4]
United States (2.1)%					
U.S. Treasury Obligations (2.1)%					
U.S. Treasury Bonds	3.375%	11/15/2048	$ 1,100	$ (987)	$ (1,000)
U.S. Treasury Notes	2.375	02/29/2024	700	(686)	(692)
U.S. Treasury Notes	3.875	12/31/2027	1,100	(1,105)	(1,106)
U.S. Treasury Notes	4.125	11/15/2032	1,200	(1,242)	(1,233)
Total Short Sales (2.1)%				**$ (4,020)**	**$ (4,031)**

BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS SUMMARY

The following is a summary by counterparty of the market value of Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions and collateral pledged/(received) as of June 30, 2023:

Counterparty	Repurchase Agreement Proceeds to be Received[(1)]	Payable for Reverse Repurchase Agreements	Payable for Sale-Buyback Transactions	Payable for Short Sales[(4)]	Total Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions	Collateral Pledged/(Received)	Net Exposure[(5)]
Global/Master Repurchase Agreement							
BPS	$ 1,005	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,005	$ (999)	$ 6
DEU	1,112	0	0	0	1,112	(1,085)	27
FICC	2,921	0	0	0	2,921	(2,979)	(58)
JML	0	(2,448)	0	0	(2,448)	2,548	100
JPS	1,932	0	0	0	1,932	(1,925)	7
NOM	0	(2,615)	0	0	(2,615)	2,869	254
SCX	0	(1,407)	0	0	(1,407)	1,379	(28)
TDM	0	(962)	0	0	(962)	988	26
Master Securities Forward Transaction Agreement							
BPG	0	0	0	(4,031)	(4,031)	0	(4,031)
Total Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions	**$ 6,970**	**$ (7,432)**	**$ 0**	**$ (4,031)**			

CERTAIN TRANSFERS ACCOUNTED FOR AS SECURED BORROWINGS

Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements

	Overnight and Continuous	Up to 30 days	31-90 days	Greater Than 90 days	Total
Reverse Repurchase Agreements					
Corporate Bonds & Notes	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (1,385)	$ (1,385)
Sovereign Issues	0	(2,448)	0	(3,599)	(6,047)
Total Borrowings	**$ 0**	**$ (2,448)**	**$ 0**	**$ (4,984)**	**$ (7,432)**
Payable for reverse repurchase agreements					**$ (7,432)**

(k) Securities with an aggregate market value of $7,784 have been pledged as collateral under the terms of the above master agreements as of June 30, 2023.

(1) Includes accrued interest.

(2) The average amount of borrowings outstanding during the period ended June 30, 2023 was $(8,078) at a weighted average interest rate of 5.306%. Average borrowings may include reverse repurchase agreements and sale-buyback transactions, if held during the period.

(3) Open maturity reverse repurchase agreement.

(4) Payable for short sales includes $39 of accrued interest.

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

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

WRITTEN OPTIONS:

OPTIONS ON EXCHANGE-TRADED FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
Put - CBOT U.S. Treasury 10-Year Note August 2023 Futures	$ 110.750	07/21/2023	2	$ 2	$ (1)	$ 0
Call - CBOT U.S. Treasury 10-Year Note August 2023 Futures	113.750	07/21/2023	2	2	0	(1)
Total Written Options					**$ (1)**	**$ (1)**

FUTURES CONTRACTS:

LONG FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
U.S. Treasury 2-Year Note September Futures	09/2023	44	$ 8,947	$ (112)	$ 0	$ (1)
U.S. Treasury 10-Year Note September Futures	09/2023	248	27,842	(265)	34	0
				$ (377)	$ 34	$ (1)

SHORT FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
Euro-Bund September Futures	09/2023	33	$ (4,816)	$ 45	$ 34	$ (4)
U.S. Treasury 5-Year Note September Futures	09/2023	74	(7,925)	157	0	0
				$ 202	$ 34	$ (4)
Total Futures Contracts				**$ (175)**	**$ 68**	**$ (5)**

SWAP AGREEMENTS:

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CORPORATE ISSUES - SELL PROTECTION(1)

Reference Entity	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at June 30, 2023(3)	Notional Amount(4)	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value(5)	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
General Electric Co.	1.000%	Quarterly	12/20/2023	0.276%	$ 100	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CREDIT INDICES - BUY PROTECTION(2)

Index/Tranches	Fixed (Pay) Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount(4)	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value(5)	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
CDX.EM-38 5-Year Index	(1.000)%	Quarterly	12/20/2027	$ 1,000	$ 57	$ (16)	$ 41	$ 0	$ (2)
CDX.EM-39 5-Year Index	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2028	900	56	(13)	43	0	(2)
					$ 113	**$ (29)**	**$ 84**	**$ 0**	**$ (4)**

INTEREST RATE SWAPS

Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Floating Rate Index	Fixed Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount		Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
Pay	1-Day GBP-SONIO Compounded-OIS	5.585%	Annual	06/28/2026	GBP	1,100	$ 0	$ (2)	$ (2)	$ 0	$ (5)
Receive	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	0.000	Quarterly	09/15/2023	$	200	0	3	3	0	0
Pay	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.750	Annual	06/15/2024		5,700	(177)	(25)	(202)	0	0
Receive	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.000	Annual	09/21/2024		5,400	223	193	416	0	0
Pay(6)	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.500	Semi-Annual	06/21/2027		5,700	212	(750)	(538)	1	0
Pay(6)	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.500	Semi-Annual	12/15/2028		400	2	(49)	(47)	0	0
Pay	1-Day USD-SOFR Compounded-OIS	1.750	Semi-Annual	12/15/2031		200	3	(34)	(31)	0	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	11.970	Maturity	01/02/2024	BRL	16,800	0	60	60	0	(1)
Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	11.415	Maturity	01/04/2027		3,700	0	17	17	3	0
Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	13.015	Maturity	01/04/2027		2,200	0	(29)	(29)	0	(2)
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	0.000	Quarterly	09/15/2023	$	200	0	(3)	(3)	0	0
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.500	Semi-Annual	09/15/2023		400	0	(4)	(4)	0	0
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.500	Semi-Annual	09/21/2023		5,700	0	(60)	(60)	0	(2)
Receive	3-Month ZAR-JIBAR	5.950	Quarterly	11/30/2024	ZAR	29,000	0	57	57	1	0
Pay	6-Month CZK-PRIBOR	4.611	Annual	06/06/2028	CZK	53,200	14	(7)	7	0	(10)
Receive	6-Month PLN-WIBOR	5.455	Annual	01/10/2028	PLN	1,400	0	(3)	(3)	0	(1)
Receive	6-Month PLN-WIBOR	5.490	Annual	01/10/2028		1,400	0	(3)	(3)	0	(1)
Receive	28-Day MXN-TIIE	8.900	Lunar	05/21/2027	MXN	10,100	0	(6)	(6)	1	0
Pay	28-Day MXN-TIIE	8.740	Lunar	03/07/2028		17,500	0	12	12	0	(1)
Receive	28-Day MXN-TIIE	8.585	Lunar	05/18/2028		2,900	0	(2)	(2)	0	0
Receive	28-Day MXN-TIIE	8.760	Lunar	05/19/2028		100	0	0	0	0	0
							$ 277	$ (635)	$ (358)	$ 6	$ (23)
Total Swap Agreements							**$ 390**	**$ (664)**	**$ (274)**	**$ 6**	**$ (27)**

