PIMCO

PIMCO VARIABLE INSURANCE TRUST

Semiannual Report

June 30, 2020

PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Portfolio's annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail from the insurance company that offers your contract unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the insurance company or from your financial intermediary. Instead, the shareholder reports will be made available on a website, and the insurance company will notify you by mail each time a report is posted and provide you with a website link to access the report. Instructions for requesting paper copies will be provided by your insurance company.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the insurance company electronically by following the instructions provided by the insurance company.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge from the insurance company. You should contact the insurance company if you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all portfolio companies available under your contract at the insurance company.

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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.)

Dear PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust Shareholder,

We hope that you and your family are staying safe and healthy during these challenging times. We continue to work tirelessly to navigate markets and manage the assets that you have entrusted with us. Following this letter is the PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust Semiannual Report, which covers the six-month reporting period ended June 30, 2020. On the subsequent pages, you will find specific details regarding investment results and discussion of the factors that most affected performance during the reporting period.

For the six-month reporting period ended June 30, 2020

The coronavirus took its toll on the U.S. economy, as it entered its first recession since the 2008 financial crisis. Looking back, U.S. gross domestic product ("GDP") grew at a revised annual pace of 2.6% and 2.4% during the third and fourth quarters of 2019, respectively. The pandemic then caused the economy to significantly weaken, as annualized GDP growth in the first quarter of 2020 was -5.0%. The Commerce Department's initial estimate for second quarter annualized GDP growth — released after the reporting period ended — was -32.9%. This represented the sharpest quarterly decline on record.

The Federal Reserve (the "Fed") took unprecedented actions to support the economy and keep markets functioning properly. In early March 2020, the Fed lowered the federal funds rate to a range between 1.00% and 1.25%. Later in the month, the Fed lowered the rate to a range between 0.00% and 0.25%. On March 23, the Fed announced, "It has become clear that our economy will face severe disruptions. Aggressive efforts must be taken across the public and private sectors to limit the losses to jobs and incomes and to promote a swift recovery once the disruptions abate." The Fed's efforts included the ability to make unlimited purchases of Treasury and mortgage securities. It also announced that, for the first time, it would purchase existing corporate bonds on the open market. In addition, the U.S. government passed a $2 trillion fiscal stimulus bill to aid the economy in March.

In its June 2020 *World Economic Outlook Update*, the International Monetary Fund ("IMF") stated that it expects the U.S. economy to contract 8.0% in 2020, compared to the 2.3% GDP expansion in 2019. Elsewhere, the IMF has also stated that it anticipates that 2020 GDP growth in the eurozone, U.K. and Japan will be -10.2%, -10.2% and -5.8%, respectively. For comparison purposes, the GDP of these economies expanded 1.3%, 1.4% and 0.7%, respectively, in 2019.

Against this backdrop, central banks around the world took a number of aggressive actions. In Europe, the European Central Bank (the "ECB") unveiled a new €750 billion bond-buying program, which was subsequently expanded by another €600 billion in June 2020. In March, the Bank of England reduced its key lending rate to 0.10% — a record low. Finally, in July — after the reporting period ended — the European Union agreed on a $2.06 trillion spending package to bolster its economy. Elsewhere, the Bank of Japan maintained its short-term interest rates at -0.1%, while increasing the target for its holdings of corporate bonds to ¥4.2 trillion from ¥3.2 trillion. Japan's central bank also doubled its purchases of exchange-traded stock funds. Meanwhile, in May 2020, the Japanese government doubled its stimulus measures with a ¥117 trillion package.

Both short- and long-term U.S. Treasury yields fell sharply during the reporting period. In our view, this was due to a combination of declining global growth given the coronavirus, the Fed's accommodative monetary policy and periods of extreme investor risk aversion. The yield on the benchmark 10-year U.S. Treasury note was 0.66% at the end of the reporting period, versus 1.92% on December 31, 2019. The Bloomberg Barclays Global Treasury Index (USD Hedged), which tracks fixed-rate, local currency government debt of investment grade countries, including both developed and emerging markets, returned 4.30%. Meanwhile, the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Credit Index (USD Hedged), a widely used index of global investment grade credit bonds, returned 3.43%. Riskier fixed income asset classes, including high yield corporate bonds and emerging market debt, generated weaker results. The ICE BofAML Developed Markets High Yield Constrained Index (USD Hedged), a widely used index of below investment grade bonds, returned -4.64%, whereas emerging market external debt, as represented by the JPMorgan Emerging Markets

Bond Index (EMBI) Global (USD Hedged), returned -1.87%. Emerging market local bonds, as represented by the JPMorgan Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets Global Diversified Index (Unhedged), returned -6.89%.

Global equities generated weak results, driven by a sharp selloff in February and March 2020. We believe this was largely due to concerns over the impact of the coronavirus. In March 2020, the U.S. equity market ended its 11-year bull market run, and then posted the fastest fall on record from its all-time high to bear market territory. However, global equities recouped a portion of their losses in April, May and June 2020, in our view because investor sentiment improved given significant stimulus efforts from central banks around the world. All told, during the six-months ended June 30, 2020, U.S. equities, as represented by the S&P 500 Index, returned -3.08% and global equities, as represented by the MSCI World Index, returned -5.77%. Meanwhile, Japanese equities, as represented by the Nikkei 225 Index (in JPY), returned -4.74% and European equities, as represented by the MSCI Europe Index (in EUR), returned -12.83%. Finally, emerging market equities, as measured by the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, returned -9.78%.

Commodity prices were extremely volatile and generally moved lower. When the reporting period began, Brent crude oil was approximately $66 a barrel. It ended the reporting period at roughly $41 a barrel after briefly trading below $15. Elsewhere, copper prices also fell, whereas gold prices moved higher.

Finally, there were periods of volatility in the foreign exchange markets, due in part, in our view, to signs of moderating global growth, trade conflicts and changing central bank monetary policies, along with a number of geopolitical events. The U.S. dollar returned 6.46% versus the British pound, but the U.S. dollar fell 0.63% and 0.19% versus the yen and the euro, respectively.

Thank you for the assets you have placed with us. We deeply value your trust, and we will continue to work diligently to meet your broad investment needs.

Sincerely,

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

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

Important Information About the PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The United States presidential administration's enforcement of tariffs on goods from other countries, with a focus on China, has contributed to international trade tensions and may impact portfolio securities.

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

The Portfolio may invest in certain instruments that rely in some fashion upon the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). LIBOR is an average interest rate, determined by the ICE Benchmark Administration, that banks charge one another for the use of short-term money. The United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, which regulates LIBOR, has announced plans to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. The transition may 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. There remains uncertainty regarding future utilization of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate (e.g., the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, which is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR and measures the cost of overnight borrowings through repurchase agreement transactions collateralized with U.S. Treasury securities), and any potential effects of the transition away from LIBOR on the Portfolio or on certain instruments in which the Portfolio invests are not known and could result in losses to the Portfolio.

Under the direction of the Federal Housing Finance Agency, the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC") have entered into a joint initiative to develop a common securitization platform for the issuance of a uniform mortgage-backed security (the "Single Security Initiative") that aligns the characteristics of FNMA and FHLMC certificates. The Single Security Initiative was implemented on June 3, 2019, and the effects it may have on the market for mortgage-backed securities are uncertain.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prior to its use of Form N-PORT, the Portfolio filed its complete schedule of its portfolio holdings with the SEC on Form N-Q, which is available online at www.sec.gov.

The SEC adopted a rule that, beginning in 2021, generally will 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. Pursuant to the rule, investors may still elect to receive a complete shareholder report in the mail. Instructions for electing to receive paper copies of the Portfolio's shareholder reports going forward may be found on the front cover of this report.

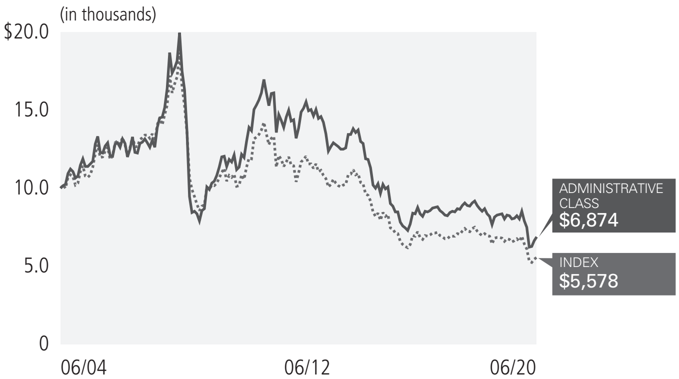
In November 2019, the SEC published a proposed rulemaking related to the use of derivatives and certain other transactions by registered investment companies. If the proposal is adopted in substantially the same form as it was proposed, these requirements could limit the ability of the Portfolio to use derivatives and reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions as part of its investment strategies. Any new requirements, if adopted, may increase the cost of the Portfolio's investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors.

In April 2020, the SEC issued a proposed rulemaking setting forth a proposed framework for fair valuation of fund investments. If the proposal is adopted in substantially the same form as it was proposed, the rule would set forth requirements for good faith determinations of fair value, establish conditions under which a market quotation is considered readily available for purposes of the definition of "value" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, and address the roles and responsibilities of a portfolio's board of trustees and investment adviser with respect to fair valuation of fund investments. The impact that any such requirements may have on the Portfolio is uncertain.

On August 5, 2020, the SEC proposed changes to the mutual fund and ETF shareholder report and registration statement disclosure requirements and the registered fund advertising rules, which, if adopted, will change the disclosures provided to shareholders.

PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio (Consolidated)

Cumulative Returns Through June 30, 2020



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

Allocation Breakdown as of June 30, 2020†§

U.S. Treasury Obligations	56.3%
Short-Term Instruments‡	12.9%
U.S. Government Agencies	12.4%
Sovereign Issues	6.0%
Corporate Bonds & Notes	5.3%
Asset-Backed Securities	4.8%
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	2.2%
Other	0.1%

† % of Investments, at value.

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

‡ Includes Central Funds Used for Cash Management Purposes.

Average Annual Total Return for the period ended June 30, 2020

	6 Months*	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception≈
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio Institutional Class	(19.21)%	(16.78)%	(7.25)%	—	(8.52)%
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio Class M	(19.27)%	(17.17)%	(7.65)%	—	(9.25)%
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio Administrative Class	(19.20)%	(16.84)%	(7.38)%	(4.87)%	(2.32)%
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio Advisor Class	(19.15)%	(16.87)%	(7.45)%	(4.97)%	(3.96)%
Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return±	(19.40)%	(17.38)%	(7.69)%	(5.82)%	(3.58)%♦

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

* Cumulative return.

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

♦ Average annual total return since 06/30/2004.

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

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

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

The Portfolio's total annual operating expense ratio in effect as of period end, which includes the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (Commodity Subsidiary expenses), were 2.12% for Institutional Class shares, 2.57% for Class M shares, 2.27% for Administrative Class shares, and 2.37% for Advisor Class shares. Details regarding any changes to the Portfolio's operating expenses, subsequent to period end, can be found in the Portfolio's current prospectus, as supplemented.

Investment Objective and Strategy Overview

PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio seeks maximum real return, consistent with prudent investment management, by investing under normal circumstances in commodity-linked derivative instruments backed by a portfolio of inflation-indexed securities and other Fixed Income Instruments. "Fixed Income Instruments" include bonds, debt securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. public- or private-sector entities. The Portfolio invests in commodity-linked derivative instruments, including commodity index-linked notes, swap agreements, commodity options, futures and options on futures that provide exposure to the investment returns of the commodities markets without investing directly in physical commodities. Portfolio strategies may change from time to time. Please refer to the Portfolio's current prospectus for more information regarding the Portfolio's strategy.

Portfolio Insights

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

» Exposure to broad commodities detracted from absolute performance, as broad commodities, as measured by the Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return (BCOM), posted losses.

» The structural allocation to U.S. short-term Treasury inflation-protected securities ("TIPS") as collateral backing the Portfolio's commodity exposure contributed to relative performance, as U.S. short-term TIPS, as measured by the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year TIPS Index, outperformed U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills, as measured by ICE BofAML U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index.

» Overweight exposure to energy commodities detracted from relative performance, as these commodities underperformed the broader Bloomberg Commodity Index.

» Overweight exposure to U.S. breakeven inflation ("BEI") spreads (or the yield differential between U.S. nominal Treasuries and like-maturity U.S. TIPS) detracted from relative performance, as U.S. BEI spreads narrowed.

» Overweight exposure to non-Agency mortgage-backed securities detracted from relative performance, as these securities posted negative returns.

» Overweight exposure to investment grade corporate credit detracted from relative performance, as spreads widened.

» Underweight exposure to high yield corporate credit contributed to relative performance, as these securities posted negative returns.

» Underweight exposure to U.K. breakeven inflation (BEI) spreads (or the yield differential between U.K. nominal bonds and like-maturity U.K. inflation-linked bonds) contributed to relative performance, as U.K. BEI spreads narrowed.

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, 2020 to June 30, 2020 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 (01/01/20)	Ending Account Value (06/30/20)	Expenses Paid During Period*	Beginning Account Value (01/01/20)	Ending Account Value (06/30/20)	Expenses Paid During Period*	Net Annualized Expense Ratio**
Institutional Class	$ 1,000.00	$ 807.90	$ 6.21	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,017.85	$ 6.94	1.39%
Class M	1,000.00	807.30	8.22	1,000.00	1,015.63	9.17	1.84
Administrative Class	1,000.00	808.00	6.88	1,000.00	1,017.11	7.68	1.54
Advisor Class	1,000.00	808.50	7.33	1,000.00	1,016.62	8.18	1.64

* 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 181/366 (to reflect the one-half year period). Overall fees and expenses of investing in the Portfolio will be higher because the example does not reflect variable contract fees and expenses.

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

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Financial Highlights PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio (Consolidated)

Selected Per Share Data for the Year or Period Ended^:	Net Asset Value Beginning of Year or Period[(a)]	Investment Operations: Net Investment Income (Loss)[(b)]	Investment Operations: Net Realized/ Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Investment Operations: Total	Less Distributions[(c)]: From Net Investment Income	Less Distributions[(c)]: From Net Realized Capital Gain	Less Distributions[(c)]: Total	Net Asset Value End of Year or Period[(a)]
Institutional Class								
01/01/2020 - 06/30/2020+	$ 6.39	$ (0.01)	$ (1.21)	$ (1.22)	$ (0.35)	$ 0.00	$ (0.35)	$ 4.82
12/31/2019	6.00	0.10	0.59	0.69	(0.30)	0.00	(0.30)	6.39
12/31/2018	7.14	0.16	(1.14)	(0.98)	(0.16)	0.00	(0.16)	6.00
12/31/2017	7.84	0.14	(0.01)	0.13	(0.83)	0.00	(0.83)	7.14
12/31/2016	6.89	0.13	0.91	1.04	(0.09)	0.00	(0.09)	7.84
12/31/2015~	9.68	0.04	(2.63)	(2.59)	(0.20)	0.00	(0.20)	6.89
Class M								
01/01/2020 - 06/30/2020+	6.37	(0.02)	(1.21)	(1.23)	(0.34)	0.00	(0.34)	4.80
12/31/2019	5.99	0.08	0.57	0.65	(0.27)	0.00	(0.27)	6.37
12/31/2018	7.12	0.13	(1.13)	(1.00)	(0.13)	0.00	(0.13)	5.99
12/31/2017	7.83	0.11	(0.01)	0.10	(0.81)	0.00	(0.81)	7.12
12/31/2016	6.89	0.24	0.76	1.00	(0.06)	0.00	(0.06)	7.83
12/31/2015~	9.72	0.03	(2.66)	(2.63)	(0.20)	0.00	(0.20)	6.89
Administrative Class								
01/01/2020 - 06/30/2020+	6.41	(0.01)	(1.23)	(1.24)	(0.34)	0.00	(0.34)	4.83
12/31/2019	6.02	0.10	0.58	0.68	(0.29)	0.00	(0.29)	6.41
12/31/2018	7.16	0.15	(1.14)	(0.99)	(0.15)	0.00	(0.15)	6.02
12/31/2017	7.87	0.13	(0.01)	0.12	(0.83)	0.00	(0.83)	7.16
12/31/2016	6.91	0.12	0.92	1.04	(0.08)	0.00	(0.08)	7.87
12/31/2015~	9.72	0.02	(2.63)	(2.61)	(0.20)	0.00	(0.20)	6.91
Advisor Class								
01/01/2020 - 06/30/2020+	6.49	(0.02)	(1.23)	(1.25)	(0.34)	0.00	(0.34)	4.90
12/31/2019	6.09	0.09	0.59	0.68	(0.28)	0.00	(0.28)	6.49
12/31/2018	7.24	0.15	(1.16)	(1.01)	(0.14)	0.00	(0.14)	6.09
12/31/2017	7.95	0.12	(0.02)	0.10	(0.81)	0.00	(0.81)	7.24
12/31/2016	6.99	0.14	0.90	1.04	(0.08)	0.00	(0.08)	7.95
12/31/2015~	9.82	0.01	(2.64)	(2.63)	(0.20)	0.00	(0.20)	6.99

^ A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than $0.01 or 0.01%.
+ Unaudited
* Annualized
~ A one for two reverse share split, effective August 7, 2015, has been retroactively applied.
(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.

	Ratios/Supplemental Data						
		Ratios to Average Net Assets					
Total Return[(a)]	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
(19.04)%	$ 2,341	1.39%*	1.50%*	0.73%*	0.84%*	(0.35)%*	128%
11.63	2,895	2.01	2.12	0.74	0.85	1.61	223
(14.05)	3,000	1.77	1.92	0.74	0.89	2.32	237
2.40	2,883	1.25	1.39	0.74	0.88	1.92	157
15.22	2,813	1.03	1.17	0.74	0.88	1.82	206
(25.57)	2,513	0.91	1.02	0.74	0.85	0.46	162
(19.27)	309	1.84*	1.95*	1.18*	1.29*	(0.70)*	128
10.98	490	2.46	2.57	1.19	1.30	1.26	223
(14.33)	454	2.22	2.37	1.19	1.34	1.88	237
1.94	524	1.70	1.84	1.19	1.33	1.50	157
14.62	526	1.48	1.62	1.19	1.33	3.27	206
(25.91)	306	1.36	1.47	1.19	1.30	0.38	162
(19.20)	188,188	1.54*	1.65*	0.88*	0.99*	(0.54)*	128
11.43	222,337	2.16	2.27	0.89	1.00	1.54	223
(14.13)	217,121	1.92	2.07	0.89	1.04	2.19	237
2.15	263,712	1.40	1.54	0.89	1.03	1.79	157
15.16	261,084	1.18	1.32	0.89	1.03	1.62	206
(25.70)	241,100	1.06	1.17	0.89	1.00	0.22	162
(19.15)	91,207	1.64*	1.75*	0.98*	1.09*	(0.64)*	128
11.35	110,525	2.26	2.37	0.99	1.10	1.46	223
(14.20)	103,329	2.02	2.17	0.99	1.14	2.09	237
2.05	124,551	1.50	1.64	0.99	1.13	1.69	157
14.87	127,029	1.28	1.42	0.99	1.13	1.82	206
(25.66)	106,999	1.16	1.27	0.99	1.10	0.14	162

(Amounts in thousands†, except per share amounts)

Assets:	
Investments, at value	
Investments in securities*	$ 453,976
Investments in Affiliates	17,920
Financial Derivative Instruments	
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	446
Over the counter	6,361
Cash	100
Deposits with counterparty	3,681
Foreign currency, at value	826
Receivable for investments sold	1,594
Receivable for investments sold on a delayed-delivery basis	84
Receivable for TBA investments sold	73,205
Receivable for Portfolio shares sold	510
Interest and/or dividends receivable	831
Dividends receivable from Affiliates	4
Reimbursement receivable from PIMCO	28
Total Assets	559,566
Liabilities:	
Borrowings & Other Financing Transactions	
Payable for sale-buyback transactions	$ 133,587
Payable for short sales	3,818
Financial Derivative Instruments	
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	678
Over the counter	1,089
Payable for investments purchased	8,997
Payable for investments in Affiliates purchased	4
Payable for investments purchased on a delayed-delivery basis	4
Payable for TBA investments purchased	125,764
Deposits from counterparty	3,255
Payable for Portfolio shares redeemed	91
Accrued investment advisory fees	130
Accrued supervisory and administrative fees	64
Accrued distribution fees	18
Accrued servicing fees	22
Total Liabilities	277,521
Net Assets	$ 282,045
Net Assets Consist of:	
Paid in capital	$ 386,456
Distributable earnings (accumulated loss)	(104,411)
Net Assets	$ 282,045
Net Assets:	
Institutional Class	$ 2,341
Class M	309
Administrative Class	188,188
Advisor Class	91,207
Shares Issued and Outstanding:	
Institutional Class	486
Class M	64
Administrative Class	38,947
Advisor Class	18,625
Net Asset Value Per Share Outstanding[(a)]:	
Institutional Class	$ 4.82
Class M	4.80
Administrative Class	4.83
Advisor Class	4.90
Cost of investments in securities	$ 443,801
Cost of investments in Affiliates	$ 17,918
Cost of foreign currency held	$ 857
Proceeds received on short sales	$ 3,809
Cost or premiums of financial derivative instruments, net	$ (2,135)
* Includes repurchase agreements of:	$ 43,183

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

Consolidated Statement of Operations PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio

(Amounts in thousands†)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)
Investment Income:	
Interest	$ 1,407
Dividends from Investments in Affiliates	6
Total Income	1,413
Expenses:	
Investment advisory fees	791
Supervisory and administrative fees	393
Servicing fees - Administrative Class	139
Distribution and/or servicing fees - Class M	1
Distribution and/or servicing fees - Advisor Class	114
Trustee fees	4
Interest expense	919
Miscellaneous expense	1
Total Expenses	2,362
Waiver and/or Reimbursement by PIMCO	(148)
Net Expenses	2,214
Net Investment Income (Loss)	(801)
Net Realized Gain (Loss):	
Investments in securities	2,486
Investments in Affiliates	(3)
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	(5,193)
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	(72,144)
Short Sales	125
Foreign currency	28
Net Realized Gain (Loss)	(74,701)
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation):	
Investments in securities	5,778
Investments in Affiliates	2
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	1,248
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	4,069
Short sales	(8)
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	105
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	11,194
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	$ (64,308)

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

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

(Amounts in thousands†)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	Year Ended December 31, 2019
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from:		
Operations:		
Net investment income (loss)	$ (801)	$ 5,053
Net realized gain (loss)	(74,701)	(1,989)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	11,194	32,613
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	(64,308)	35,677
Distributions to Shareholders:		
From net investment income and/or net realized capital gains		
Institutional Class	(159)	(141)
Class M	(23)	(19)
Administrative Class	(12,388)	(9,891)
Advisor Class	(5,931)	(4,700)
Total Distributions[(a)]	(18,501)	(14,751)
Portfolio Share Transactions:		
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions*	28,607	(8,583)
Total Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	(54,202)	12,343
Net Assets:		
Beginning of period	336,247	323,904
End of period	$ 282,045	$ 336,247

† 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.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio

(Amounts in thousands†)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)
Cash Flows Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:	
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	$ (64,308)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from Operations to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:	
Purchases of long-term securities	(540,676)
Proceeds from sales of long-term securities	589,022
(Purchases) Proceeds from sales of short-term portfolio investments, net	29,347
(Increase) decrease in deposits with counterparty	(1,229)
(Increase) decrease in receivable for investments sold	15,399
(Increase) decrease in interest and/or dividends receivable	332
(Increase) decrease in dividends receivable from Affiliates	(1)
Proceeds from (Payments on) exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	(3,502)
Proceeds from (Payments on) over the counter financial derivative instruments	(72,192)
(Increase) decrease in reimbursement receivable from PIMCO	3
Increase (decrease) in payable for investments purchased	(7,548)
Increase (decrease) in deposits from counterparty	(1,834)
Increase (decrease) in accrued investment advisory fees	(29)
Increase (decrease) in accrued supervisory and administrative fees	(15)
Increase (decrease) in accrued distribution fees	(5)
Increase (decrease) in accrued servicing fees	(6)
Proceeds from (Payments on) short sales transactions, net	3,935
Proceeds from (Payments on) foreign currency transactions	133
Net Realized (Gain) Loss	
Investments in securities	(2,486)
Investments in Affiliates	3
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	5,193
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	72,144
Short sales	(125)
Foreign currency	(28)
Net Change in Unrealized (Appreciation) Depreciation	
Investments in securities	(5,778)
Investments in Affiliates	(2)
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared financial derivative instruments	(1,248)
Over the counter financial derivative instruments	(4,069)
Short sales	8
Foreign currency assets and liabilities	(105)
Net amortization (accretion) on investments	191
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	10,524
Cash Flows Received from (Used for) Financing Activities:	
Proceeds from shares sold	38,274
Payments on shares redeemed	(28,543)
Cash distributions paid*	0
Proceeds from reverse repurchase agreements	4,884
Payments on reverse repurchase agreements	(4,884)
Proceeds from sale-buyback transactions	1,240,919
Payments on sale-buyback transactions	(1,260,840)
Net Cash Received from (Used for) Financing Activities	(10,190)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Foreign Currency	334
Cash and Foreign Currency:	
Beginning of period	592
End of period	$ 926
* Reinvestment of distributions	$ 18,501
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:	
Interest expense paid during the period	$ 480

† A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.
A Statement of Cash Flows is presented when the Portfolio has a significant amount of borrowing during the period, based on the average total borrowing outstanding in relation to total assets or when substantially all of the Portfolio's investments are not classified as Level 1 or 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Consolidated Schedule of Investments PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio

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

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES 160.9%		
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 8.9%		
BANKING & FINANCE 3.9%		
AerCap Ireland Capital DAC		
4.625% due 10/30/2020	$ 100	$ 100
Ally Financial, Inc.		
4.250% due 04/15/2021	50	51
Cooperatieve Rabobank UA		
6.625% due 06/29/2021 •(b)(c)	EUR 200	232
Credit Suisse Group Funding Guernsey Ltd.		
3.800% due 09/15/2022	$ 1,100	1,169
Deutsche Bank AG		
4.250% due 10/14/2021	1,600	1,643
Ford Motor Credit Co. LLC		
0.080% due 12/01/2021 •	EUR 900	952
3.200% due 01/15/2021	$ 2,100	2,074
ING Bank NV		
2.625% due 12/05/2022	500	525
Lloyds Banking Group PLC		
1.106% (US0003M + 0.800%) due 06/21/2021 ~	500	502
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.		
2.230% (US0003M + 1.880%) due 03/01/2021 ~	247	250
Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance Co. Ltd.		
2.250% due 09/07/2021	800	812
Royal Bank of Scotland Group PLC		
1.847% (US0003M + 1.550%) due 06/25/2024 ~	400	400
4.519% due 06/25/2024 •	300	326
UniCredit SpA		
7.830% due 12/04/2023	1,650	1,910
		10,946
INDUSTRIALS 3.3%		
Bayer U.S. Finance LLC		
0.927% (US0003M + 0.630%) due 06/25/2021 ~	2,100	2,098
CRH America, Inc.		
5.750% due 01/15/2021	200	204
Daimler Finance North America LLC		
2.300% due 02/12/2021	150	151
Dell International LLC		
4.420% due 06/15/2021	900	925
ERAC USA Finance LLC		
2.600% due 12/01/2021	200	203
Fresenius Medical Care U.S. Finance, Inc.		
5.750% due 02/15/2021	1,000	1,029
Keurig Dr Pepper, Inc.		
3.551% due 05/25/2021	2,800	2,878
4.057% due 05/25/2023	100	109
Kraft Heinz Foods Co.		
2.800% due 07/02/2020	107	107
Mondelez International Holdings Netherlands BV		
2.000% due 10/28/2021	500	509
Textron, Inc.		
0.998% (US0003M + 0.550%) due 11/10/2020 ~	690	688
Volkswagen Group of America Finance LLC		
4.000% due 11/12/2021	200	208
YPF S.A.		
33.088% (BADLARPP + 6.000%) due 03/04/2021 ~	ARS 2,670	25
		9,134
UTILITIES 1.7%		
AT&T, Inc.		
1.100% (US0003M + 0.750%) due 06/01/2021 ~	$ 600	603
2.169% (US0003M + 0.950%) due 07/15/2021 ~	1,100	1,109

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
5.150% due 02/15/2050	$ 300	$ 385
5.300% due 08/15/2058	100	130
Duke Energy Corp.		
0.924% (US0003M + 0.500%) due 05/14/2021 ~	1,000	1,002
Petrobras Global Finance BV		
5.093% due 01/15/2030	679	678
6.125% due 01/17/2022	238	250
6.625% due 01/16/2034	GBP 100	127
Sempra Energy		
0.763% (US0003M + 0.450%) due 03/15/2021 ~	$ 300	301
Southern Power Co.		
0.856% (US0003M + 0.550%) due 12/20/2020 ~	300	300
		4,885
Total Corporate Bonds & Notes (Cost $24,374)		**24,965**
U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES 20.7%		
Fannie Mae		
0.535% due 05/25/2042 •	3	3
0.585% due 03/25/2049 •	1,407	1,407
2.891% due 10/01/2044 •	3	3
3.315% due 01/01/2036 •	35	36
3.723% due 05/25/2035 ~	15	16
3.905% due 11/01/2035 •	3	3
4.321% due 11/01/2034 •	12	12
4.343% due 07/01/2035 •	12	12
Freddie Mac		
0.315% due 08/25/2031 •	1	1
0.635% due 09/15/2042 •	813	825
0.720% due 07/15/2044 •	401	402
2.891% due 02/25/2045 •	39	39
3.483% due 07/01/2036 •	80	83
3.806% due 09/01/2036 •	62	64
3.875% due 10/01/2036 •	39	39
3.937% due 01/01/2034 •	3	3
Ginnie Mae		
0.590% due 02/20/2049 •	1,286	1,285
1.904% due 04/20/2067 •	427	436
2.266% due 08/20/2068 •	616	610
NCUA Guaranteed Notes		
0.624% due 10/07/2020 •	126	126
0.734% due 12/08/2020 •	564	564
Small Business Administration		
5.510% due 11/01/2027	87	96
Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA		
2.000% due 09/01/2050	1,700	1,731
2.500% due 09/01/2050	7,200	7,474
3.000% due 09/01/2050	4,300	4,514
3.500% due 08/01/2050	8,880	9,340
4.000% due 08/01/2050	27,700	29,367
Total U.S. Government Agencies (Cost $58,497)		**58,491**
U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS 94.1%		
U.S. Treasury Bonds		
3.000% due 05/15/2045	80	107
U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (a)		
0.125% due 04/15/2021 (e)	43,421	43,670
0.125% due 01/15/2022	3,342	3,391
0.125% due 04/15/2022 (e)	35,578	36,135
0.125% due 07/15/2022	8,806	9,023
0.125% due 01/15/2023 (e)	20,055	20,566
0.125% due 10/15/2024 (e)	3,498	3,669
0.125% due 07/15/2026	6,655	7,076
0.250% due 07/15/2029	1,053	1,153
0.375% due 07/15/2023	7,370	7,683
0.375% due 07/15/2025	15,112	16,162
0.375% due 01/15/2027	12,060	13,013
0.375% due 07/15/2027	587	639
0.500% due 04/15/2024 (e)	15,598	16,413
0.500% due 01/15/2028	11,984	13,138
0.625% due 07/15/2021	2,289	2,331
0.625% due 04/15/2023	2,096	2,182