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: EXCHANGE-TRADED OR CENTRALLY CLEARED SUMMARY

The following is a summary of the market value and variation margin of Exchange-Traded or Centrally Cleared Financial Derivative Instruments as of June 30, 2023:

	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities			
	Market Value	Variation Margin Asset			Market Value	Variation Margin Liability		
	Purchased Options	Futures	Swap Agreements	Total	Written Options	Futures	Swap Agreements	Total
Total Exchange-Traded or Centrally Cleared	$ 0	$ 68	$ 6	$ 74	$ (1)	$ (5)	$ (27)	$ (33)

Cash of $1,365 has been pledged as collateral for exchange-traded and centrally cleared financial derivative instruments as of June 30, 2023. See Note 8, Master Netting Arrangements, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(m) FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: OVER THE COUNTER

FORWARD FOREIGN CURRENCY CONTRACTS:

Counterparty	Settlement Month	Currency to be Delivered		Currency to be Received		Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) Asset	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) Liability
BOA	07/2023	PLN	24	$	6	$ 0	$ 0
	07/2023	$	204	GBP	161	1	0
	08/2023		3,301	ILS	11,286	0	(254)
	09/2023	NGN	12,169	$	21	6	0
	09/2023	$	2	NGN	1,552	0	0
	09/2023	ZAR	14,012	$	772	33	0
BPS	07/2023	$	9,780	EUR	8,926	0	(40)
	07/2023		37	GBP	30	1	0
	07/2023		1,007	JPY	140,033	0	(37)
	08/2023	EUR	8,926	$	9,794	41	0
	08/2023	$	637	JPY	91,750	1	0
	08/2023	ZAR	3,542	$	190	3	0
	09/2023	$	421	INR	34,622	0	0
	09/2023	ZAR	19,761	$	1,118	76	0
	11/2023	ILS	1,196		346	21	0
	12/2023	NGN	3,240		4	0	0
BRC	08/2023	ZAR	19,300		1,013	5	(14)
	09/2023	$	7	ILS	24	0	0
	10/2023	MXN	17,164	$	916	0	(68)
BSH	10/2023	BRL	3,200		600	0	(57)
	01/2024		20,300		4,138	12	0
CBK	07/2023	CZK	425		19	0	0
	07/2023	EUR	999		1,077	0	(14)
	07/2023	ILS	13,295		4,163	576	0
	07/2023	$	289	EUR	269	4	0

Counterparty	Settlement Month	Currency to be Delivered		Currency to be Received		Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) Asset	Liability
	08/2023	ILS	11,298	$	3,501	$ 451	$ 0
	08/2023	PEN	6,331		1,621	0	(118)
	10/2023	$	25	NGN	15,113	0	(7)
	11/2023	ILS	9,633	$	2,823	207	0
	11/2023	$	132	EGP	4,274	0	(9)
DUB	07/2023	BRL	4,120	$	760	0	(100)
	07/2023	$	855	BRL	4,120	5	0
	10/2023	ZAR	11,425	$	627	27	0
	11/2023	EGP	5,866		206	37	0
	01/2024	NGN	27,675		45	12	0
GLM	07/2023	BRL	4,122		855	0	(6)
	07/2023	DOP	51,099		883	0	(32)
	07/2023	$	782	BRL	4,122	78	0
	08/2023	DOP	30,277	$	538	2	(6)
	09/2023	BRL	573		117	0	(1)
	10/2023	DOP	30,205		539	3	0
	10/2023	NGN	29,183		49	13	0
	10/2023	ZAR	3,668		197	4	0
	11/2023	DOP	15,671		282	6	0
	11/2023	EGP	1,297		46	9	0
	11/2023	$	134	EGP	4,102	0	(16)
	12/2023	DOP	11,025	$	198	5	0
JPM	07/2023	JPY	47,688		333	3	0
	07/2023	$	18	NGN	9,629	0	(5)
	08/2023	MXN	17,786	$	1,027	0	(4)
	08/2023	$	333	JPY	47,485	0	(3)
	09/2023		6	ILS	23	0	0
	09/2023		18	NGN	10,563	0	(4)
	09/2023		1,198	PEN	4,410	11	0
	10/2023	MXN	132	$	8	0	0
	10/2023	$	23	NGN	14,353	0	(5)
	12/2023	NGN	14,283	$	23	6	0
	12/2023	$	28	NGN	17,443	0	(6)
MBC	07/2023	GBP	1,438	$	1,780	0	(46)
	07/2023	$	197	EUR	182	2	0
	07/2023		3,911	ILS	13,288	0	(326)
	09/2023		545	INR	44,795	0	(1)
	09/2023		1,474	ZAR	26,078	0	(99)
MYI	08/2023		233		4,266	0	(7)
	11/2023	EGP	1,298	$	46	8	0
RBC	07/2023	MXN	66		3	0	0
	08/2023	$	1,024	MXN	17,740	4	0
SCX	07/2023	NGN	11,769	$	22	7	0
	07/2023	$	3	NGN	2,304	0	0
	09/2023	ZAR	8,830	$	489	23	0
	01/2024	$	34	NGN	27,948	0	(1)
SOG	07/2023	EUR	8,179	$	8,798	0	(127)
SSB	09/2023	BRL	5,361		1,058	0	(50)
TOR	07/2023	$	1,585	GBP	1,247	0	(1)
	08/2023	GBP	1,247	$	1,585	1	0
UAG	07/2023	EUR	199		213	0	(4)
	09/2023	ZAR	4,960		283	21	0
	11/2023	ILS	797		230	14	0
Total Forward Foreign Currency Contracts						**$ 1,739**	**$ (1,468)**

WRITTEN OPTIONS:

INTEREST RATE SWAPTIONS

Counterparty	Description	Floating Rate Index	Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[1]	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
BOA	Call - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	3.380%	07/31/2023	300	$ (1)	$ (1)
	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	3.780	07/31/2023	300	(1)	(1)
BRC	Call - OTC 7-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	3.350	07/27/2023	200	(1)	0
	Put - OTC 7-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	3.850	07/27/2023	200	(1)	(1)
	Call - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	3.260	07/26/2023	100	0	0
	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	3.660	07/26/2023	100	0	(1)
DUB	Call - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	3.330	08/01/2023	200	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	3.730	08/01/2023	200	(1)	(1)
GLM	Call - OTC 7-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	3.350	07/27/2023	100	0	0
	Put - OTC 7-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	3.850	07/27/2023	100	0	0
NGF	Call - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	3.270	07/24/2023	300	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	3.670	07/24/2023	300	(1)	(1)
	Call - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Receive	3.260	07/26/2023	300	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC 10-Year Interest Rate Swap	3-Month USD-LIBOR	Pay	3.660	07/26/2023	300	(1)	(1)
Total Written Options							**$ (10)**	**$ (10)**

SWAP AGREEMENTS:

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

Counterparty	Reference Entity	Fixed (Pay) Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at June 30, 2023[4]	Notional Amount[5]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value[6] Asset	Liability
BOA	Oman Government International Bond	(1.000)%	Quarterly	12/20/2027	1.351%	$ 100	$ 3	$ (1)	$ 2	$ 0
	Turkey Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	12/20/2025	4.366	400	34	(4)	30	0
BPS	Oman Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	12/20/2027	1.351	100	3	(2)	1	0
CBK	Turkey Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	12/20/2025	4.366	300	26	(4)	22	0
DUB	Turkey Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	12/20/2025	4.366	600	60	(15)	45	0
GST	South Korea Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2028	0.328	1,000	(26)	(5)	0	(31)
HUS	Dubai Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	12/20/2024	0.286	100	0	(1)	0	(1)
JPM	Dubai Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	12/20/2024	0.286	200	0	(2)	0	(2)
	Turkey Government International Bond	(1.000)	Quarterly	12/20/2025	4.366	800	77	(18)	59	0
							$ 177	$ (52)	$ 159	$ (34)

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CORPORATE AND SOVEREIGN ISSUES - SELL PROTECTION[3]

Counterparty	Reference Entity	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at June 30, 2023[4]	Notional Amount[5]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value[6] Asset	Liability
BOA	Brazil Government International Bond	1.000%	Quarterly	06/20/2031	2.563%	$ 300	$ (44)	$ 15	$ 0	$ (29)
	Chile Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2024	0.111	300	1	2	3	0
	Chile Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2025	0.291	1,000	25	(8)	17	0
	Chile Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2026	0.454	100	1	1	2	0
	Colombia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2025	1.223	800	(21)	17	0	(4)
	Mexico Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2024	0.189	1,400	0	11	11	0
	Saudi Arabia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2024	0.242	1,500	20	(9)	11	0
BPS	Brazil Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2027	1.557	200	(15)	11	0	(4)
	Chile Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2023	0.077	100	0	1	1	0
	Chile Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2024	0.111	100	0	1	1	0
	Chile Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2024	0.162	300	0	4	4	0
	Chile Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2027	0.637	1,000	(5)	20	15	0
	Mexico Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2023	0.128	100	0	0	0	0
	Mexico Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2024	0.280	400	(1)	5	4	0
	Mexico Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2026	0.662	300	0	3	3	0
	Peru Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2026	0.381	600	5	6	11	0
	Poland Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2023	0.163	100	0	0	0	0
	Serbia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2027	2.153	200	(18)	9	0	(9)

Counterparty	Reference Entity	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at June 30, 2023(4)	Notional Amount(5)	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value(6) Asset	Liability
BRC	Argentine Republic Government International Bond	5.000%	Quarterly	12/20/2023	22.016%	$ 450	$ (67)	$ 34	$ 0	$ (33)
	Chile Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2026	0.360	1,000	17	1	18	0
	Hungary Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2023	0.478	400	(3)	4	1	0
	Romania Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2023	0.416	100	(1)	1	0	0
	Saudi Arabia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2024	0.285	500	5	0	5	0
CBK	Panama Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2024	0.290	200	0	1	1	0
	Panama Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2024	0.381	300	0	3	3	0
	Peru Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2025	0.322	800	9	4	13	0
	Saudi Arabia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2024	0.285	1,900	(64)	84	20	0
GLM	Romania Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2023	0.416	100	0	0	0	0
GST	Brazil Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2031	2.563	100	(15)	5	0	(10)
	Indonesia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2028	0.859	6,200	23	18	41	0
	Mexico Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2024	0.280	100	(1)	2	1	0
	Mexico Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2028	1.029	100	(2)	2	0	0
	Peru Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2026	0.381	1,500	7	19	26	0
	Poland Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2023	0.163	100	0	0	0	0
	Saudi Arabia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2024	0.285	300	3	0	3	0
HUS	Mexico Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2024	0.189	100	(1)	2	1	0
	Saudi Arabia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2024	0.242	900	10	(3)	7	0
JPM	Banco do Brasil SA	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2024	1.596	600	(13)	8	0	(5)
	Poland Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2028	0.754	100	0	1	1	0
	South Africa Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2023	0.773	500	(8)	9	1	0
	State Oil Company of Azerb	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2023	1.387	300	(10)	10	0	0
	State Oil Company of Azerb	5.000	Quarterly	06/20/2026	3.158	100	1	4	5	0
MYC	Chile Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2024	0.162	200	1	2	3	0
	Chile Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2026	0.454	700	4	9	13	0
	Mexico Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2024	0.189	100	0	1	1	0
	Mexico Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2024	0.280	100	(1)	2	1	0
	Mexico Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2027	0.769	200	(1)	3	2	0
	Mexico Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2028	1.029	600	(13)	12	0	(1)
	Peru Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2026	0.381	1,800	3	29	32	0
	Saudi Arabia Government International Bond	1.000	Quarterly	06/20/2024	0.242	1,400	8	3	11	0
							$ (161)	$ 359	$ 293	$ (95)
Total Swap Agreements							**$ 16**	**$ 307**	**$ 452**	**$ (129)**

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: OVER THE COUNTER SUMMARY

The following is a summary by counterparty of the market value of OTC financial derivative instruments and collateral pledged/(received) as of June 30, 2023:

	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities						
Counterparty	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Purchased Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Written Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Net Market Value of OTC Derivatives	Collateral Pledged/ (Received)	Net Exposure(7)
BOA	$ 40	$ 0	$ 76	$ 116	$ (254)	$ (2)	$ (33)	$ (289)	$ (173)	$ 0	$ (173)
BPS	143	0	40	183	(77)	0	(13)	(90)	93	(180)	(87)
BRC	5	0	24	29	(82)	(2)	(33)	(117)	(88)	0	(88)
BSH	12	0	0	12	(57)	0	0	(57)	(45)	21	(24)
CBK	1,238	0	59	1,297	(148)	0	0	(148)	1,149	(1,070)	79
DUB	81	0	45	126	(100)	(2)	0	(102)	24	0	24
GLM	120	0	0	120	(61)	0	0	(61)	59	0	59
GST	0	0	71	71	0	0	(41)	(41)	30	0	30
HUS	0	0	8	8	0	0	(1)	(1)	7	0	7
JPM	20	0	66	86	(27)	0	(7)	(34)	52	0	52
MBC	2	0	0	2	(472)	0	0	(472)	(470)	277	(193)