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
0.625% due 01/15/2024 (g)	$ 1,785	$ 1,882
0.625% due 01/15/2026 (e)	14,754	15,996
0.625% due 02/15/2043	167	197
0.750% due 07/15/2028	3,964	4,474
0.875% due 01/15/2029 (e)	17,133	19,540
1.125% due 01/15/2021	5,041	5,092
1.375% due 02/15/2044	110	150
1.750% due 01/15/2028	5,965	7,123
2.000% due 01/15/2026	863	1,004
2.125% due 02/15/2040	273	403
2.125% due 02/15/2041	1,031	1,542
2.375% due 01/15/2025	7,047	8,124
2.375% due 01/15/2027 (i)	127	155
2.500% due 01/15/2029	1,959	2,513
3.875% due 04/15/2029	705	998
Total U.S. Treasury Obligations (Cost $254,785)		**265,544**
NON-AGENCY MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES 3.7%		
Alliance Bancorp Trust		
0.425% due 07/25/2037 •	201	170
Banc of America Mortgage Trust		
3.234% due 06/25/2035 ~	32	29
3.889% due 11/25/2035 ^~	12	11
Bear Stearns Adjustable Rate Mortgage Trust		
3.454% due 07/25/2036 ^~	39	37
3.747% due 03/25/2035 ~	45	42
4.220% due 01/25/2035 ~	119	113
Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust		
3.258% due 04/25/2066 ~	91	92
3.934% due 09/25/2037 ^~	215	202
Countrywide Alternative Loan Trust		
0.305% due 06/25/2036 •	562	519
0.385% due 12/20/2046 ^•	874	707
5.000% due 07/25/2035	77	64
6.000% due 02/25/2037 ^	153	99
Countrywide Home Loan Mortgage Pass-Through Trust		
3.427% due 08/25/2034 ^~	8	8
3.748% due 10/20/2035 ~	1,489	1,443
Credit Suisse Mortgage Capital Certificates		
0.335% due 09/29/2036 •	666	645
5.919% due 10/26/2036 ~	55	53
Eurosail PLC		
1.143% due 06/13/2045 •	GBP 274	336
First Horizon Alternative Mortgage Securities Trust		
3.259% due 06/25/2034 ~	$ 6	6
6.000% due 02/25/2037 ^	51	34
GreenPoint Mortgage Funding Trust		
0.365% due 09/25/2046 •	123	110
0.725% due 11/25/2045 •	7	6
GS Mortgage Securities Trust		
3.849% due 12/10/2043	38	38
GSR Mortgage Loan Trust		
4.270% due 01/25/2035 ~	14	13
HarborView Mortgage Loan Trust		
0.674% due 03/19/2036 ^•	28	25
Hawksmoor Mortgages		
1.287% due 05/25/2053 •	GBP 1,257	1,557
HomeBanc Mortgage Trust		
0.515% due 10/25/2035 •	$ 32	32
IndyMac Mortgage Loan Trust		
3.964% due 11/25/2035 ^~	13	12
JPMorgan Mortgage Trust		
3.774% due 02/25/2035 ~	40	38
4.150% due 07/25/2035 ~	20	20
4.466% due 08/25/2035 ~	28	27
Lehman XS Trust		
1.335% due 12/25/2037 •	739	670
MASTR Adjustable Rate Mortgages Trust		
4.088% due 11/21/2034 ~	12	12
Mellon Residential Funding Corp. Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates		
0.925% due 09/15/2030 •	82	80
New Residential Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.750% due 07/25/2059 ~	1,202	1,263

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Residential Accredit Loans, Inc. Trust			
2.624% due 10/25/2037 ~		$ 36	$ 32
2.864% due 09/25/2045 •		86	78
Residential Asset Securitization Trust			
0.585% due 05/25/2035 •		73	55
Sequoia Mortgage Trust			
0.390% due 07/20/2036 •		128	120
Structured Adjustable Rate Mortgage Loan Trust			
2.904% due 01/25/2035 ^•		8	7
3.765% due 02/25/2034 ~		7	7
Structured Asset Mortgage Investments Trust			
0.395% due 04/25/2036 •		10	10
0.854% due 10/19/2034 •		10	10
Towd Point Mortgage Funding PLC			
1.677% due 10/20/2051 •	GBP	1,111	1,377
WaMu Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates Trust			
2.274% due 05/25/2047 •		$ 150	132
2.371% due 08/25/2035 ~		3	2
3.767% due 12/25/2035 ~		88	83
Washington Mutual Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates Trust			
6.500% due 08/25/2035		15	14
Total Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities (Cost $10,468)			**10,440**

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES 8.0%

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Argent Mortgage Loan Trust			
0.665% due 05/25/2035 •		91	80
Argent Securities Trust			
0.335% due 07/25/2036 •		346	293
0.345% due 05/25/2036 •		644	234
Atrium Corp.			
1.928% due 04/22/2027 •		397	390
Black Diamond CLO Designated Activity Co.			
0.650% due 10/03/2029 •	EUR	346	387
Brookside Mill CLO Ltd.			
1.955% due 01/17/2028 •		$ 1,998	1,968
Catamaran CLO Ltd.			
1.841% due 01/27/2028 •		558	549
CIT Mortgage Loan Trust			
1.535% due 10/25/2037 •		473	473
1.685% due 10/25/2037 •		600	575
Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust			
0.415% due 12/25/2036 •		45	36
Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust, Inc.			
0.515% due 10/25/2036 •		400	367
CoreVest American Finance Trust			
2.968% due 10/15/2049		133	135
Countrywide Asset-Backed Certificates			
0.375% due 11/25/2037 •		800	746
0.435% due 03/25/2037 •		200	178
3.767% due 04/25/2036 ~		1	1
Countrywide Asset-Backed Certificates Trust			
0.925% due 08/25/2047 •		184	176
Credit-Based Asset Servicing & Securitization LLC			
0.305% due 07/25/2037 •		12	9
0.405% due 07/25/2037 •		50	39
Ellington Loan Acquisition Trust			
1.285% due 05/25/2037 •		30	29
Fremont Home Loan Trust			
0.320% due 10/25/2036 •		128	114
GSAA Home Equity Trust			
6.220% due 03/25/2046 þ		61	45
GSAMP Trust			
0.255% due 12/25/2036 •		54	29
1.160% due 03/25/2035 ^•		108	95
Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding Ltd.			
2.055% due 04/20/2027 •		148	146
Home Equity Asset Trust			
0.635% due 02/25/2036 •		400	375
IndyMac Mortgage Loan Trust			
0.255% due 07/25/2036 •		267	106
Jamestown CLO Ltd.			
1.821% due 07/25/2027 •		182	179

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
1.909% due 07/15/2026 •		$ 124	$ 123
2.355% due 01/17/2027 •		452	448
JPMorgan Mortgage Acquisition Trust			
0.395% due 10/25/2036 •		82	79
Jubilee CLO BV			
0.442% due 12/15/2029 •	EUR	1,950	2,179
Lehman XS Trust			
0.345% due 05/25/2036 •		$ 124	123
5.019% due 06/25/2036 þ		153	156
LoanCore Issuer Ltd.			
1.315% due 05/15/2036 •		500	495
Long Beach Mortgage Loan Trust			
0.305% due 08/25/2036 •		603	302
Man GLG Euro CLO DAC			
0.870% due 01/15/2030 •	EUR	250	277
Marathon CLO Ltd.			
1.244% due 11/21/2027 •		$ 1,754	1,738
Marlette Funding Trust			
2.690% due 09/17/2029		49	50
MASTR Asset-Backed Securities Trust			
0.335% due 10/25/2036 •		195	82
Morgan Stanley Mortgage Loan Trust			
5.910% due 11/25/2036 þ		762	294
6.000% due 02/25/2037 ^~		76	59
New Century Home Equity Loan Trust			
0.950% due 02/25/2035 •		114	110
OCP CLO Ltd.			
1.811% due 10/26/2027 •		773	765
2.019% due 07/15/2027 •		169	168
Renaissance Home Equity Loan Trust			
1.285% due 09/25/2037 •		1,025	489
Residential Asset Securities Corp. Trust			
0.415% due 06/25/2036 •		329	316
0.515% due 04/25/2036 •		200	190
Saxon Asset Securities Trust			
0.495% due 09/25/2037 •		194	183
Securitized Asset-Backed Receivables LLC Trust			
0.335% due 07/25/2036 •		342	186
0.345% due 07/25/2036 •		158	75
0.435% due 05/25/2036 •		582	369
SLM Private Education Loan Trust			
2.435% due 06/16/2042 •		64	65
SLM Student Loan Trust			
0.000% due 06/17/2024 •	EUR	31	34
0.019% due 01/25/2024 •		65	73
1.541% due 10/25/2064 •		$ 479	456
2.491% due 04/25/2023 •		733	718
Soundview Home Loan Trust			
0.385% due 06/25/2037 •		774	611
SpringCastle Funding Asset-Backed Notes			
3.200% due 05/27/2036		653	661
Structured Asset Securities Corp. Mortgage Loan Trust			
1.673% due 04/25/2035 •		135	131
Symphony CLO Ltd.			
2.261% due 07/14/2026 •		216	214
THL Credit Wind River CLO Ltd.			
2.089% due 10/15/2027 •		387	382
2.099% due 01/15/2026 •		71	71
Venture CLO Ltd.			
2.039% due 04/15/2027 •		641	635
2.099% due 07/15/2027 •		350	345
2.248% due 10/22/2031 •		500	493
Voya CLO Ltd.			
1.711% due 07/25/2026 •		224	223
Z Capital Credit Partners CLO Ltd.			
2.126% due 07/16/2027 •		583	575
Total Asset-Backed Securities (Cost $23,327)			**22,697**

SOVEREIGN ISSUES 10.1%

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Argentina Government International Bond			
26.415% (BADLARPP + 2.000%) due 04/03/2022 ~	ARS	3,393	29
30.022% (BADLARPP) due 10/04/2022 ~		100	1
Australia Government International Bond			
1.250% due 02/21/2022	AUD	1,848	$ 1,294
3.000% due 09/20/2025		2,116	1,695
Autonomous City of Buenos Aires Argentina			
29.825% (BADLARPP + 5.000%) due 01/23/2022 ~	ARS	1,850	17
Canada Government Real Return Bond			
4.250% due 12/01/2026 (a)	CAD	927	888
France Government International Bond			
2.100% due 07/25/2023 (a)	EUR	2,509	3,072
Italy Buoni Poliennali Del Tesoro			
1.400% due 05/26/2025 (a)		5,196	5,965
Japan Government International Bond			
0.100% due 03/10/2028 (a)	JPY	209,056	1,929
0.100% due 03/10/2029 (a)		263,778	2,442
Mexico Government International Bond			
7.750% due 05/29/2031	MXN	7,972	393
New Zealand Government International Bond			
2.000% due 09/20/2025	NZD	2,788	1,973
Peru Government International Bond			
5.940% due 02/12/2029	PEN	1,000	326
Provincia de Buenos Aires			
28.192% due 04/12/2025	ARS	980	7
32.817% due 05/31/2022		210	2
Qatar Government International Bond			
3.875% due 04/23/2023	$	400	430
Saudi Government International Bond			
4.000% due 04/17/2025		260	289
United Kingdom Gilt			
0.125% due 08/10/2028 (a)	GBP	2,085	3,293
1.250% due 11/22/2027 (a)		2,623	4,358
Total Sovereign Issues (Cost $28,916)			**28,403**

	SHARES	
PREFERRED SECURITIES 0.1%		
BANKING & FINANCE 0.1%		
Bank of America Corp.		
5.875% due 03/15/2028 •(b)	230,000	236
Total Preferred Securities (Cost $230)		**236**
SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 15.3%		
REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (d) 15.3%		
		43,183

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	
ARGENTINA TREASURY BILLS 0.0%			
30.365% due 08/28/2020 ~	ARS	1,747	17
Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost $43,204)			**43,200**
Total Investments in Securities (Cost $443,801)			**453,976**

	SHARES	
INVESTMENTS IN AFFILIATES 6.4%		
SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 6.4%		
CENTRAL FUNDS USED FOR CASH MANAGEMENT PURPOSES 6.4%		
PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III	1,817,654	17,920
Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost $17,918)		**17,920**
Total Investments in Affiliates (Cost $17,918)		**17,920**

	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Total Investments 167.3% (Cost $461,719)	**$ 471,896**
Financial Derivative Instruments (f)(h) 1.8% (Cost or Premiums, net $(2,135))	**5,040**
Other Assets and Liabilities, net (69.1)%	**(194,891)**
Net Assets 100.0%	**$ 282,045**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS:

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

^ Security is in default.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Contingent convertible security.

BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

(d) REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS:

Counterparty	Lending Rate	Settlement Date	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Collateralized By	Collateral (Received)	Repurchase Agreements, at Value	Repurchase Agreement Proceeds to be Received[1]
BOS	0.080%	06/29/2020	07/06/2020	$ 2,416	U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities 0.125% due 01/15/2030	$ (2,414)	$ 2,416	$ 2,416
BPS	0.130	06/30/2020	07/01/2020	12,000	U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities 0.250% due 01/15/2025	(12,253)	12,000	12,000
SAL	0.130	06/30/2020	07/01/2020	12,000	U.S. Treasury Bills 0.000% due 08/13/2020	(12,243)	12,000	12,000
SSB	0.000	06/30/2020	07/01/2020	1,967	U.S. Treasury Notes 2.000% due 08/31/2021[2]	(2,589)	1,967	1,967
TDM	0.130	06/30/2020	07/01/2020	14,800	U.S. Treasury Bonds 3.000% due 05/15/2047	(2,843)	14,800	14,800
					U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities 1.000% due 02/15/2046	(12,132)		
Total Repurchase Agreements						**$ (44,474)**	**$ 43,183**	**$ 43,183**

SALE-BUYBACK TRANSACTIONS:

Counterparty	Borrowing Rate[3]	Borrowing Date	Maturity Date	Amount Borrowed[3]	Payable for Sale-Buyback Transactions[4]
BPG	0.230%	05/05/2020	07/06/2020	$ (6,099)	$ (6,101)
	0.250	04/22/2020	07/20/2020	(91,737)	(91,782)
TDM	0.220	06/03/2020	07/06/2020	(35,698)	(35,704)
Total Sale-Buyback Transactions					**$ (133,587)**

SHORT SALES:

Description	Coupon	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Proceeds	Payable for Short Sales[5]
U.S. Treasury Obligations (1.4)%					
U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities	0.125%	01/15/2030	$ 3,528	$ (3,809)	$ (3,818)
Total Short Sales (1.4)%				**$ (3,809)**	**$ (3,818)**

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, 2020:

Counterparty	Repurchase Agreement Proceeds to be Received[(1)]	Payable for Reverse Repurchase Agreements	Payable for Sale-Buyback Transactions[(4)]	Payable for Short Sales[(5)]	Total Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions	Collateral Pledged/(Received)	Net Exposure[(6)]
Global/Master Repurchase Agreement							
BOS	$ 2,416	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2,416	$ (2,414)	$ 2
BPS	12,000	0	0	0	12,000	(12,253)	(253)
SAL	12,000	0	0	0	12,000	(12,243)	(243)
SSB	1,967	0	0	0	1,967	(2,589)	(622)
TDM	14,800	0	0	0	14,800	(14,975)	(175)
Master Securities Forward Transaction Agreement							
BPG	0	0	(97,883)	0	(97,883)	99,368	1,485
BPS	0	0	0	0	0	(1,370)	(1,370)
DEU	0	0	0	(3,818)	(3,818)	0	(3,818)
TDM	0	0	(35,704)	0	(35,704)	35,721	17
Total Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions	**$ 43,183**	**$ 0**	**$ (133,587)**	**$ (3,818)**			

CERTAIN TRANSFERS ACCOUNTED FOR AS SECURED BORROWINGS

Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements

	Overnight and Continuous	Up to 30 days	31-90 days	Greater Than 90 days	Total
Sale-Buyback Transactions					
U.S. Treasury Obligations	$ 0	$ (133,587)	$ 0	$ 0	$ (133,587)
Total Borrowings	**$ 0**	**$ (133,587)**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ (133,587)**
Payable for sale-buyback financing transactions					**$ (133,587)**

(e) Securities with an aggregate market value of $135,383 have been pledged as collateral under the terms of the above master agreements as of June 30, 2020.

(1) Includes accrued interest.
(2) Collateral is held in custody by the counterparty.
(3) The average amount of borrowings outstanding during the period ended June 30, 2020 was $(152,372) at a weighted average interest rate of 1.154%. Average borrowings may include reverse repurchase agreements and sale-buyback transactions, if held during the period.
(4) Payable for sale-buyback transactions includes $(13) of deferred price drop.
(5) Payable for short sales includes $2 of accrued interest.
(6) Net Exposure represents the net receivable/(payable) that would be due from/to the counterparty in the event of default. Exposure from borrowings and other financing transactions can only be netted across transactions governed under the same master agreement with the same legal entity. See Note 8, Master Netting Arrangements, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information.

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

PURCHASED OPTIONS:

COMMODITY OPTIONS

Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Cost	Market Value
Call - NYMEX Corn December 2020 Futures	$ 380.000	11/20/2020	7	35	$ 3	$ 3
Total Purchased Options					**$ 3**	**$ 3**

WRITTEN OPTIONS:

COMMODITY OPTIONS

Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
Put - NYMEX Corn December 2020 Futures	$ 300.000	11/20/2020	7	35	$ (3)	$ (1)
Call - NYMEX Crude August 2020 Futures	35.000	07/16/2020	24	24	(25)	(118)
Call - NYMEX Crude September 2020 Futures	42.000	08/17/2020	12	12	(12)	(20)
Call - NYMEX Crude September 2020 Futures	43.000	08/17/2020	12	12	(11)	(16)

Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
Call - NYMEX Crude September 2020 Futures	$ 44.000	08/17/2020	13	13	$ (12)	$ (14)
Put - NYMEX Natural Gas August 2020 Futures	4.250	07/27/2020	5	4	(2)	(1)
Call - NYMEX Natural Gas August 2020 Futures	2.300	07/28/2020	2	20	(3)	0
Call - NYMEX Natural Gas Calendar Spread October Futures	0.300	09/25/2020	2	20	(1)	0
Put - NYMEX Natural Gas Calendar Spread October Futures	0.600	09/25/2020	2	20	(1)	(9)
Call - NYMEX WTI-Brent Crude Spread December 2020 Futures	3.000	10/29/2020	1	1	(1)	0
Total Written Options					**$ (71)**	**$ (179)**

FUTURES CONTRACTS:

LONG FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
Arabica Coffee September Futures	09/2020	1	$ 38	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Brent 1st Line August Futures	08/2020	1	(1)	0	0	0
Brent 1st Line December Futures	12/2020	1	(1)	0	0	0
Brent 1st Line July Futures	07/2020	1	(1)	0	0	0
Brent 1st Line November Futures	11/2020	1	(1)	0	0	0
Brent 1st Line October Futures	10/2020	1	(1)	0	0	0
Brent 1st Line September Futures	09/2020	1	(1)	0	0	0
Brent Crude December Futures	10/2021	100	4,406	345	0	(60)
Brent Crude March Futures	01/2022	10	445	26	0	(6)
Brent Crude October Futures	08/2020	21	869	43	0	(12)
Brent Crude September Futures	07/2020	12	495	(7)	0	(7)
California Carbon Allowance Future Vintage December Futures	12/2020	13	219	28	0	0
California Carbon Allowance Future Vintage December Futures	12/2021	3	52	1	0	0
Call Options Strike @ EUR 114.100 on Euro-Schatz Bond September 2020 Futures(1)	08/2020	360	2	(2)	0	0
Call Options Strike @ EUR 116.000 on Euro-Schatz Bond September 2020 Futures(1)	08/2020	63	0	0	0	0
Chicago Ethanol (Platts) August Futures	08/2020	1	51	10	1	0
Chicago Ethanol (Platts) December Futures	12/2020	1	49	7	1	0
Chicago Ethanol (Platts) January Futures	01/2021	1	49	2	1	0
Chicago Ethanol (Platts) November Futures	11/2020	1	50	7	1	0
Chicago Ethanol (Platts) October Futures	10/2020	1	50	7	1	0
Chicago Ethanol (Platts) September Futures	09/2020	3	151	24	4	0
Cocoa September Futures	09/2020	6	131	(13)	0	(4)
Copper September Futures	09/2020	1	68	0	0	0
Euro-Bobl September Futures	09/2020	73	11,070	61	0	(6)
Euro-Bund 10-Year Bond September Futures	09/2020	46	9,123	48	0	(9)
Gas Oil December Futures	12/2020	43	1,579	43	4	0
Gas Oil December Futures	12/2021	10	396	1	0	0
Gold 100 oz. August Futures	08/2020	12	2,161	53	24	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas April Futures	03/2022	1	6	(1)	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas August Futures	07/2022	1	6	0	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas December Futures	11/2022	1	6	0	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas February Futures	01/2022	1	7	1	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas January Futures	12/2021	1	7	1	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas July Futures	06/2022	1	6	0	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas June Futures	05/2022	1	6	(1)	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas March Futures	02/2022	1	7	0	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas May Futures	04/2022	1	6	(1)	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas November Futures	10/2022	1	6	0	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas October Futures	09/2022	1	6	0	0	0
Henry Hub Natural Gas September Futures	08/2022	1	6	0	0	0
Live Cattle August Futures	08/2020	13	501	(2)	0	(1)
Natural Gas August Futures	07/2020	66	1,156	4	29	0
Natural Gas August Futures	07/2020	6	37	3	9	0
Natural Gas February Futures	01/2021	9	256	(6)	2	0
Natural Gas March Futures	02/2021	6	164	(1)	1	0
New York Harbor ULSD December Futures	11/2020	8	421	33	0	(2)
New York Harbor ULSD June Futures	05/2021	1	54	7	0	0
RBOB Gasoline December Futures	11/2021	1	46	11	0	(1)
RBOB Gasoline June Futures	05/2021	2	106	18	0	(1)
RBOB Gasoline September Futures	08/2020	6	299	20	2	0
Soybean November Futures	11/2020	1	44	1	1	0
Sugar No. 11 October Futures	09/2020	8	107	(1)	1	0
U.S. Treasury 2-Year Note September Futures	09/2020	191	42,178	3	3	0
U.S. Treasury 5-Year Note September Futures	09/2020	322	40,489	79	0	(10)
U.S. Treasury Ultra Long-Term Bond September Futures	09/2020	41	8,944	(75)	0	(42)
Wheat September Futures	09/2020	30	701	(29)	7	0

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
White Sugar October Futures	09/2020	6	$ 107	$ 5	$ 1	$ 0
WTI Crude April Futures	03/2021	6	240	(1)	0	(3)
WTI Crude August Futures	07/2020	19	746	76	0	(8)
WTI Crude December Futures	11/2022	6	252	7	0	(4)
WTI Crude July Futures	06/2021	2	81	(27)	0	(2)
WTI Crude June Futures	05/2021	10	403	(45)	0	(6)
WTI Crude June Futures	05/2022	9	372	26	0	(6)
WTI Crude March Futures	02/2021	24	959	86	0	(12)
WTI Crude May Futures	04/2021	6	241	(78)	0	(3)
WTI Crude October Futures	09/2020	4	158	39	0	(2)
WTI Crude September Futures	08/2020	3	118	12	0	(1)
WTI Crude September Futures	08/2021	26	1,054	4	0	(16)
WTI Houston (Argus) vs. WTI Trade August Futures	07/2020	1	(1)	0	0	0
WTI Houston (Argus) vs. WTI Trade September Futures	08/2020	1	(1)	0	0	0
				$ 852	$ 93	$ (224)

SHORT FUTURES CONTRACTS

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
Aluminum September Futures	09/2020	2	$ (81)	$ 0	$ 0	$ (1)
Australia Government 3-Year Note September Futures	09/2020	22	(1,777)	(1)	0	0
Australia Government 10-Year Bond September Futures	09/2020	8	(821)	(13)	1	(1)
Brent Crude December Futures	10/2020	6	(251)	3	2	0
Brent Crude December Futures	10/2022	17	(780)	(47)	12	0
Brent Crude December Futures	10/2023	18	(854)	78	14	0
Brent Crude June Futures	04/2021	32	(1,378)	(92)	19	0
Brent Crude June Futures	04/2022	40	(1,804)	53	26	0
Brent Crude June Futures	04/2023	4	(187)	(8)	3	0
Brent Crude March Futures	01/2021	2	(85)	(1)	1	0
Brent Crude November Futures	09/2020	6	(249)	(39)	3	0
Brent Crude September Futures	07/2021	12	(524)	(14)	7	0
Call Options Strike @ USD 42.000 on Brent Crude September 2020 Futures[(1)]	07/2020	12	(22)	(10)	5	0
Call Options Strike @ USD 43.000 on Brent Crude September 2020 Futures[(1)]	07/2020	13	(18)	(4)	5	0
Call Options Strike @ USD 44.000 on Brent Crude September 2020 Futures[(1)]	07/2020	12	(12)	(1)	4	0
Call Options Strike @ USD 45.000 on Brent Crude September 2020 Futures[(1)]	07/2020	12	(8)	5	3	0
Call Options Strike @ USD 46.000 on Brent Crude September 2020 Futures[(1)]	07/2020	12	(6)	6	2	0
Call Options Strike @ USD 47.000 on Brent Crude October 2020 Futures[(1)]	08/2020	13	(13)	2	3	0
Call Options Strike @ USD 49.000 on Brent Crude October 2020 Futures[(1)]	08/2020	24	(16)	14	3	0
Call Options Strike @ USD 50.000 on Brent Crude October 2020 Futures[(1)]	08/2020	12	(6)	8	1	0
Corn December Futures	12/2020	1	(18)	(1)	0	(1)
Corn March Futures	03/2021	2	(36)	(1)	0	(2)
Corn September Futures	09/2020	45	(768)	(25)	0	(29)
Cotton No. 2 December Futures	12/2020	8	(244)	(5)	0	(5)
Euro-BTP Italy Government Bond September Futures	09/2020	65	(8,530)	(74)	1	(11)
Euro-Buxl 30-Year Bond September Futures	09/2020	3	(741)	(31)	4	0
Euro-OAT France Government 10-Year Bond September Futures	09/2020	7	(1,318)	(18)	1	0
Euro-Schatz September Futures	09/2020	427	(53,797)	(34)	12	0
Gas Oil June Futures	06/2022	3	(123)	(1)	0	0
Gas Oil March Futures	03/2021	9	(340)	74	0	0
Gas Oil September Futures	09/2020	11	(395)	(60)	0	(3)
Japan Government 10-Year Bond September Futures	09/2020	2	(2,815)	(3)	4	0
Natural Gas April Futures	03/2022	1	(11)	0	0	0
Natural Gas August Futures	07/2022	1	(11)	0	0	0
Natural Gas December Futures	11/2020	5	(137)	4	0	(1)
Natural Gas December Futures	11/2022	1	(13)	(1)	0	0
Natural Gas February Futures	01/2022	1	(11)	(1)	0	0
Natural Gas January Futures	12/2020	30	(865)	15	0	(8)
Natural Gas January Futures	12/2021	1	(13)	(1)	0	0
Natural Gas July Futures	06/2022	1	(11)	1	0	0
Natural Gas June Futures	05/2022	1	(11)	1	0	0
Natural Gas March Futures	02/2022	1	(12)	0	0	0
Natural Gas May Futures	04/2022	1	(11)	1	0	0
Natural Gas November Futures	10/2022	1	(12)	(1)	0	0
Natural Gas October Futures	09/2020	27	(509)	56	0	(7)
Natural Gas October Futures	09/2022	1	(12)	(1)	0	0
Natural Gas September Futures	08/2020	4	(72)	0	1	(1)
Natural Gas September Futures	08/2022	1	(11)	0	0	0
Nickel September Futures	09/2020	1	(77)	0	1	0

Description	Expiration Month	# of Contracts	Notional Amount	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
Platinum October Futures	10/2020	8	$ (340)	$ 3	$ 0	$ (9)
Put Options Strike @ USD 29.000 on Brent Crude September 2020 Futures(1)	07/2020	1	0	1	0	0
RBOB Gasoline August Futures	07/2020	9	(454)	(10)	0	(5)
RBOB Gasoline December Futures	11/2020	15	(678)	(2)	3	0
Silver September Futures	09/2020	4	(373)	(4)	0	(12)
Soybean Oil December Futures	12/2020	20	(346)	(2)	0	(4)
U.S. Treasury 10-Year Note September Futures	09/2020	340	(47,318)	(139)	53	0
U.S. Treasury 10-Year Ultra September Futures	09/2020	5	(787)	(3)	1	0
U.S. Treasury 30-Year Bond September Futures	09/2020	172	(30,713)	(70)	81	0
United Kingdom Long Gilt September Futures	09/2020	41	(6,993)	5	8	(11)
WTI Crude August Futures	07/2021	3	(121)	0	2	0
WTI Crude December Futures	11/2020	27	(1,071)	(66)	13	0
WTI Crude December Futures	11/2021	30	(1,225)	(112)	20	0
WTI Crude December Futures	11/2022	2	(84)	(1)	1	0
WTI Crude November Futures	10/2020	6	(237)	(20)	2	0
WTI Crude September Futures	08/2020	1	(39)	(1)	0	0
Zinc September Futures	09/2020	8	(409)	(4)	0	(5)
				$ (592)	$ 322	$ (116)
Total Futures Contracts				**$ 260**	**$ 415**	**$ (340)**

SWAP AGREEMENTS:

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

Reference Entity	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at June 30, 2020(4)	Notional Amount(5)	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value(6)	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
Daimler AG	1.000%	Quarterly	12/20/2020	0.320%	EUR 130	$ 2	$ 0	$ 2	$ 0	$ 0
General Electric Co.	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2020	0.877	$ 100	(3)	3	0	0	0
General Electric Co.	1.000	Quarterly	12/20/2023	1.476	200	(11)	7	(4)	1	0
						$ (12)	$ 10	$ (2)	$ 1	$ 0

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CREDIT INDICES - BUY PROTECTION(3)

Index/Tranches	Fixed (Pay) Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount(5)	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value(6)	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
CDX.HY-33 5-Year Index	(5.000)%	Quarterly	12/20/2024	$ 1,472	$ (90)	$ 97	$ 7	$ 0	$ (11)
CDX.HY-34 5-Year Index	(5.000)	Quarterly	06/20/2025	3,990	235	(211)	24	0	(31)
					$ 145	$ (114)	$ 31	$ 0	$ (42)

INTEREST RATE SWAPS

Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Floating Rate Index	Fixed Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
Receive	3-Month NZD-BBR	3.250%	Semi-Annual	03/21/2028	NZD 1,000	$ 3	$ (141)	$ (138)	$ 0	$ (2)
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	1.750	Semi-Annual	12/21/2026	$ 600	31	(82)	(51)	1	0
Receive	6-Month JPY-LIBOR	0.300	Semi-Annual	09/20/2027	JPY 195,330	(3)	(39)	(42)	2	0
Receive	CPTFEMU	1.710	Maturity	03/15/2033	EUR 400	(1)	(62)	(63)	3	0
Pay	CPTFEMU	1.945	Maturity	11/15/2048	100	0	38	38	0	(1)
Receive	CPURNSA	2.027	Maturity	11/23/2020	$ 1,500	0	(25)	(25)	0	(3)
Receive	CPURNSA	2.021	Maturity	11/25/2020	1,500	0	(25)	(25)	0	(3)
Receive	CPURNSA	1.875	Maturity	03/14/2021	2,100	0	(31)	(31)	0	(1)
Receive	CPURNSA	1.816	Maturity	05/13/2021	10,100	0	(164)	(164)	6	0
Receive	CPURNSA	1.550	Maturity	07/26/2021	1,100	37	(33)	4	0	0
Receive	CPURNSA	1.445	Maturity	09/09/2021	8,290	0	(103)	(103)	0	(1)
Receive	CPURNSA	1.603	Maturity	09/12/2021	770	23	(24)	(1)	0	0
Receive	CPURNSA	1.580	Maturity	09/20/2021	2,100	0	(33)	(33)	0	0
Receive	CPURNSA	1.592	Maturity	09/20/2021	2,000	0	(32)	(32)	0	0
Receive	CPURNSA	2.500	Maturity	07/15/2022	1,200	(178)	16	(162)	1	0
Receive	CPURNSA	2.069	Maturity	07/15/2022	700	0	(22)	(22)	0	0
Receive	CPURNSA	2.210	Maturity	02/05/2023	3,970	0	(182)	(182)	1	0
Receive	CPURNSA	2.263	Maturity	04/27/2023	2,120	0	(114)	(114)	1	0
Receive	CPURNSA	2.560	Maturity	05/08/2023	13,100	(2,128)	219	(1,909)	7	0
Receive	CPURNSA	2.263	Maturity	05/09/2023	630	0	(34)	(34)	0	0
Receive	CPURNSA	2.281	Maturity	05/10/2023	960	0	(54)	(54)	0	(1)
Pay	CPURNSA	2.102	Maturity	07/20/2027	1,800	0	118	118	0	(3)