	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities						
Counterparty	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Purchased Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Written Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Net Market Value of OTC Derivatives	Collateral Pledged/ (Received)	Net Exposure[7]
MYC	$ 0	$ 0	$ 63	$ 63	$ 0	$ 0	$ (1)	$ (1)	$ 62	$(20)	$ 42
MYI	8	0	0	8	(7)	0	0	(7)	1	0	1
NGF	0	0	0	0	0	(4)	0	(4)	(4)	0	(4)
RBC	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
SCX	30	0	0	30	(1)	0	0	(1)	29	0	29
SOG	0	0	0	0	(127)	0	0	(127)	(127)	0	(127)
SSB	0	0	0	0	(50)	0	0	(50)	(50)	0	(50)
TOR	1	0	0	1	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	0	0
UAG	35	0	0	35	(4)	0	0	(4)	31	0	31
Total Over the Counter	**$ 1,739**	**$ 0**	**$ 452**	**$ 2,191**	**$ (1,468)**	**$ (10)**	**$ (129)**	**$ (1,607)**			

(n) Securities with an aggregate market value of $298 have been pledged as collateral for financial derivative instruments as governed by International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. master agreements as of June 30, 2023.

(1) Notional Amount represents the number of contracts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

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

Fair Values of Financial Derivative Instruments on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2023:

	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments					
	Commodity Contracts	Credit Contracts	Equity Contracts	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	Total
Financial Derivative Instruments - Assets						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Futures	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 68	$ 68
Swap Agreements	0	0	0	0	6	6
	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 74	$ 74
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,739	$ 0	$ 1,739
Swap Agreements	0	452	0	0	0	452
	$ 0	$ 452	$ 0	$ 1,739	$ 0	$ 2,191
	$ 0	$ 452	$ 0	$ 1,739	$ 74	$ 2,265

	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments					
	Commodity Contracts	Credit Contracts	Equity Contracts	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	Total
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Written Options	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1	$ 1
Futures	0	0	0	0	5	5
Swap Agreements	0	4	0	0	23	27
	$ 0	$ 4	$ 0	$ 0	$ 29	$ 33
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,468	$ 0	$ 1,468
Written Options	0	0	0	0	10	10
Swap Agreements	0	129	0	0	0	129
	$ 0	$ 129	$ 0	$ 1,468	$ 10	$ 1,607
	$ 0	$ 133	$ 0	$ 1,468	$ 39	$ 1,640

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

	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments					
	Commodity Contracts	Credit Contracts	Equity Contracts	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	Total
Net Realized Gain (Loss) on Financial Derivative Instruments						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Futures	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (50)	$ (50)
Swap Agreements	0	(20)	0	0	(493)	(513)
	$ 0	$ (20)	$ 0	$ 0	$ (543)	$ (563)
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (436)	$ 0	$ (436)
Written Options	0	0	0	0	6	6
Swap Agreements	0	409	0	(47)	0	362
	$ 0	$ 409	$ 0	$ (483)	$ 6	$ (68)
	$ 0	$ 389	$ 0	$ (483)	$ (537)	$ (631)
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Financial Derivative Instruments						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Futures	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (316)	$ (316)
Swap Agreements	0	(22)	0	0	574	552
	$ 0	$ (22)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 258	$ 236
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ (68)	$ 0	$ (68)
Swap Agreements	0	(16)	0	0	0	(16)
	$ 0	$ (16)	$ 0	$ (68)	$ 0	$ (84)
	$ 0	$ (38)	$ 0	$ (68)	$ 258	$ 152

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

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

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2023
Investments in Securities, at Value				
Albania				
Sovereign Issues	$ 0	$ 182	$ 0	$ 182
Angola				
Sovereign Issues	0	356	0	356
Argentina				
Sovereign Issues	0	3,654	0	3,654
Armenia				
Sovereign Issues	0	643	0	643
Azerbaijan				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	1,425	0	1,425
Bahamas				
Sovereign Issues	0	485	0	485

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2023
Bahrain				
Sovereign Issues	$ 0	$ 277	$ 0	$ 277
Bermuda				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	362	0	362
Brazil				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	3,523	0	3,523
Sovereign Issues	0	6,784	0	6,784
Cameroon				
Sovereign Issues	0	316	0	316
Cayman Islands				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	2,881	0	2,881
Sovereign Issues	0	511	0	511
Chile				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	3,715	0	3,715

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2023
Sovereign Issues	$ 0	$ 1,610	$ 0	$ 1,610
China				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	145	0	145
Colombia				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	624	0	624
Sovereign Issues	0	3,844	0	3,844
Costa Rica				
Sovereign Issues	0	345	0	345
Dominican Republic				
Sovereign Issues	0	7,022	0	7,022
Ecuador				
Sovereign Issues	0	1,510	0	1,510
Egypt				
Sovereign Issues	0	3,367	0	3,367
El Salvador				
Sovereign Issues	0	419	0	419
Ethiopia				
Sovereign Issues	0	139	0	139
Ghana				
Sovereign Issues	0	1,362	0	1,362
Guatemala				
Sovereign Issues	0	1,231	0	1,231
Hong Kong				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	999	0	999
Sovereign Issues	0	749	0	749
Hungary				
Sovereign Issues	0	2,606	0	2,606
India				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	425	0	425
Sovereign Issues	0	913	0	913
Indonesia				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	6,628	0	6,628
Sovereign Issues	0	2,982	0	2,982
Ireland				
Sovereign Issues	0	1,289	0	1,289
Israel				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	1,079	0	1,079
Sovereign Issues	0	3,143	0	3,143
Ivory Coast				
Sovereign Issues	0	1,490	0	1,490
Jamaica				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	155	0	155
Japan				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	988	0	988
Jersey, Channel Islands				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	1,085	0	1,085
Jordan				
Sovereign Issues	0	1,251	0	1,251
Kazakhstan				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	1,728	0	1,728
Sovereign Issues	0	181	0	181
Kenya				
Sovereign Issues	0	674	0	674
Lebanon				
Sovereign Issues	0	40	0	40
Luxembourg				
Common Stocks	0	0	190	190
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	1,563	110	1,673
Macedonia				
Sovereign Issues	0	558	0	558
Malaysia				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	640	0	640
Mauritius				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	188	0	188
Mexico				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	9,649	0	9,649
Sovereign Issues	0	5,251	0	5,251
Morocco				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	697	0	697
Sovereign Issues	0	135	0	135