 See Accompanying Notes

Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Floating Rate Index	Fixed Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Market Value	Variation Margin Asset	Variation Margin Liability
Pay	CPURNSA	2.080%	Maturity	07/25/2027	$ 1,300	$ 0	$ 81	$ 81	$ 0	$ (2)
Pay	CPURNSA	2.122	Maturity	08/01/2027	1,900	0	128	128	0	(3)
Pay	CPURNSA	2.180	Maturity	09/20/2027	650	0	47	47	0	(1)
Pay	CPURNSA	2.150	Maturity	09/25/2027	600	0	41	41	0	(1)
Pay	CPURNSA	2.155	Maturity	10/17/2027	1,400	0	98	98	0	(2)
Pay	CPURNSA	2.335	Maturity	02/05/2028	2,010	4	193	197	0	(3)
Pay	CPURNSA	2.360	Maturity	05/09/2028	950	0	100	100	0	(2)
Pay	CPURNSA	2.352	Maturity	05/09/2028	630	0	65	65	0	(1)
Pay	CPURNSA	2.364	Maturity	05/10/2028	960	0	101	101	0	(2)
Pay	CPURNSA	2.370	Maturity	06/06/2028	1,800	0	188	188	0	(3)
Pay	CPURNSA	2.165	Maturity	04/16/2029	1,100	0	84	84	0	(2)
Pay	CPURNSA	1.954	Maturity	06/03/2029	400	0	22	22	0	(1)
Pay	CPURNSA	1.998	Maturity	07/25/2029	2,800	2	169	171	0	(6)
Receive	FRCPXTOB	1.160	Maturity	08/15/2020	EUR 70	0	(1)	(1)	0	0
Receive	FRCPXTOB	1.345	Maturity	06/15/2021	800	0	(24)	(24)	0	0
Receive	FRCPXTOB	1.030	Maturity	03/15/2024	800	0	(29)	(29)	1	0
Pay	FRCPXTOB	1.618	Maturity	07/15/2028	520	0	61	61	0	(1)
Pay	FRCPXTOB	1.910	Maturity	01/15/2038	390	1	97	98	0	(3)
Pay	UKRPI	2.890	Maturity	06/15/2022	GBP 2,200	1	16	17	0	(2)
Pay	UKRPI	3.330	Maturity	01/15/2025	8,300	247	4	251	0	(16)
Pay	UKRPI	3.633	Maturity	12/15/2028	200	0	17	17	0	(1)
Pay	UKRPI	3.400	Maturity	01/15/2030	3,800	(2)	86	84	0	(24)
Pay	UKRPI	3.480	Maturity	01/15/2030	1,400	15	35	50	0	(9)
Pay	UKRPI	3.400	Maturity	06/15/2030	2,100	35	143	178	0	(14)
Pay	UKRPI	3.530	Maturity	10/15/2031	140	4	7	11	0	(1)
						$ (1,909)	$ 920	$ (989)	$ 23	$ (115)
Total Swap Agreements						**$ (1,776)**	**$ 816**	**$ (960)**	**$ 24**	**$ (157)**

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, 2020:

	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities			
	Market Value	Variation Margin Asset[7]			Market Value	Variation Margin Liability[7]		
	Purchased Options	Futures	Swap Agreements	Total	Written Options	Futures	Swap Agreements	Total
Total Exchange-Traded or Centrally Cleared	**$ 3**	**$ 419**	**$ 24**	**$ 446**	**$ (179)**	**$ (340)**	**$ (159)**	**$ (678)**

(g) Securities with an aggregate market value of $848 and cash of $3,681 have been pledged as collateral for exchange-traded and centrally cleared financial derivative instruments as of June 30, 2020.

(1) Future styled option.

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

(3) 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.

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

(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) Unsettled variation margin asset of $4 for closed future agreements and unsettled variation margin liability of $(2) for closed swap agreements is outstanding at period end.

(h) 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	Liability
BOA	07/2020	$	1,135	JPY	121,306	$ 0	$ (12)
	08/2020	JPY	121,306	$	1,136	12	0
	09/2020	$	5	ILS	16	0	0
	07/2021	EUR	9	$	11	0	0
	07/2021	$	134	EUR	122	4	0
BPS	07/2020	BRL	365	$	68	1	0
	07/2020	EUR	1,187		1,342	9	0
	07/2020	GBP	470		595	12	0
	07/2020	$	67	BRL	365	1	0
	07/2020		338	EUR	301	0	0
BSH	07/2020	BRL	1,188	$	281	63	0
	07/2020	$	217	BRL	1,188	2	0
CBK	07/2020	CAD	1,184	$	864	0	(8)
	07/2020	EUR	731		828	7	0
	07/2020	PEN	1,068		311	9	0
	07/2020	$	611	EUR	542	0	(2)
	08/2020	GBP	87	$	106	0	(2)
DUB	07/2020	BRL	365		67	0	0
	07/2020	$	69	BRL	365	0	(2)
	08/2020	BRL	365	$	69	2	0
GLM	07/2020	GBP	8,941		11,028	0	(51)
	07/2020	MXN	7,847		315	0	(26)
	07/2020	$	218	EUR	194	0	0
	01/2021		12		11	1	0
HUS	07/2020	EUR	578	$	645	0	(4)
	07/2020	GBP	503		624	0	0
	07/2020	NZD	3,039		1,888	0	(73)
	08/2020	GBP	9,914		12,158	0	(129)
	02/2021	$	10	EUR	9	0	0
	04/2021		10		10	0	0
	05/2021		11		10	0	0
	06/2021		10		9	0	0
	08/2021		11		10	0	0
	09/2021		11		10	0	0
	11/2021		12		11	1	0
	12/2021		13		12	1	0
IND	03/2021		11		10	1	0
JPM	07/2020	BRL	1,188	$	217	0	(2)
	07/2020	$	230	BRL	1,188	0	(11)
	03/2021	EUR	10	$	12	0	0
	04/2021		10		11	0	0
	05/2021		10		12	0	0
	06/2021		9		10	0	0
	08/2021		10		11	0	0
	09/2021		10		11	0	0
	10/2021		11		12	0	0
	11/2021		11		12	0	0
	12/2021		12		13	0	0
	07/2022		106		122	1	0
MYI	07/2020	AUD	4,348		2,885	0	(115)
	07/2020	$	2,868	AUD	4,348	132	0
	07/2020		1,418	JPY	151,693	0	(13)
	08/2020	JPY	151,693	$	1,419	13	0
	01/2021	EUR	11		13	0	0
	02/2021		9		10	0	0
SCX	07/2020		9,075		10,101	0	(95)
	07/2020	$	2,991	AUD	4,348	9	0
	08/2020	AUD	4,348	$	2,992	0	(10)
	08/2020	EUR	10,534		11,840	0	(4)
TOR	07/2020	AUD	4,348		2,890	0	(111)
	07/2020	JPY	476,600		4,427	13	0
	07/2020	$	918	JPY	98,204	0	(9)
	08/2020	JPY	98,204	$	918	9	0

See Accompanying Notes

Counterparty	Settlement Month	Currency to be Delivered		Currency to be Received		Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) Asset	Liability
	07/2021	EUR	113	$	123	$ 0	$ (5)
	10/2021	$	12	EUR	10	1	0
UAG	07/2020		986	JPY	105,397	0	(10)
	08/2020	JPY	105,397	$	986	10	0
	08/2020	$	25	EUR	22	0	0
Total Forward Foreign Currency Contracts						**$ 314**	**$ (694)**

PURCHASED OPTIONS:

OPTIONS ON SECURITIES

Counterparty	Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[1]	Cost	Market Value
FAR	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 3.500% due 08/01/2050	$ 64.000	08/06/2020	8,800	$ 0	$ 0
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 4.000% due 07/01/2050	66.000	07/07/2020	14,600	1	0
JPM	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 3.000% due 07/01/2050	73.000	07/07/2020	3,600	0	0
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 4.000% due 07/01/2050	76.000	07/07/2020	13,100	1	0
					$ 2	$ 0

STRADDLE OPTIONS

Counterparty	Description	Exercise Level[2]	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[1]	Cost[2]	Market Value
BOA	Call - OTC 1-Year vs. 30-Year Forward Volatility Agreement	0.000%	06/16/2023	14	$ 2	$ 2
MYC	Call - OTC 1-Year vs. 30-Year Forward Volatility Agreement	0.000	06/16/2023	22	2	2
					$ 4	$ 4
Total Purchased Options					**$ 6**	**$ 4**

WRITTEN OPTIONS:

OPTIONS ON COMMODITY FUTURES CONTRACTS

Counterparty	Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[1]	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
BPS	Call - OTC Fuel Co. December 2020 Futures «	$ 13.000	12/31/2020	2	$ (3)	$ (13)
	Call - OTC QS Co. December 2020 Futures «	21.000	12/31/2020	6	(8)	0
GST	Call - OTC Fuel Co. December 2020 Futures «	13.000	12/31/2020	5	(9)	(33)
JPM	Call - OTC QS Co. December 2020 Futures «	18.100	12/31/2020	1	(3)	0
					$ (23)	$ (46)

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPTIONS ON CREDIT INDICES

Counterparty	Description	Buy/Sell Protection	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[1]	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
BOA	Call - OTC CDX.IG-34 5-Year Index	Buy	0.600%	08/19/2020	1,000	$ (1)	$ (1)
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-34 5-Year Index	Sell	1.100	08/19/2020	1,000	(2)	(1)
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-34 5-Year Index	Sell	1.150	08/19/2020	700	(1)	(1)
	Call - OTC CDX.IG-34 5-Year Index	Buy	0.550	09/16/2020	900	(1)	0
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-34 5-Year Index	Sell	1.100	09/16/2020	900	(2)	(2)
	Call - OTC iTraxx Europe 33 5-Year Index	Buy	0.475	09/16/2020	700	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 33 5-Year Index	Sell	1.000	09/16/2020	700	(1)	(1)
BPS	Call - OTC CDX.IG-34 5-Year Index	Buy	0.600	08/19/2020	600	0	0
	Call - OTC CDX.IG-34 5-Year Index	Buy	0.625	08/19/2020	900	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-34 5-Year Index	Sell	1.100	08/19/2020	600	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-34 5-Year Index	Sell	1.200	08/19/2020	900	(1)	(1)
	Call - OTC iTraxx Europe 33 5-Year Index	Buy	0.500	09/16/2020	600	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 33 5-Year Index	Sell	1.100	09/16/2020	600	(1)	(1)
DUB	Call - OTC iTraxx Europe 33 5-Year Index	Buy	0.550	08/19/2020	700	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 33 5-Year Index	Sell	1.000	08/19/2020	700	(1)	(1)
	Call - OTC iTraxx Europe 33 5-Year Index	Buy	0.500	10/21/2020	700	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 33 5-Year Index	Sell	1.200	10/21/2020	700	(1)	(2)
GST	Put - OTC CDX.IG-33 5-Year Index	Sell	2.500	03/17/2021	1,000	(1)	(2)
	Call - OTC CDX.IG-34 5-Year Index	Buy	0.600	08/19/2020	800	(1)	0

Counterparty	Description	Buy/Sell Protection	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount(1)	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
	Put - OTC CDX.IG-34 5-Year Index	Sell	1.100%	08/19/2020	800	$ (1)	$ (1)
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 32 5-Year Index	Sell	2.500	03/17/2021	800	(1)	(1)
	Call - OTC iTraxx Europe 33 5-Year Index	Buy	0.500	09/16/2020	600	0	0
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 33 5-Year Index	Sell	1.100	09/16/2020	600	(1)	(1)
JPM	Call - OTC iTraxx Europe 33 5-Year Index	Buy	0.500	10/21/2020	700	(1)	(1)
	Put - OTC iTraxx Europe 33 5-Year Index	Sell	1.200	10/21/2020	700	(1)	(2)
						$ (23)	$ (23)

INFLATION-CAPPED OPTIONS

Counterparty	Description	Initial Index	Floating Rate	Expiration Date(3)	Notional Amount(1)	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
CBK	Floor - OTC CPURNSA	217.965	Maximum of [(1 + 0.000%)^{10} - (Final Index/Initial Index)] or 0	09/29/2020	1,000	$ (13)	$ 0
GLM	Cap - OTC CPALEMU	100.152	Maximum of [(Final Index/Initial Index - 1) - 3.000%] or 0	06/22/2035	1,200	(55)	(1)
JPM	Cap - OTC CPURNSA	234.781	Maximum of [(Final Index/Initial Index - 1) - 4.000%] or 0	05/16/2024	600	(4)	0
	Floor - OTC YOY CPURNSA	238.654	Maximum of [0.000% - (Final Index/Initial Index - 1)] or 0	10/02/2020	2,000	(37)	0
						$ (109)	$ (1)

INTEREST RATE SWAPTIONS

Counterparty	Description	Floating Rate Index	Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Exercise Rate	Expiration Date	Notional Amount(1)	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
GLM	Call - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	Receive	0.000%	08/27/2020	900	$ (28)	$ (30)
JPM	Call - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	Receive	0.000	08/25/2020	500	(15)	(16)
MYC	Call - OTC 30-Year Interest Rate Swap	6-Month EUR-EURIBOR	Receive	0.000	08/24/2020	1,200	(39)	(39)
							$ (82)	$ (85)

OPTIONS ON SECURITIES

Counterparty	Description	Strike Price	Expiration Date	Notional Amount(1)	Premiums (Received)	Market Value
FAR	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.000% due 07/01/2050	$ 101.000	07/07/2020	500	$ (4)	$ 0
GSC	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.500% due 08/01/2050	102.055	08/06/2020	1,600	(7)	(1)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.500% due 08/01/2050	102.133	08/06/2020	300	(1)	0
JPM	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.000% due 07/01/2050	100.398	07/07/2020	1,000	(7)	0
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.500% due 07/01/2050	100.789	07/07/2020	1,400	(9)	(1)
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.500% due 07/01/2050	102.504	07/07/2020	300	(2)	0
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.500% due 07/01/2050	102.531	07/07/2020	100	0	0
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.500% due 08/01/2050	102.563	08/06/2020	400	(2)	(1)
SAL	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.500% due 07/01/2050	102.516	07/07/2020	600	(2)	0
	Put - OTC Uniform Mortgage-Backed Security, TBA 2.500% due 07/01/2050	102.578	07/07/2020	500	(2)	0
					$ (36)	$ (3)
Total Written Options					**$ (273)**	**$ (158)**

SWAP AGREEMENTS:

COMMODITY FORWARD SWAPS

Counterparty	Pay/Receive	Underlying Reference Commodity	Fixed Price Per Unit	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	# of Units	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value Asset	Swap Agreements, at Value Liability
BPS	Receive	EURMARGIN 2H20	$ 5.250	Maturity	12/31/2020	600	$ 0	$ (1)	$ 0	$ (1)
	Receive	EURMARGIN 4Q20	6.100	Maturity	12/31/2020	300	0	(1)	0	(1)
	Receive	EURMARGIN CAL20	8.050	Maturity	12/31/2020	3,300	0	(13)	0	(13)
	Receive	EURMARGIN CAL21	6.120	Maturity	12/31/2021	600	(2)	1	0	(1)
	Pay	NAPHTHACO 2H20	3.300	Maturity	12/31/2020	300	0	(1)	0	(1)
	Receive	ULSDCO CAL21	9.170	Maturity	12/31/2021	1,200	0	1	1	0
CBK	Pay	EURMARGIN 2H20	4.220	Maturity	12/31/2020	7,500	0	1	1	0
	Receive	HOBR CAL21	15.670	Maturity	12/31/2021	1,152	(1)	(3)	0	(4)
	Receive	KCBT Wheat September Futures	4.643	Maturity	08/21/2020	10,000	0	(2)	0	(2)
	Receive	MEHDUB CAL20	0.350	Maturity	12/31/2020	6,000	0	0	0	0
	Receive	MEHMID CAL20-21	1.840	Maturity	12/31/2021	3,400	0	(3)	0	(3)

Counterparty	Pay/Receive	Underlying Reference Commodity	Fixed Price Per Unit	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	# of Units	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value: Asset	Swap Agreements, at Value: Liability
GST	Pay	CBOT Wheat September Futures	$ 5.158	Maturity	08/21/2020	25,000	$ 0	$ 6	$ 6	$ 0
	Pay	CBOT Wheat September Futures	5.198	Maturity	08/21/2020	35,000	0	10	10	0
	Pay	CBOT Wheat September Futures	5.200	Maturity	08/21/2020	10,000	0	3	3	0
	Receive	EBOBFUEL CAL20	21.600	Maturity	12/31/2020	1,200	0	(15)	0	(15)
	Receive	EURMARGIN 4Q20	5.950	Maturity	12/31/2020	300	0	(1)	0	(1)
	Receive	EURMARGIN CAL21	3.500	Maturity	12/31/2021	1,200	0	2	2	0
	Receive	HOBR CAL21	14.080	Maturity	12/31/2021	1,200	0	(3)	0	(3)
	Pay	HOBR CAL21	17.320	Maturity	12/31/2021	3,600	0	20	20	0
	Receive	KCBT Wheat September Futures	4.668	Maturity	08/21/2020	10,000	0	(3)	0	(3)
	Receive	KCBT Wheat September Futures	4.800	Maturity	08/21/2020	20,000	0	(8)	0	(8)
	Receive	Live Cattle September Futures	96.475	Maturity	08/07/2020	160,000	0	0	0	0
JPM	Pay	CBOT Wheat September Futures	5.085	Maturity	08/21/2020	20,000	0	3	3	0
	Pay	CBOT Wheat September Futures	5.103	Maturity	08/21/2020	10,000	0	2	2	0
	Pay	CBOT Wheat September Futures	5.110	Maturity	08/21/2020	15,000	0	3	3	0
	Receive	EBOBFUEL CAL20	21.950	Maturity	12/31/2020	600	0	(8)	0	(8)
	Pay	EURMARGIN 2H20	4.400	Maturity	12/31/2020	4,800	0	1	1	0
	Receive	EURMARGIN CAL21	6.350	Maturity	12/31/2021	2,160	(3)	0	0	(3)
	Receive	EURMARGIN G0-Z0	6.900	Maturity	12/31/2020	1,500	0	(4)	0	(4)
	Receive	EUROBOBCO CAL21	7.700	Maturity	12/31/2021	8,100	(38)	(4)	0	(42)
	Receive	HOBR CAL21	15.500	Maturity	12/31/2021	1,248	0	(5)	0	(5)
	Receive	KCBT Wheat September Futures	4.610	Maturity	08/21/2020	20,000	0	(4)	0	(4)
	Receive	Live Cattle September Futures	96.825	Maturity	08/07/2020	160,000	0	(1)	0	(1)
	Receive	LLSDUB CAL20	0.200	Maturity	12/31/2020	600	0	0	0	0
MAC	Receive	EBOBFUEL CAL20	22.100	Maturity	12/31/2020	600	0	(8)	0	(8)
	Receive	EURMARGIN CAL21	3.100	Maturity	12/31/2021	12,000	0	20	20	0
	Receive	EURMARGIN G0-Z0	7.230	Maturity	12/31/2020	5,400	0	(18)	0	(18)
	Receive	EUROBOBCO CAL21	4.950	Maturity	12/31/2021	8,400	(39)	18	0	(21)
	Receive	HOBR CAL21	16.250	Maturity	12/31/2021	1,200	0	(5)	0	(5)
	Receive	KCBT Wheat September Futures	4.623	Maturity	08/21/2020	10,000	0	(2)	0	(2)
	Receive	MEHCO CAL21	3.250	Maturity	12/31/2021	1,200	0	1	1	0
	Receive	MEHMID CAL21	1.100	Maturity	12/31/2021	1,200	0	0	0	0
MYC	Receive	EBOBFUEL CAL20	21.500	Maturity	12/31/2020	660	0	(8)	0	(8)
	Receive	EURMARGIN 4Q20	5.850	Maturity	12/31/2020	300	0	(1)	0	(1)
	Receive	EURMARGIN CAL21	3.450	Maturity	12/31/2021	600	0	1	1	0
	Receive	EURMARGIN G0-Z0	7.550	Maturity	12/31/2020	10,800	0	(39)	0	(39)
	Receive	EUROBOBCO CAL21	5.600	Maturity	12/31/2021	2,400	0	(8)	0	(8)
	Receive	NAPHTHACO CA21	7.000	Maturity	12/31/2021	1,200	0	3	3	0
							$ (83)	$ (73)	$ 77	$ (233)

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CREDIT INDICES - SELL PROTECTION[4]

Counterparty	Index/Tranches	Fixed Receive Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount[5]	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value[6]: Asset	Swap Agreements, at Value[6]: Liability
DUB	CMBX.NA.AAA.8 Index	0.500%	Monthly	10/17/2057	$ 800	$ (42)	$ 50	$ 8	$ 0
GST	CMBX.NA.AAA.8 Index	0.500	Monthly	10/17/2057	300	(17)	20	3	0
SAL	CMBX.NA.AAA.12 Index	0.500	Monthly	08/17/2061	400	(1)	0	0	(1)
						$ (60)	$ 70	$ 11	$ (1)

INTEREST RATE SWAPS

Counterparty	Pay/Receive Floating Rate	Floating Rate Index	Fixed Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value: Asset	Swap Agreements, at Value: Liability
BRC	Pay	3-Month ILS-TELBOR	1.950%	Annual	06/20/2028	ILS 580	$ 0	$ 20	$ 20	$ 0
GLM	Pay	3-Month ILS-TELBOR	1.971	Annual	02/16/2028	1,050	0	38	38	0
	Pay	3-Month ILS-TELBOR	1.883	Annual	03/21/2028	650	0	22	22	0
	Pay	3-Month ILS-TELBOR	1.998	Annual	06/20/2028	440	0	16	16	0
HUS	Pay	3-Month ILS-TELBOR	1.998	Annual	06/20/2028	350	0	12	12	0
JPM	Pay	3-Month ILS-TELBOR	2.078	Annual	06/20/2028	550	0	20	20	0
							$ 0	$ 128	$ 128	$ 0

TOTAL RETURN SWAPS ON COMMODITY INDICES

Counterparty	Pay/Receive[7]	Underlying Reference	# of Units	Financing Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value: Asset	Swap Agreements, at Value: Liability
BPS	Receive	BCOMF1TC Index[10]	83,211	0.290% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/16/2021	$ 4,734	$ 0	$ 102	$ 102	$ 0
	Receive	BCOMTR Index	82,269	0.270% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/16/2021	11,171	0	233	233	0
CBK	Receive	BCOMF1TC Index	421	0.290% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/16/2021	27	0	1	1	0
	Receive	BCOMTR Index	238,586	0.270% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/16/2021	32,398	0	676	676	0
	Receive	CIXBSTR3 Index	105,682	0.300% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/16/2021	15,585	0	330	330	0
CIB	Receive	BCOMTR Index	5,671	0.270% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/16/2021	770	0	16	16	0
	Receive	PIMCODB Index	24,083	0.000%	Monthly	02/16/2021	1,686	0	25	25	0
FBF	Receive	BCOMTR Index	125,200	0.250% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/16/2021	17,001	0	355	355	0
GST	Receive	BCOMF1TC Index[11]	102,940	0.290% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/16/2021	21,697	0	469	469	0
	Receive	BCOMTR Index	61,835	0.280% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/16/2021	8,397	119	56	175	0
	Receive	CMDSKEWLS Index	17,875	0.250%	Monthly	02/16/2021	2,537	0	27	27	0
JPM	Pay	JMC10FNX Index	120,838	0.000%	Monthly	07/15/2020	238	0	(3)	0	(3)
	Receive	JMC1TZTX Index	7,456	0.000%	Monthly	07/15/2020	93	0	2	2	0
	Receive	JMABFNJ2 Index[12]	50,508	0.000%	Monthly	12/31/2020	4,433	0	0	0	0
	Receive	BCOMF1TC Index	1,416	0.300% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/16/2021	156	0	3	3	0
	Receive	BCOMTR Index	98,826	0.280% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/16/2021	13,420	0	280	280	0
	Receive	JMABDEWE Index[13]	2,698	0.300%	Monthly	02/16/2021	3,528	0	18	18	0
	Receive	JMABFNC2 Index[14]	18,470	0.170%	Monthly	02/16/2021	6,678	0	154	154	0
MAC	Receive	BCOMTR Index	78,211	0.280% (3-Month USD-LIBOR plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/16/2021	10,620	0	221	221	0
	Receive	BCOMTR1 Index[15]	131,416	0.280% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/16/2021	8,692	0	181	181	0
	Receive	PIMCODB Index	24,069	0.000%	Monthly	02/16/2021	1,653	0	25	25	0
MEI	Receive	BCOMTR2 Index[16]	292,026	0.270% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/16/2021	29,493	0	618	618	0
MYC	Receive	BCOMTR Index	427,152	0.260% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/16/2021	58,003	0	1,210	1,210	0

See Accompanying Notes

Counterparty	Pay/Receive[7]	Underlying Reference	# of Units	Financing Rate	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value Asset	Swap Agreements, at Value Liability
	Receive	BCOMTR1 Index[17]	80,105	0.300% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/16/2021	$ 31,211	$ 0	$ 650	$ 650	$ 0
RBC	Receive	RBCAEC0T Index	50,266	0.250% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/16/2021	2,323	0	48	48	0
SOG	Receive	BCOMTR Index	2,272	0.280% (3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a specified spread)	Monthly	02/16/2021	309	0	7	7	0
								$ 119	$ 5,704	$ 5,826	$ (3)

VOLATILITY SWAPS

Counterparty	Pay/ Receive Volatility	Reference Entity	Volatility Strike	Payment Frequency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Premiums Paid/(Received)	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value Asset	Swap Agreements, at Value Liability
JPM	Pay	GOLDLNPM Index[8]	6.970%	Maturity	08/02/2024	$ 67	$ 0	$ 1	$ 1	$ 0
Total Swap Agreements							**$ (24)**	**$ 5,830**	**$ 6,043**	**$ (237)**

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, 2020:

	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[9]
BOA	$ 16	$ 2	$ 0	$ 18	$ (12)	$ (6)	$ 0	$ (18)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
BPS	23	0	336	359	0	(17)	(17)	(34)	325	0	325
BRC	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
BSH	65	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	65	0	65
CBK	16	0	1,008	1,024	(12)	0	(9)	(21)	1,003	(443)	560
CIB	0	0	41	41	0	0	0	0	41	0	41
DUB	2	0	8	10	(2)	(5)	0	(7)	3	(10)	(7)
FBF	0	0	355	355	0	0	0	0	355	0	355
GLM	1	0	76	77	(77)	(31)	0	(108)	(31)	0	(31)
GSC	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	0	(1)
GST	0	0	715	715	0	(38)	(30)	(68)	647	(260)	387
HUS	2	0	12	14	(206)	0	0	(206)	(192)	0	(192)
IND	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
JPM	1	0	487	488	(13)	(21)	(70)	(104)	384	(60)	324
MAC	0	0	448	448	0	0	(54)	(54)	394	0	394
MEI	0	0	618	618	0	0	0	0	618	(280)	338
MYC	0	2	1,864	1,866	0	(39)	(56)	(95)	1,771	(4,344)	(2,573)
MYI	145	0	0	145	(128)	0	0	(128)	17	80	97
RBC	0	0	48	48	0	0	0	0	48	0	48
SAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	(1)
SCX	9	0	0	9	(109)	0	0	(109)	(100)	0	(100)
SOG	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
TOR	23	0	0	23	(125)	0	0	(125)	(102)	0	(102)
UAG	10	0	0	10	(10)	0	0	(10)	0	0	0
Total Over the Counter	**$ 314**	**$ 4**	**$ 6,043**	**$ 6,361**	**$ (694)**	**$ (158)**	**$ (237)**	**$ (1,089)**			

(i) Securities with an aggregate market value of $80 have been pledged as collateral for financial derivative instruments as governed by International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. master agreements as of June 30, 2020.

(1) Notional Amount represents the number of contracts.
(2) Exercise level and final cost determined on a future date, based upon implied volatility parameters.
(3) YOY options may have a series of expirations.

(4) 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.

(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) Receive represents that the Portfolio receives payments for any positive net return on the underlying reference. The Portfolio makes payments for any negative net return on such underlying reference. Pay represents that the Portfolio receives payments for any negative net return on the underlying reference. The Portfolio makes payments for any positive net return on such underlying reference.

(8) Variance Swap

(9) Net Exposure represents the net receivable/(payable) that would be due from/to the counterparty in the event of default. Exposure from OTC derivatives can only be netted across transactions governed under the same master agreement with the same legal entity. See Note 7, Principal Risks, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information regarding master netting agreements.

(10) The following table represents the individual positions within the total return swap as of June 30, 2020:

Referenced Commodity — Long Futures Contracts	% of Index	Notional Amount
Aluminum September 2022 Futures	4.5%	$ 211
Arabica Coffee September 2020 Futures	2.6	123
Brent Crude September 2020 Futures	4.9	232
Copper September 2020 Futures	7.9	372
Corn September 2020 Futures	6.0	284
Cotton No. 02 December 2020 Futures	1.5	71
Gas Oil September 2020 Futures	1.8	83
Gold 100 oz. August 2020 Futures	18.0	853
Hard Red Winter Wheat September 2020 Futures	1.6	75
Lean Hogs August 2020 Futures	1.5	69
Live Cattle August 2020 Futures	3.5	168
New York Harbor ULSD September 2020 Futures	1.5	69
Nickel September 2020 Futures	2.9	138
NYMEX — Natural Gas September 2022 Futures	7.6	362
RBOB Gasoline September 2020 Futures	1.8	85
Silver September 2020 Futures	4.4	210
Soybean Meal December 2020 Futures	3.7	177
Soybean Oil December 2020 Futures	2.8	132
Soybeans November 2020 Futures	6.1	288
Sugar No. 11 October 2020 Futures	3.1	145
Wheat September 2020 Futures	3.1	149
WTI Crude September 2020 Futures	5.8	275
Zinc September 2020 Futures	3.4	163
Total Long Futures Contracts		$ 4,734
Total Notional Amount		**$ 4,734**

(11) The following table represents the individual positions within the total return swap as of June 30, 2020:

Referenced Commodity — Long Futures Contracts	% of Index	Notional Amount
Aluminum September 2022 Futures	4.5%	$ 968
Arabica Coffee September 2020 Futures	2.6	562
Brent Crude September 2020 Futures	4.9	1,064
Copper September 2020 Futures	7.9	1,706
Corn September 2020 Futures	6.0	1,300
Cotton No. 02 December 2020 Futures	1.5	326
Gas Oil September 2020 Futures	1.7	379
Gold 100 oz. August 2020 Futures	18.0	3,910
Hard Red Winter Wheat September 2020 Futures	1.6	345
Lean Hogs August 2020 Futures	1.5	316
Live Cattle August 2020 Futures	3.5	768
New York Harbor ULSD September 2020 Futures	1.5	314
Nickel September 2020 Futures	2.9	635
NYMEX — Natural Gas September 2022 Futures	7.7	1,660
RBOB Gasoline September 2020 Futures	1.8	388
Silver September 2020 Futures	4.4	961
Soybean Meal December 2020 Futures	3.7	812
Soybean Oil December 2020 Futures	2.8	603
Soybeans November 2020 Futures	6.1	1,322
Sugar No. 11 October 2020 Futures	3.1	665
Wheat September 2020 Futures	3.1	683
WTI Crude September 2020 Futures	5.8	1,262
Zinc September 2020 Futures	3.4	748
Total Long Futures Contracts		$ 21,697
Total Notional Amount		**$ 21,697**

(12) The following table represents the individual positions within the total return swap as of June 30, 2020:

Referenced Commodity — Long Futures Contracts	% of Index	Notional Amount	Referenced Commodity — Short Futures Contracts	% of Index	Notional Amount
Copper December 2020 Futures	6.4%	$ 282	Aluminum November 2022 Futures	(8.4)%	$ (373)
Cotton No. 02 December 2020 Futures	5.8	259	Arabica Coffee December 2020 Futures	(4.3)	(189)
Nickel November 2020 Futures	5.2	231	Brent Crude January 2021 Futures	(3.2)	(144)
Platinum October 2020 Futures	3.7	163	Corn December 2020 Futures	(7.1)	(315)
RBOB Gasoline November 2020 Futures	0.5	22	Gas Oil November 2020 Futures	(3.6)	(160)
Silver September 2020 Futures	3.5	156	Gold 100 oz. August 2020 Futures	(0.7)	(30)
Sugar No. 11 March 2021 Futures	3.7	162	Lead November 2020 Futures	(0.5)	(22)
WTI Crude November 2020 Futures	2.1	95	New York Harbor ULSD November 2020 Futures	(3.6)	(160)
Zinc November 2020 Futures	2.6	115	Wheat December 2020 Futures	(6.0)	(264)
Total Long Futures Contracts		$ 1,485	Total Short Futures Contracts		$ (1,657)
Cash	103.9%	$ 4,605			
		$ 6,090			
Total Notional Amount					**$ 4,433**