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2023
Namibia				
Sovereign Issues	$ 0	$ 286	$ 0	$ 286
Netherlands				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	1,742	0	1,742
Sovereign Issues	0	740	0	740
Nigeria				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	565	0	565
Sovereign Issues	0	2,950	0	2,950
Oman				
Sovereign Issues	0	2,770	0	2,770
Pakistan				
Sovereign Issues	0	601	0	601
Panama				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	735	0	735
Sovereign Issues	0	2,975	0	2,975
Paraguay				
Sovereign Issues	0	759	0	759
Peru				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	1,406	0	1,406
Sovereign Issues	0	1,002	0	1,002
Philippines				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	924	0	924
Sovereign Issues	0	2,982	0	2,982
Poland				
Sovereign Issues	0	2,109	0	2,109
Qatar				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	2,754	0	2,754
Sovereign Issues	0	2,391	0	2,391
Romania				
Sovereign Issues	0	2,660	0	2,660
Russia				
Sovereign Issues	0	512	12	524
Rwanda				
Sovereign Issues	0	152	0	152
Saudi Arabia				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	1,879	0	1,879
Sovereign Issues	0	9,195	0	9,195
Senegal				
Sovereign Issues	0	636	0	636
Serbia				
Sovereign Issues	0	1,347	0	1,347
Singapore				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	377	0	377
South Africa				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	2,202	1,269	3,471
Sovereign Issues	0	5,497	0	5,497
South Korea				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	796	0	796
Spain				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	786	0	786
Sri Lanka				
Sovereign Issues	0	1,366	0	1,366
Supranational				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	543	0	543
Switzerland				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	542	0	542
Tunisia				
Sovereign Issues	0	374	0	374
Turkey				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	990	0	990
Loan Participations and Assignments	0	1,058	0	1,058
Sovereign Issues	0	8,973	0	8,973
Ukraine				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	172	0	172
Sovereign Issues	0	641	0	641
United Arab Emirates				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	2,741	0	2,741
Sovereign Issues	0	2,067	0	2,067
United Kingdom				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	1,243	0	1,243
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	0	1,549	0	1,549

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2023
United States				
Asset-Backed Securities	$ 0	$ 3,187	$ 0	$ 3,187
Common Stocks	0	0	43	43
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	2,069	0	2,069
Loan Participations and Assignments	0	0	985	985
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	0	3,297	0	3,297
U.S. Government Agencies	0	939	0	939
U.S. Treasury Obligations	0	8,275	0	8,275
Uruguay				
Sovereign Issues	0	499	0	499
Uzbekistan				
Sovereign Issues	0	322	0	322
Venezuela				
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	357	0	357
Sovereign Issues	0	594	0	594
Zambia				
Sovereign Issues	0	116	0	116
Short-Term Instruments				
Commercial Paper	0	1,096	0	1,096
Repurchase Agreements	0	6,967	0	6,967
U.S. Treasury Bills	0	277	0	277
	$ 0	$ 197,802	$ 2,609	$ 200,411
Investments in Affiliates, at Value				
Short-Term Instruments				
Central Funds Used for Cash Management Purposes	$ 1,350	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,350
Total Investments	$ 1,350	$ 197,802	$ 2,609	$ 201,761

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2023
Short Sales, at Value - Liabilities				
United States				
U.S. Treasury Obligations	$ 0	$ (4,031)	$ 0	$ (4,031)
Financial Derivative Instruments - Assets				
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	34	40	0	74
Over the counter	0	2,191	0	2,191
	$ 34	$ 2,231	$ 0	$ 2,265
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities				
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	(4)	(29)	0	(33)
Over the counter	0	(1,607)	0	(1,607)
	$ (4)	$ (1,636)	$ 0	$ (1,640)
Total Financial Derivative Instruments	$ 30	$ 595	$ 0	$ 625
Totals	$ 1,380	$ 194,366	$ 2,609	$ 198,355

The following is a reconciliation of the fair valuations using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the Portfolio during the period ended June 30, 2023:

Category and Subcategory	Beginning Balance at 12/31/2022	Net Purchases[1]	Net Sales/ Settlements[1]	Accrued Discounts/ (Premiums)	Realized Gain/(Loss)	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)[2]	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Ending Balance at 06/30/2023	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) on Investments Held at 06/30/2023[2]
Investments in Securities, at Value										
Cayman Islands										
Corporate Bonds & Notes	$ 254	$ 0	$ (13)	$ 1	$ 0	$ (13)	$ 0	$ (229)	$ 0	$ 0
Luxembourg										
Common Stocks	0	142	0	0	0	48	0	0	190	48
Corporate Bonds & Notes	0	81	0	0	0	29	0	0	110	29
Russia										
Sovereign Issues	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0
South Africa										
Corporate Bonds & Notes	1,408	0	0	0	0	(139)	0	0	1,269	(139)
United States										
Common Stocks	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0
Loan Participations and Assignments	0	965	0	0	0	20	0	0	985	20
	$ 1,705	$ 1,188	$ (13)	$ 1	$ 0	$ (55)	$ 12	$ (229)	$ 2,609	$ (42)
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities										
Over the counter	$ (1)	$ 0	$ 7	$ 0	$ 0	$ (6)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Totals	$ 1,704	$ 1,188	$ (6)	$ 1	$ 0	$ (61)	$ 12	$ (229)	$ 2,609	$ (42)

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

Category and Subcategory	Ending Balance at 06/30/2023	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs		(% Unless Noted Otherwise) Input Value(s)	(% Unless Noted Otherwise) Weighted Average
Investments in Securities, at Value						
Luxembourg						
Common Stocks	$ 190	Other Valuation Techniques[3]	—		—	—
Corporate Bonds & Notes	110	Other Valuation Techniques[3]	—		—	—
Russia						
Sovereign Issues	12	Third Party Vendor	Expected Recovery		6.000	—
South Africa						
Corporate Bonds & Notes	1,269	Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate		10.259	—
United States						
Common Stocks	43	Comparable Multiple	EBITDA Multiple	X	6.600	—
Loan Participations and Assignments	985	Proxy Pricing	Base Price		98.000	—
Total	$ 2,609					

(1) Net Purchases and Settlements for Financial Derivative Instruments may include payments made or received upon entering into swap agreements to compensate for differences between the stated terms of the swap agreement and prevailing market conditions.

(2) Any difference between Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/(Depreciation) and Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/(Depreciation) on Investments Held at June 30, 2023 may be due to an investment no longer held or categorized as Level 3 at period end.