(13) The following table represents the individual positions within the total return swap as of June 30, 2020:

Referenced Commodity — Long Futures Contracts	% of Index	Notional Amount	Referenced Commodity — Short Futures Contracts	% of Index	Notional Amount
Brent Crude September 2020 Futures	30.6%	$ 1,081	Aluminum August 2022 Futures	(7.1)%	$ (250)
LME — Copper August 2022 Futures	7.1	251	Arabica Coffee September 2020 Futures	(3.7)	(131)
Nickel August 2020 Futures	7.1	248	Cocoa September 2020 Futures	(3.6)	(127)
RBOB Gasoline August 2020 Futures	13.7	484	Corn September 2020 Futures	(18.3)	(645)
Soybean Meal December 2020 Futures	18.0	636	ICE — Natural Gas August 2020 Futures	(3.3)	(117)
Soybeans November 2020 Futures	24.8	875	Lean Hogs August 2020 Futures	(3.7)	(132)
			Natural Gas August 2020 Futures	(3.3)	(117)
			New York Harbor ULSD August 2020 Futures	(27.3)	(965)
			NYMEX — Natural Gas August 2022 Futures	(6.7)	(236)
			Wheat September 2020 Futures	(17.8)	(627)
			Zinc August 2020 Futures	(7.0)	(246)
Total Long Futures Contracts		$ 3,575	Total Short Futures Contracts		$ (3,593)
Cash	100.5%	$ 3,546			
		$ 7,121			
Total Notional Amount					**$ 3,528**

(14) The following table represents the individual positions within the total return swap as of June 30, 2020:

Referenced Commodity — Long Futures Contracts	% of Index	Notional Amount
Brent Crude November 2020 Futures	10.7%	$ 714
Copper December 2020 Futures	10.3	691
Gas Oil November 2020 Futures	4.4	294
Gold 100 oz. December 2020 Futures	19.6	1,306
Lean Hogs October 2020 Futures	0.8	54
Live Cattle October 2020 Futures	1.9	130
New York Harbor ULSD November 2020 Futures	4.4	292
Nickel November 2020 Futures	9.8	653
RBOB Gasoline November 2020 Futures	6.0	404
Silver December 2020 Futures	4.8	319
Soybean Meal December 2020 Futures	7.5	502
Soybeans November 2020 Futures	17.8	1,187
Sugar No. 11 October 2020 Futures	2.0	132
Total Long Futures Contracts		$ 6,678
Total Notional Amount		**$ 6,678**

(15) The following table represents the individual positions within the total return swap as of June 30, 2020:

Referenced Commodity — Long Futures Contracts	% of Index	Notional Amount
Aluminum September 2022 Futures	4.5%	$ 388
Arabica Coffee September 2020 Futures	2.6	225
Brent Crude September 2020 Futures	4.9	426
Copper September 2020 Futures	7.9	683
Corn September 2020 Futures	6.0	521
Cotton No. 02 December 2020 Futures	1.5	131
Gas Oil September 2020 Futures	1.7	152
Gold 100 oz. August 2020 Futures	18.0	1,566
Hard Red Winter Wheat September 2020 Futures	1.6	138
Lean Hogs August 2020 Futures	1.5	127
Live Cattle August 2020 Futures	3.5	308
New York Harbor ULSD September 2020 Futures	1.4	126
Nickel September 2020 Futures	2.9	254
NYMEX — Natural Gas September 2022 Futures	7.7	665
RBOB Gasoline September 2020 Futures	1.8	156
Silver September 2020 Futures	4.4	384
Soybean Meal December 2020 Futures	3.7	325
Soybean Oil December 2020 Futures	2.8	242
Soybeans November 2020 Futures	6.1	530
Sugar No. 11 October 2020 Futures	3.1	266
Wheat September 2020 Futures	3.1	273
WTI Crude September 2020 Futures	5.8	506
Zinc September 2020 Futures	3.5	300
Total Long Futures Contracts		$ 8,692
Total Notional Amount		**$ 8,692**

(16) The following table represents the individual positions within the total return swap as of June 30, 2020:

Referenced Commodity — Long Futures Contracts	% of Index	Notional Amount
Aluminum September 2022 Futures	4.5%	$ 1,316
Arabica Coffee September 2020 Futures	2.6	764
Brent Crude September 2020 Futures	4.9	1,445
Copper September 2020 Futures	7.9	2,319
Corn September 2020 Futures	6.0	1,767
Cotton No. 02 December 2020 Futures	1.5	444
Gas Oil September 2020 Futures	1.8	515
Gold 100 oz. August 2020 Futures	18.0	5,315
Hard Red Winter Wheat September 2020 Futures	1.6	469
Lean Hogs August 2020 Futures	1.5	430
Live Cattle August 2020 Futures	3.6	1,044
New York Harbor ULSD September 2020 Futures	1.4	427
Nickel September 2020 Futures	2.9	863
NYMEX — Natural Gas September 2022 Futures	7.6	2,256
RBOB Gasoline September 2020 Futures	1.8	528
Silver September 2020 Futures	4.4	1,306
Soybean Meal December 2020 Futures	3.7	1,104
Soybean Oil December 2020 Futures	2.8	820
Soybeans November 2020 Futures	6.1	1,797
Sugar No. 11 October 2020 Futures	3.1	904
Wheat September 2020 Futures	3.1	927
WTI Crude September 2020 Futures	5.8	1,716
Zinc September 2020 Futures	3.4	1,017
Total Long Futures Contracts		$ 29,493
Total Notional Amount		**$ 29,493**

(17) The following table represents the individual positions within the total return swap as of June 30, 2020:

Referenced Commodity — Long Futures Contracts	% of Index	Notional Amount
Aluminum September 2022 Futures	4.5%	$ 1,393
Arabica Coffee September 2020 Futures	2.6	808
Brent Crude September 2020 Futures	4.9	1,530
Copper September 2020 Futures	7.9	2,454
Corn September 2020 Futures	6.0	1,870
Cotton No. 02 December 2020 Futures	1.5	469
Gas Oil September 2020 Futures	1.7	545
Gold 100 oz. August 2020 Futures	18.0	5,624
Hard Red Winter Wheat September 2020 Futures	1.6	497
Lean Hogs August 2020 Futures	1.5	455
Live Cattle August 2020 Futures	3.6	1,105
New York Harbor ULSD September 2020 Futures	1.4	452
Nickel September 2020 Futures	2.9	913
NYMEX — Natural Gas September 2022 Futures	7.7	2,388
RBOB Gasoline September 2020 Futures	1.8	559
Silver September 2020 Futures	4.4	1,382
Soybean Meal December 2020 Futures	3.7	1,168
Soybean Oil December 2020 Futures	2.8	868
Soybeans November 2020 Futures	6.1	1,902
Sugar No. 11 October 2020 Futures	3.1	956
Wheat September 2020 Futures	3.1	982
WTI Crude September 2020 Futures	5.8	1,815
Zinc September 2020 Futures	3.4	1,076
Total Long Futures Contracts		$ 31,211
Total Notional Amount		**$ 31,211**

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 Risks, in the Notes to Financial Statements on risks of the Portfolio.

Fair Values of Financial Derivative Instruments on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 2020:

	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						
Purchased Options	$ 3	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 3
Futures	250	0	0	0	169	419
Swap Agreements	0	1	0	0	23	24
	$ 253	$ 1	$ 0	$ 0	$ 192	$ 446
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 314	$ 0	$ 314
Purchased Options	0	0	0	0	4	4
Swap Agreements	5,904	11	0	0	128	6,043
	$ 5,904	$ 11	$ 0	$ 314	$ 132	$ 6,361
	$ 6,157	$ 12	$ 0	$ 314	$ 324	$ 6,807
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Written Options	$ 179	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 179
Futures	250	0	0	0	90	340
Swap Agreements	0	42	0	0	117	159
	$ 429	$ 42	$ 0	$ 0	$ 207	$ 678
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 694	$ 0	$ 694
Written Options	46	23	0	0	89	158
Swap Agreements	236	1	0	0	0	237
	$ 282	$ 24	$ 0	$ 694	$ 89	$ 1,089
	$ 711	$ 66	$ 0	$ 694	$ 296	$ 1,767

The effect of Financial Derivative Instruments on the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the period ended June 30, 2020:

	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						
Purchased Options	$ (55)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 33	$ (22)
Written Options	118	0	0	0	0	118
Futures	(947)	0	0	0	(3,311)	(4,258)
Swap Agreements	0	744	0	0	(1,775)	(1,031)
	$ (884)	$ 744	$ 0	$ 0	$ (5,053)	$ (5,193)
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 832	$ 0	$ 832
Purchased Options	0	0	0	0	856	856
Written Options	3	9	0	0	(496)	(484)
Swap Agreements	(70,979)	(59)	0	0	(2,310)	(73,348)
	$ (70,976)	$ (50)	$ 0	$ 832	$ (1,950)	$ (72,144)
	$ (71,860)	$ 694	$ 0	$ 832	$ (7,003)	$ (77,337)
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Financial Derivative Instruments						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Purchased Options	$ 115	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 4	$ 119
Written Options	(27)	0	0	0	0	(27)
Futures	425	0	0	0	(233)	192
Swap Agreements	0	265	0	0	699	964
	$ 513	$ 265	$ 0	$ 0	$ 470	$ 1,248
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 99	$ 0	$ 99
Purchased Options	0	0	0	0	257	257
Written Options	(51)	(2)	0	0	(389)	(442)
Swap Agreements	2,521	57	0	0	1,577	4,155
	$ 2,470	$ 55	$ 0	$ 99	$ 1,445	$ 4,069
	$ 2,983	$ 320	$ 0	$ 99	$ 1,915	$ 5,317

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following is a summary of the fair valuations according to the inputs used as of June 30, 2020 in valuing the Portfolio's assets and liabilities:

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2020
Investments in Securities, at Value				
Corporate Bonds & Notes				
Banking & Finance	$ 0	$ 10,946	$ 0	$ 10,946
Industrials	0	9,134	0	9,134
Utilities	0	4,885	0	4,885
U.S. Government Agencies	0	58,491	0	58,491
U.S. Treasury Obligations	0	265,544	0	265,544
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	0	10,440	0	10,440
Asset-Backed Securities	0	22,697	0	22,697
Sovereign Issues	0	28,403	0	28,403
Preferred Securities				
Banking & Finance	0	236	0	236
Short-Term Instruments				
Repurchase Agreements	0	43,183	0	43,183
Argentina Treasury Bills	0	17	0	17
	$ 0	$ 453,976	$ 0	$ 453,976
Investments in Affiliates, at Value				
Short-Term Instruments				
Central Funds Used for Cash Management Purposes	$ 17,920	$ 0	$ 0	$ 17,920
Total Investments	$ 17,920	$ 453,976	$ 0	$ 471,896

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2020
Short Sales, at Value - Liabilities				
U.S. Treasury Obligations	$ 0	$ (3,818)	$ 0	$ (3,818)
Financial Derivative Instruments - Assets				
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	418	24	0	442
Over the counter	0	6,361	0	6,361
	$ 418	$ 6,385	$ 0	$ 6,803
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities				
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	(519)	(157)	0	(676)
Over the counter	(2)	(1,041)	(46)	(1,089)
	$ (521)	$ (1,198)	$ (46)	$ (1,765)
Total Financial Derivative Instruments	$ (103)	$ 5,187	$ (46)	$ 5,038
Totals	$ 17,817	$ 455,345	$ (46)	$ 473,116

There were no significant transfers into or out of Level 3 during the period ended June 30, 2020.

1. ORGANIZATION

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

If the Portfolio estimates that a portion of its distribution may be comprised of amounts from sources other than net investment income in accordance with its policies 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 estimates 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 estimated 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, among others, the treatment of paydowns on mortgage-backed securities purchased at a discount and 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. Final determination of a distribution's tax character will be provided to shareholders when such information is available.

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

(e) New Accounting Pronouncements In March 2020, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued an Accounting Standards Update ("ASU"), ASU 2020-04, which provides optional guidance to ease the potential accounting burden associated with transitioning away from the London Interbank Offered Rate and other reference rates that are expected to be discontinued. The ASU is effective immediately upon release of the update on March 12, 2020 through December 31, 2022. At this time, management is evaluating implications of these changes on the financial statements.

3. INVESTMENT VALUATION AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

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

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

For purposes of calculating a NAV, portfolio securities and other assets for which market quotes are readily available are valued at market value. Market value is generally determined on the basis of official closing prices or the last reported sales prices, or if no sales are reported, based on quotes obtained from established market makers or prices (including evaluated prices) supplied by the Portfolio's approved pricing services, quotation reporting systems and other third-party sources (together, "Pricing Services"). The Portfolio will normally use pricing data for domestic equity securities received shortly after the NYSE Close and does not normally take into account trading, clearances or settlements that take place after the NYSE Close. If market value pricing is used, a foreign (non-U.S.) equity security traded on a foreign exchange or on more than one exchange is typically valued using pricing information from the exchange considered by the Adviser to be the primary exchange. A foreign (non-U.S.) equity security will be valued as of the close of trading on the foreign exchange, or the NYSE Close, if the NYSE Close occurs before the end of trading on the foreign exchange. Domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) fixed income securities, non-exchange traded derivatives, and equity options are normally valued on the basis of quotes obtained from brokers and dealers or Pricing Services using data reflecting the earlier closing of the principal markets for those securities. Prices obtained from Pricing Services may be based on, among other things, information provided by market makers or estimates of market values obtained from yield data relating to investments or securities with similar characteristics. Certain fixed income securities purchased on a delayed-delivery basis are marked to market daily until settlement at the forward settlement date. Exchange-traded options, except equity options, futures and options on futures are valued at the settlement price determined by the relevant exchange. Swap agreements are valued on the basis of bid quotes obtained from brokers and dealers or market-based prices supplied by Pricing Services. The Portfolio's investments in open-end management investment companies, other than exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), are valued at the NAVs of such investments. Open-end management investment companies may include affiliated funds.

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

Senior secured floating rate loans for which an active secondary market exists to a reliable degree are valued at the mean of the last available bid/ask prices in the market for such loans, as provided by a Pricing Service. Senior secured floating rate loans for which an active secondary market does not exist to a reliable degree are valued at fair value, which is intended to approximate market value. In valuing a senior secured floating rate loan at fair value, the factors considered may include, but are not limited to, the following: (a) the creditworthiness of the borrower and any intermediate participants, (b) the terms of the loan, (c) recent prices in the market for similar loans, if any, and (d) recent prices in the market for instruments of similar quality, rate, period until next interest rate reset and maturity.

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

Investments for which market quotes or market based valuations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board or persons acting at their direction. The Board has adopted methods for valuing securities and other assets in circumstances where market quotes are not readily available, and has delegated to the Adviser the responsibility for applying the fair valuation methods. In the event that market quotes or market based valuations are not readily available, and the security or asset cannot be valued pursuant to a Board approved valuation method, the value of the security or asset will be determined in good faith by the Board. Market quotes are considered not readily available in circumstances where there is an absence of current or reliable market-based data (e.g., trade information, bid/ask information, indicative market quotations ("Broker Quotes"), Pricing Services' prices), including where events occur after the close of the relevant market, but prior to the NYSE Close, that materially affect the values of the Portfolio's securities or assets. In addition, market quotes are considered not readily available when, due to extraordinary circumstances, the exchanges or markets on which the securities trade do not open for trading for the entire day and no other market prices are available. The Board has delegated, to the Adviser, the responsibility for monitoring significant events that may materially affect the values of the Portfolio's securities or assets and for determining whether the value of the applicable securities or assets should be reevaluated in light of such significant events.