(3) Includes valuation techniques not defined in the Notes to Financial Statements as securities valued using such techniques are not considered significant to the Portfolio.

1. ORGANIZATION

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

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

(b) Foreign Taxes The Portfolio may be subject to foreign taxes on income, stock dividends, capital gains on investments, or certain foreign currency transactions. All foreign taxes are recorded in accordance with the applicable foreign tax regulations and rates that exist in the foreign jurisdictions in which the Portfolio invests. These foreign taxes, if any, are paid by the Portfolio and are reflected in its Statement of Operations as follows: foreign taxes withheld at source are presented as a reduction of income, foreign taxes on securities lending income are presented as a reduction of securities lending income, foreign taxes on stock dividends are presented as "other foreign taxes", and foreign taxes on capital gains from sales of investments and foreign taxes on foreign currency transactions are included in their respective net realized gain (loss) categories. Foreign taxes payable as of June 30, 2023, if any, are disclosed in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) New Accounting Pronouncements and Regulatory Updates In March 2020, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued an Accounting Standards Update ("ASU"), ASU 2020-04, which provides optional guidance to ease the potential accounting burden associated with transitioning away from the London Interbank Offered Rate and other reference rates that are expected to be discontinued. ASU 2020-04 is effective for certain reference rate-related contract modifications that occurred during the period March 12, 2020 through December 31, 2022. In March 2021, the administrator for LIBOR announced the extension of the publication of a majority of the USD LIBOR settings to June 30, 2023. In December 2022, FASB issued ASU 2022-06, which includes amendments to extend the duration of the LIBOR transition relief to December 31, 2024, after which entities will no longer be permitted to apply the reference rate reform relief. Management is continuously evaluating the potential effect a discontinuation of LIBOR could have on the Portfolio's investments and has determined that it is unlikely the ASU's adoption will have a material impact on the Portfolio's financial statements.

In June 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-03, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820), which affects all entities that have investments in equity securities measured at fair value that are subject to a contractual sale restriction. The amendments in ASU 2022-03 clarify that a contractual restriction on the sale of an equity security is not considered part of the unit of account of the equity security and, therefore, is not considered in measuring the fair value. The amendments also require additional disclosures for equity securities subject to contractual sale restrictions that are measured at fair value in accordance with Topic 820. The effective date for the amendments in ASU 2022-03 is for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 and interim periods within those fiscal years. At this time, management is evaluating the implications of these changes on the financial statements.

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

The SEC made a final ruling on February 15, 2023 to adopt proposed amendments to the Settlement Cycle Rule (Rule 15c6-1) and other related rules under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, to shorten the standard settlement cycle for most broker-dealer transactions from two business days after the trade date (T+2) to one business days after the trade date (T+1). The effective date was May 5, 2023, and the compliance date for the amendments is May 28, 2024. At this time, management is evaluating the implications of these changes on the financial statements.

3. INVESTMENT VALUATION AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

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

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

For purposes of calculating NAV, portfolio securities and other assets for which market quotations are readily available are valued at market value. A market quotation is readily available only when that quotation is a quoted price (unadjusted) in active markets for identical investments that the Portfolio can access at the measurement date, provided that a quotation will not be readily available if it is not reliable. Market value is generally determined on the basis of official closing prices or the last reported sales prices. The Portfolio will normally use pricing data for domestic equity securities received shortly after the NYSE Close and does not normally take into account trading, clearances or settlements that take place after the NYSE Close. A foreign (non-U.S.) equity security traded on a foreign exchange or on more than one exchange is typically valued using pricing information from the exchange considered by PIMCO to be the primary exchange. If market value pricing is used, a foreign (non-U.S.) equity security will be valued as of the close of trading on the foreign exchange, or the NYSE Close, if the NYSE Close occurs before the end of trading on the foreign exchange.

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

Domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) fixed income securities, non-exchange traded derivatives, and equity options are normally valued on the basis of quotes obtained from brokers and dealers or Pricing Sources using data reflecting the earlier closing of the principal markets for those securities. Prices obtained from Pricing Sources may be based on, among other things, information provided by market makers or estimates of market values obtained from yield data relating to investments or securities with similar characteristics. Certain fixed income securities purchased on a delayed-delivery basis are marked to market daily until settlement at the forward settlement date. Exchange-traded options, except equity options, futures and options on futures are valued at the settlement price determined by the relevant exchange. Swap agreements are valued on the basis of bid quotes obtained from brokers and dealers or market-based prices supplied by Pricing Sources. With respect to any portion of the Portfolio's assets that are invested in one or more open-end management investment companies (other than ETFs), the Portfolio's NAV will be calculated based on the NAVs of such investments. Open-end management investment companies may include affiliated funds.

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

Whole loans may be fair valued using inputs that take into account borrower- or loan-level data (e.g., credit risk of the borrower) that is updated periodically throughout the life of each individual loan; any new borrower- or loan-level data received in written reports periodically by the Portfolio normally will be taken into account in calculating the NAV. The Portfolio's whole loan investments, including those originated by the Portfolio or through an alternative lending platform, generally are fair valued in accordance with procedures approved by the Board.

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

Fair valuation may require subjective determinations about the value of a security. While the Trust's and Valuation Designee's policies and procedures are intended to result in a calculation of the Portfolio's NAV that fairly reflects security values as of the time of pricing, the Trust cannot ensure that fair values accurately reflect the price that the Portfolio could obtain for a security if it were to dispose of that security as of the time of pricing (for instance, in a forced or distressed sale). The prices used by the Portfolio may differ from the value that would be realized if the securities were sold. The Portfolio's use of fair valuation may also help to deter "stale price arbitrage" as discussed under the "Frequent or Excessive Purchases, Exchanges and Redemptions" section in the Portfolio's prospectus.

Under certain circumstances, the per share NAV of a class of the Portfolio's shares may be different from the per share NAV of another class of shares as a result of the different daily expense accruals applicable to each class of shares.

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

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

Assets or liabilities categorized as Level 2 or 3 as of period end have been transferred between Levels 2 and 3 since the prior period due to changes in the method utilized in valuing the investments. Transfers from Level 2 to Level 3 are a result of a change, in the normal course of business, from the use of methods used by pricing services (Level 2) to the use of a broker quote or valuation technique which utilizes significant unobservable inputs due to an absence of current or reliable market-based data (Level 3). Transfers from Level 3 to Level 2 are a result of the availability of current and reliable market-based data provided by Pricing Sources or other valuation techniques which utilize significant observable inputs. In accordance with the requirements of U.S. GAAP, the amounts of transfers into and out of Level 3, if material, are disclosed in the Notes to Schedule of Investments for the Portfolio.

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

(c) Valuation Techniques and the Fair Value Hierarchy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proxy pricing procedures set the base price of a fixed income security and subsequently adjust the price proportionally to market value changes of a pre-determined security deemed to be comparable in duration, generally a U.S. Treasury or sovereign note based on country of issuance. The base price may be a broker-dealer quote, transaction price or an internal value as derived by analysis of market data. The base price of the security may be reset on a periodic basis based on the availability of market data and procedures approved by the Valuation Oversight Committee. Significant changes in the unobservable inputs of the proxy pricing process (the base price) would result in direct and proportional changes in the fair value of the security. These securities are categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

If third-party evaluated vendor pricing is not available or not deemed to be indicative of fair value, the Adviser may elect to obtain Broker Quotes directly from the broker-dealer or passed through from a third-party vendor. In the event that fair value is based upon a single sourced Broker Quote, these securities are categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Broker Quotes are typically received from established market participants. Although independently received, the Adviser does not have the transparency to view the underlying inputs which support the market quotation. Significant changes in the Broker Quote would have direct and proportional changes in the fair value of the security.

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

Market comparable valuation estimates fair value by applying a valuation multiple to a key performance metric of the company, which may include unobservable inputs such as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"), PIMCO's assumptions regarding comparable companies and non-public statements from the underlying company. Significant changes in the unobservable inputs would result in direct and proportional changes in the fair value of the security. These securities are categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Securities that are smaller in size than institutional-sized or round lot positions of the particular security/instrument type may apply an adjustment factor to the daily vendor-provided price for the corresponding round lot position to arrive at a fair value for the applicable odd lot positions. The adjustment factor is determined by comparing the prices of internal trades with vendor prices, calculating the weighted average differences, and using that difference as an adjustment factor to vendor prices. These securities are categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

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

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

4. SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

(a) Investments in Affiliates

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

Investment in PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III

Market Value 12/31/2022	Purchases at Cost	Proceeds from Sales	Net Realized Gain (Loss)	Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Market Value 06/30/2023	Dividend Income[(1)]	Realized Net Capital Gain Distributions[(1)]
$ 1,656	$ 60,196	$ (60,500)	$ (2)	$ 0	$ 1,350	$ 95	$ 0

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

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

(b) Investments in Securities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Restricted Investments are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale and may generally be sold privately, but may be required to be registered or exempted from such registration before being sold to the public. Private placement securities are generally considered to be restricted except for those securities traded between qualified institutional investors under the provisions of Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933. Disposal of restricted investments may involve time-consuming negotiations and expenses, and prompt sale at an acceptable price may be difficult to achieve. Restricted investments held by the Portfolio as of June 30, 2023, as applicable, are disclosed in the Notes to Schedule of Investments.

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

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

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

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

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

5. BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

During the period ended June 30, 2023, the Portfolio did not participate in the Interfund Lending Program.

6. FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. PRINCIPAL AND OTHER RISKS

(a) Principal Risks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Other Risks

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

Market Disruption Risk The Portfolio is subject to investment and operational risks associated with financial, economic and other global market developments and disruptions, including those arising from war, terrorism, market manipulation, government interventions, defaults and shutdowns, political changes or diplomatic developments, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics and epidemics) and natural/environmental disasters, which can all negatively impact the securities markets and cause the Portfolio to lose value. These events can also impair the technology and other operational systems upon which the Portfolio's service providers, including PIMCO as the Portfolio's investment adviser, rely, and could otherwise disrupt the Portfolio's service providers' ability to fulfill their obligations to the Portfolio.

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

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

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

Cyber Security Risk As the use of technology has become more prevalent in the course of business, the Portfolio has become potentially more susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional cyber events that may, among other things, cause the Portfolio to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption and/or destruction or lose operational capacity, result in the unauthorized release or other misuse of confidential information, or otherwise disrupt normal business operations. Cyber security failures or breaches may result in financial losses to the Portfolio and its shareholders. These failures or breaches may also result in disruptions to business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses; interference with the Portfolio's ability to calculate its net asset value, process shareholder transactions or otherwise transact business with shareholders; impediments to trading; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines; penalties; third party claims in litigation; reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensation costs; additional compliance and cyber security risk management costs and other adverse consequences. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. There is also a risk that cyber security breaches may not be detected. The Portfolio and its shareholders may suffer losses as a result of a cyber security breach related to the Portfolio, its service providers, trading counterparties or the issuers in which the Portfolio invests.

8. MASTER NETTING ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. FEES AND EXPENSES

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

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

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

Investment Advisory Fee	Supervisory and Administrative Fee			
All Classes	Institutional Class	Class M	Administrative Class	Advisor Class
0.45%	0.40%	0.40%	0.40%	0.40%

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

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

The Trust has adopted a separate Distribution and Servicing Plan for each of the Advisor Class and Class M shares of the Portfolio (the "Distribution and Servicing Plans"). The Distribution and Servicing Plans have been adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Act. The Distribution and Servicing Plans permit the Portfolio to compensate the Distributor for providing or procuring through financial intermediaries, distribution, administrative, recordkeeping, shareholder and/or related services with respect to Advisor Class and Class M shares. The Distribution and Servicing Plans permit the Portfolio to make total payments at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets attributable to its Advisor Class or Class M shares, respectively. The Distribution and Servicing Plan for Class M shares also permits the Portfolio to compensate the Distributor for providing or procuring administrative, recordkeeping, and other investor services at an annual rate of up to 0.20% of its average daily net assets attributable to its Class M shares.

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

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

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

(e) Expense Limitation Pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement, PIMCO has agreed, through May 1, 2024, to waive a portion of the Portfolio's Supervisory and Administrative Fee, or reimburse the Portfolio, to the extent that the Portfolio's organizational expenses, pro rata share of expenses related to obtaining or maintaining a Legal Entity Identifier and pro rata share of Trustee Fees exceed 0.0049%, the "Expense Limit" (calculated as a percentage of the Portfolio's average daily net assets attributable to each class). The Expense Limitation Agreement will automatically renew for one-year terms unless PIMCO provides written notice to the Trust at least 30 days prior to the end of the then current term. The waiver, if any, is reflected on the Statement of Operations as a component of Waiver and/or Reimbursement by PIMCO.

In any month in which the supervision and administration agreement is in effect, PIMCO is entitled to reimbursement by the Portfolio of any portion of the supervisory and administrative fee waived or reimbursed as set forth above (the "Reimbursement Amount") within thirty-six months of the time of the waiver, provided that such amount paid to PIMCO will not: i) together with any organizational expenses, pro rata share of expenses related to obtaining or maintaining a Legal Entity Identifier and pro rata Trustee fees, exceed, for such month, the Expense Limit (or the amount of the expense limit in place at the time the amount being recouped was originally waived if lower than the Expense Limit); ii) exceed the total Reimbursement Amount; or iii) include any amounts previously reimbursed to PIMCO. As of June 30, 2023, there were no recoverable amounts.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

11. GUARANTEES AND INDEMNIFICATIONS

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

12. PURCHASES AND SALES OF SECURITIES

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

Purchases and sales of securities (excluding short-term investments) for the period ended June 30, 2023, were as follows (amounts in thousands†):

U.S. Government/Agency		All Other	
Purchases	**Sales**	**Purchases**	**Sales**
$ 12,804	$ 13,389	$ 39,340	$ 37,165

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

13. SHARES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST

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

	Six Months Ended 06/30/2023 (Unaudited)		Year Ended 12/31/2022	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Receipts for shares sold				
Institutional Class	142	$ 1,448	651	$ 7,012
Class M	0	2	4	36
Administrative Class	1,680	17,085	3,190	33,198
Advisor Class	308	3,124	434	4,636
Issued as reinvestment of distributions				
Institutional Class	136	1,382	246	2,562
Class M	1	11	2	22
Administrative Class	286	2,901	518	5,391
Advisor Class	104	1,059	186	1,932
Cost of shares redeemed				
Institutional Class	(275)	(2,803)	(730)	(7,802)
Class M	(3)	(26)	(8)	(81)
Administrative Class	(2,793)	(28,247)	(3,566)	(37,462)
Advisor Class	(380)	(3,858)	(680)	(7,300)
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions	(794)	$ (7,922)	247	$ 2,144

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

As of June 30, 2023, three shareholders each owned 10% or more of the Portfolio's total outstanding shares comprising 58% of the Portfolio. One of the shareholders is a related party of the Portfolio and comprises 27% of the Portfolio. Related parties may include, but are not limited to, the investment adviser and its affiliates, affiliated broker dealers, fund of funds and directors or employees of the Trust or Adviser.

14. REGULATORY AND LITIGATION MATTERS

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

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

15. FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS

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

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

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, the Adviser has reviewed the Portfolio's tax positions for all open tax years. As of June 30, 2023, the Portfolio has recorded no liability for net unrecognized tax benefits relating to uncertain income tax positions it has taken or expects to take in future tax returns.

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

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

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

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

Short-Term	Long-Term
$ 2,216	$ 8,233

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

As of June 30, 2023, the aggregate cost and the net unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) of investments for federal income tax purposes are as follows (amounts in thousands†):

Federal Tax Cost	Unrealized Appreciation	Unrealized (Depreciation)	Net Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)(1)
$ 240,788	$ 4,969	$ (47,892)	$ (42,923)

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

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

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

Counterparty Abbreviations:

BOA	Bank of America N.A.
BPG	BNP Paribas Securities Corp.
BPS	BNP Paribas S.A.
BRC	Barclays Bank PLC
BSH	Banco Santander S.A. - New York Branch
CBK	Citibank N.A.
CDI	Natixis Singapore
DEU	Deutsche Bank Securities, Inc.
DUB	Deutsche Bank AG
FICC	Fixed Income Clearing Corporation
GLM	Goldman Sachs Bank USA
GST	Goldman Sachs International
HUS	HSBC Bank USA N.A.
JML	JP Morgan Securities Plc
JPM	JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A.
JPS	J.P. Morgan Securities LLC
MBC	HSBC Bank Plc
MYC	Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC
MYI	Morgan Stanley & Co. International PLC
NGF	Nomura Global Financial Products, Inc.
NOM	Nomura Securities International, Inc.
RBC	Royal Bank of Canada
SCX	Standard Chartered Bank, London
SOG	Societe Generale Paris
SSB	State Street Bank and Trust Co.
TDM	TD Securities (USA) LLC
TOR	The Toronto-Dominion Bank
UAG	UBS AG Stamford

Currency Abbreviations:

BRL	Brazilian Real
CZK	Czech Koruna
DOP	Dominican Peso
EGP	Egyptian Pound
EUR	Euro
GBP	British Pound
ILS	Israeli Shekel
INR	Indian Rupee
JPY	Japanese Yen
MXN	Mexican Peso
NGN	Nigerian Naira
PEN	Peruvian New Sol
PLN	Polish Zloty
USD (or $)	United States Dollar
ZAR	South African Rand

Exchange Abbreviations:

CBOT	Chicago Board of Trade
OTC	Over the Counter

Index/Spread Abbreviations:

CDX.EM	Credit Derivatives Index - Emerging Markets
EUR006M	6 Month EUR Swap Rate
SONIO	Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate
SOFR	Secured Overnight Financing Rate
US0006M	ICE 6-Month USD LIBOR

Other Abbreviations:

ABS	Asset-Backed Security
BRL-CDI	Brazil Interbank Deposit Rate
DAC	Designated Activity Company
EBITDA	Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amoritization
JIBAR	Johannesburg Interbank Agreed Rate
JSC	Joint Stock Company
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
Lunar	Monthly payment based on 28-day periods. One year consists of 13 periods.
OIS	Overnight Index Swap
PIK	Payment-in-Kind
PRIBOR	Prague Interbank Offered Rate
TBA	To-Be-Announced
TBD	To-Be-Determined
TBD%	Interest rate to be determined when loan settles or at the time of funding
TIIE	Tasa de Interés Interbancaria de Equilibrio "Equilibrium Interbank Interest Rate"
WIBOR	Warsaw Interbank Offered Rate

Liquidity Risk Management Program

(Unaudited)

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

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

At a meeting of the Board held on February 7-8, 2023, the Board received a report (the "Report") from the Administrator addressing the Program's operation and assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of its implementation for the 12-month period ended December 31, 2022. The Report reviewed the operation of the Program's components during such period and stated that the Program is operating effectively to assess and manage each Portfolio's liquidity risk and that the Program has been and continues to be adequately and effectively implemented to monitor and, as applicable, respond to the Portfolio's liquidity developments. This has remained true for the 12-month period ended June 30, 2023.

(THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK)

(THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK)

(THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK)

General Information

Investment Adviser and Administrator
Pacific Investment Management Company LLC
650 Newport Center Drive
Newport Beach, CA 92660

Distributor
PIMCO Investments LLC
1633 Broadway
New York, NY 10019

Custodian
State Street Bank and Trust Company
1100 Main Street, Suite 400
Kansas City, MO 64105

Transfer Agent
SS&C Global Investor & Distribution Solutions, Inc.
430 W 7th Street STE 219024
Kansas City, MO 64105-1407

Legal Counsel
Dechert LLP
1900 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
1100 Walnut Street, Suite 1300
Kansas City, MO 64106

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

pimco.com/pvit

PIMCO

PVIT04SAR_063023