When the Portfolio uses fair valuation to determine the value of a portfolio security or other asset for purposes of calculating its NAV, such investments will not be priced on the basis of quotes from the primary market in which they are traded, but rather may be priced by another method that the Board or persons acting at their direction believe reflects fair value. Fair valuation may require subjective determinations about the value of a security. While the Trust's policy is intended to result in a calculation of the Portfolio's NAV that fairly reflects security values as of the time of pricing, the Trust cannot ensure that fair values determined by the Board or persons acting at their direction would accurately reflect the price that the Portfolio could obtain for a security if it were to dispose of that security as of the time of pricing (for instance, in a forced or distressed sale). The prices used by the Portfolio may differ from the value that would be realized if the securities were sold. The Portfolio's use of fair valuation may also help to deter "stale price arbitrage" as discussed under the "Frequent or Excessive Purchases, Exchanges and Redemptions" section in the Portfolio's prospectus.

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

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

In accordance with the requirements of U.S. GAAP, the amounts of transfers into and out of Level 3, if material, are disclosed in the Notes to Consolidated Schedule of Investments for the Portfolio.

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

(c) Valuation Techniques and the Fair Value Hierarchy
Level 1 and Level 2 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 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

Level 3 trading assets and trading liabilities, at fair value When a fair valuation method is applied by the Adviser that uses significant unobservable inputs, investments will be priced by a method that the Board or persons acting at their direction believe reflects fair value and are categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

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

4. SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

(a) Investments in Affiliates

The Portfolio may invest in the PIMCO Short Asset Portfolio and the PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III ("Central Funds") to the extent permitted by the Act and rules thereunder. The Central Funds are registered investment companies created for use solely by the series of the Trust and other series of registered investment companies advised by the Adviser, in connection with their cash management activities. The main investments of the Central Funds are money market and short maturity fixed income instruments. The Central Funds may incur expenses related to their investment activities, but do not pay Investment Advisory Fees or Supervisory and Administrative Fees to the Adviser. The Central Funds are considered to be affiliated with the Portfolio. A complete schedule of portfolio holdings for each affiliate fund is filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("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, 2020 (amounts in thousands†):

Investment in PIMCO Short-Term Floating NAV Portfolio III

Market Value 12/31/2019	Purchases at Cost	Proceeds from Sales	Net Realized Gain (Loss)	Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Market Value 06/30/2020	Dividend Income[(1)]	Realized Net Capital Gain Distributions[(1)]
$ 6,714	$ 59,107	$ (47,900)	$ (3)	$ 2	$ 17,920	$ 6	$ 0

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

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

(b) Investments in Securities

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

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

Inflation-Indexed Bonds are fixed income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted by the rate of inflation. The interest rate on these bonds is generally fixed at issuance at a rate lower than typical bonds. Over the life of an inflation-indexed bond, however, interest will be paid based on a principal value which is adjusted for inflation. Any increase or decrease in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be included as interest income on the Consolidated Statement of Operations, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities. For bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Single Security Initiative may have on the market for TBA and other mortgage-backed securities are uncertain.

Roll-timing strategies can be used where the Portfolio seeks to extend the expiration or maturity of a position, such as a TBA security on an underlying asset, by closing out the position before expiration and opening a new position with respect to substantially the same underlying asset with a later expiration date. TBA securities purchased or sold are reflected on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as an asset or liability, respectively.

5. BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

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

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

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

(b) 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 Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Interest payments made by the Portfolio to counterparties are recorded as a component of interest expense on the Consolidated Statement of Operations. In periods of increased demand for the security, the Portfolio may receive a fee for use of the security by the counterparty, which may result in interest income to the Portfolio. The Portfolio will segregate assets determined to be liquid by the Adviser or will otherwise cover its obligations under reverse repurchase agreements.

(c) Sale-Buybacks A sale-buyback financing transaction consists of a sale of a security by the Portfolio to a financial institution, the counterparty, with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the same or substantially the same security at an agreed-upon price and date. The Portfolio is not entitled to receive principal and interest payments, if any, made on the security sold to the counterparty during the term of the agreement. The agreed-upon proceeds for securities to be repurchased by the Portfolio are reflected as a liability on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities. The Portfolio will recognize net income represented by the price differential between the price received for the transferred security and the agreed-upon repurchase price. This is commonly referred to as the 'price drop'. A price drop consists of (i) the foregone interest and inflationary income adjustments, if any, the Portfolio would have otherwise received had the security not been sold and (ii) the negotiated financing terms between the Portfolio and counterparty. Foregone interest and inflationary income adjustments, if any, are recorded as components of interest income on the Consolidated Statement of Operations. Interest payments based upon negotiated financing terms made by the Portfolio to counterparties are recorded as a component of interest expense on the Consolidated Statement of Operations. In periods of increased demand for the security, the Portfolio may receive a fee for use of the security by the counterparty, which may result in interest income to the Portfolio. The Portfolio will segregate assets determined to be liquid by the Adviser or will otherwise cover its obligations under sale-buyback transactions.

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

(e) 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.

On March 23, 2020, the SEC issued an exemptive order (the "Temporary Order") to provide temporary relief to each Portfolio of the Trust in relation to the Interfund Lending Program, and the Portfolios' Board of Trustees has authorized the Portfolios to rely on the Temporary Order. With respect to interfund lending, the Temporary Order permits, under certain conditions, a lending portfolio to lend in aggregate up to 25% of its current net assets at the time of the interfund loan and to make interfund loans with term limits of up to the expiration of the Temporary Order, notwithstanding the current limit of seven business days under the Order. The SEC determined in June 2020 that the Temporary Order would not be extended after its expiration on June 30, 2020.

During the period ended June 30, 2020, the Portfolio did not participate in the Interfund Lending Program.

6. FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

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

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

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

U.S. dollar. To mitigate such risk, cash or securities may be exchanged as collateral pursuant to the terms of the underlying contracts.

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

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

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

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

Credit Default Swaptions may be written or purchased to hedge exposure to the credit risk of an investment without making a commitment to the underlying instrument. A credit default swaption is an option to sell or buy credit protection on a specific reference by entering into a pre-defined swap agreement by some specified date in the future.

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

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

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

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

Options on Securities may be written or purchased to enhance returns or to hedge an existing position or future investment. An option on a security uses a specified security as the underlying instrument for the option contract.

Straddle Options ("Straddle") are investment strategies that use combinations of options that allow the Portfolio to profit based on the future price movements of the underlying security, regardless of the direction of those movements. A written Straddle involves simultaneously writing a call option and a put option on the same security with the same strike price and expiration date. The written Straddle increases in value when the underlying security price has little volatility before the expiration date. A purchased Straddle involves simultaneously purchasing a call option and a put option on the same security with the same strike price and expiration date. The purchased Straddle increases in value when the underlying security price has high volatility, regardless of direction, before the expiration date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. PRINCIPAL AND OTHER RISKS

(a) Principal Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio, which could adversely affect its net asset value, yield and total return, are listed below. Under certain conditions, generally in a market where the value of both commodity-linked derivative instruments and fixed income securities are declining, the Portfolio may experience substantial losses. Please see "Description of Principal Risks" in the Portfolio's prospectus for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in the Portfolio.

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

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

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

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

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

Commodity Risk is the risk that investing in commodity-linked derivative instruments may subject the Portfolio to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments.

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 or diplomatic developments. Foreign securities may also be less liquid and more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers.

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

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

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

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

Management Risk is the risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by PIMCO, including the use of quantitative models or methods, will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax restrictions, policies or developments may affect the investment techniques available to PIMCO and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Portfolio. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Portfolio will be achieved.

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

Subsidiary Risk is the risk that, by investing in the CRRS Subsidiary, the Portfolio is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the CRRS Subsidiary's investments. The CRRS Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and may not be subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the CRRS Subsidiary will be achieved.

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

(b) Other Risks
In general, the Portfolio may be subject to additional risks, including, but not limited to, risks related to government regulation and intervention in financial markets, operational risks, risks associated with financial, economic and global market disruptions, and cybersecurity risks. Please see the Portfolio's prospectus and Statement of Additional Information for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. Please see the Important Information section of this report for additional discussion of certain regulatory and market developments (such as the anticipated discontinuation of the London Interbank Offered Rate) that may impact the Portfolio's performance.

Market Disruption Risk The Portfolio is subject to investment and operational risks associated with financial, economic and other global market developments and disruptions, including those arising from war, terrorism, market manipulation, government interventions, defaults and shutdowns, political changes or diplomatic developments, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics and epidemics) and natural/environmental disasters, which can all negatively impact the securities markets and cause the Portfolio to lose value. These events can also impair the technology and other operational systems upon which the Portfolio's service providers, including PIMCO as the Portfolio's investment adviser, rely, and could otherwise disrupt the Portfolio's service providers' ability to fulfill their obligations to the Portfolio. For example, the recent spread of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel strain of coronavirus (known as COVID-19) has caused volatility, severe market dislocations and liquidity constraints in many markets, including markets for the securities the Portfolio holds, and may adversely affect the Portfolio's investments and operations. Please see the Important Information section for additional discussion of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

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

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

Cyber Security Risk As the use of technology has become more prevalent in the course of business, the Portfolio has become potentially more susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional cyber events that may, among other things, cause the Portfolio to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption and/or destruction or lose operational capacity, result in the unauthorized release or other misuse of confidential information, or otherwise disrupt normal business operations. Cyber security failures or breaches may result in financial losses to the Portfolio and its shareholders. These failures or breaches may also result in disruptions to business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses; interference with the Portfolio's ability to calculate its net asset value, process shareholder transactions or otherwise transact business with shareholders; impediments to trading; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines; penalties; reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensation costs; additional compliance and cyber security risk management costs and other adverse consequences. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future.

8. MASTER NETTING ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. Master Agreements and Credit Support Annexes ("ISDA Master Agreements") govern bilateral OTC derivative transactions entered into by the Portfolio with select counterparties. ISDA Master Agreements maintain provisions for general obligations, representations, agreements, collateral posting and events of default or termination. Events of termination include conditions that may entitle counterparties to elect to terminate early and cause settlement of all outstanding transactions under the applicable ISDA Master Agreement. Any election to terminate early could be material to the financial statements. In limited circumstances, 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. These amounts, if any, may be segregated with a third-party custodian. The market value of OTC financial derivative instruments, collateral received or pledged, and net exposure by counterparty as of period end are disclosed in the Notes to Consolidated Schedule of Investments.

9. FEES AND EXPENSES

(a) Investment Advisory Fee PIMCO is a majority-owned subsidiary of Allianz Asset Management of America L.P. ("Allianz Asset

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Portfolio Expenses PIMCO provides or procures supervisory and administrative services for shareholders and also bears the costs of various third-party services required by the Portfolio, including audit, custodial, portfolio accounting, legal, transfer agency and printing costs. The Trust is responsible for the following expenses: (i) taxes and governmental fees; (ii) brokerage fees and commissions and other portfolio transaction expenses; (iii) the costs of borrowing money, including interest expenses; (iv) fees and expenses of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" of PIMCO or the Trust, and any counsel retained exclusively for their benefit, except for PIMCO All Asset Portfolio; (v) extraordinary expense, including costs of litigation and indemnification expenses; (vi) organizational expenses; and (vii) 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 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 is reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Operations as a component of Waiver and/or Reimbursement by PIMCO. For the period ended June 30, 2020, the amount was $228.

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") during the previous thirty-six months from the date of the waiver, provided that such amount paid to PIMCO will not: i) together with any organizational expenses, pro rata share of expenses related to obtaining or maintaining a Legal Entity Identifier and pro rata Trustee fees, exceed, for such month, the Expense Limit (or the amount of the expense limit in place at the time the amount being recouped was originally waived if lower than the Expense Limit); ii) exceed the total Reimbursement Amount; or iii) include any amounts previously reimbursed to PIMCO. At June 30, 2020, there were no recoverable amounts.

(f) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses PIMCO Cayman Commodity Portfolio I, Ltd. (the "Commodity Subsidiary") has entered into a separate contract with PIMCO for the management of the Commodity Subsidiary's portfolio pursuant to which the Commodity Subsidiary pays PIMCO a management fee and an administrative services fee at the annual rates of 0.49% and 0.20%, respectively, of its net assets. PIMCO has contractually agreed to waive the Portfolio's Investment Advisory Fee and the Supervisory and Administrative Fee in an amount equal to the management fee and administrative services fee, respectively, paid by the Commodity Subsidiary to PIMCO. This waiver may not be terminated by PIMCO and will remain in effect for as long as PIMCO's contract with the Commodity Subsidiary is in place. The waiver is reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Operations as a component of Waiver and/or Reimbursement by PIMCO. For the period ended June 30, 2020, the amount was $147,759. See Note 14, Basis for Consolidation in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information regarding the Commodity Subsidiary.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

11. GUARANTEES AND INDEMNIFICATIONS

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

12. PURCHASES AND SALES OF SECURITIES

The length of time the Portfolio has held a particular security is not generally a consideration in investment decisions. A change in the securities held by the Portfolio is known as "portfolio turnover." The Portfolio may engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective, 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, 2020, were as follows (amounts in thousands†):

U.S. Government/Agency		All Other	
Purchases	Sales	Purchases	Sales
$ 529,362	$ 571,080	$ 9,272	$ 10,822

† 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 06/30/2020 (Unaudited)		Year Ended 12/31/2019	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Receipts for shares sold				
Institutional Class	48	$ 253	93	$ 587
Class M	3	20	12	76
Administrative Class	6,039	30,504	5,492	34,815
Advisor Class	1,485	7,633	1,503	9,639
Issued as reinvestment of distributions				
Institutional Class	33	159	23	141
Class M	5	23	3	19
Administrative Class	2,576	12,388	1,584	9,891
Advisor Class	1,216	5,931	743	4,700
Cost of shares redeemed				
Institutional Class	(48)	(248)	(163)	(1,028)
Class M	(21)	(98)	(14)	(90)
Administrative Class	(4,351)	(22,025)	(8,446)	(53,437)
Advisor Class	(1,104)	(5,933)	(2,173)	(13,896)
Net increase (decrease) resulting from Portfolio share transactions	5,881	$ 28,607	(1,343)	$ (8,583)

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

As of June 30, 2020, two shareholders each owned 10% or more of the Portfolio's total outstanding shares comprising 32% of the Portfolio. One of the shareholders is a related party and comprises 12% 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. BASIS FOR CONSOLIDATION

The Commodity Subsidiary, a Cayman Islands exempted company, was incorporated on July 21, 2006, as a wholly owned subsidiary acting as an investment vehicle for the Portfolio in order to effect certain investments for the Portfolio consistent with the Portfolio's investment objectives and policies as specified in its prospectus and statement of additional information. The Portfolio's investment portfolio has been consolidated and includes the portfolio holdings of the Portfolio and the Commodity Subsidiary. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Portfolio and the Commodity Subsidiary. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated. A subscription agreement was entered into between the Portfolio and the Commodity Subsidiary on August 1, 2006, comprising the entire issued share capital of the Commodity Subsidiary, with the intent that the Portfolio will remain the sole shareholder and retain all rights. Under the Memorandum and Articles of Association, shares issued by the Commodity Subsidiary confer upon a shareholder the right to receive notice of, to attend and to vote at general meetings of the Commodity Subsidiary and shall confer upon the shareholder rights in a winding-up or repayment of capital and the right to participate in the profits or assets of the Commodity Subsidiary. The net assets of the Commodity Subsidiary as of period end represented 18.2% of the Portfolio's consolidated net assets.

15. REGULATORY AND LITIGATION MATTERS

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

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

16. FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS

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

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

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, the Adviser has reviewed the Portfolio's tax positions for all open tax years. As of June 30, 2020, 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.

The Portfolio may gain exposure to the commodities markets primarily through investments in swap agreements, futures and options.

The Portfolio may also gain exposure indirectly to commodity markets by investing in the Commodity Subsidiary, which may invest without limit in commodity-linked swap agreements and other commodity-linked derivative instruments.

One of the requirements for favorable tax treatment as a regulated investment company under the Code is that the Portfolio must derive at least 90% of its gross income from certain qualifying sources of income. The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") has issued a revenue ruling which holds that income derived from commodity index-linked derivatives, if earned directly by the Portfolio, is not qualifying income under Subchapter M of the Code. The IRS has issued private letter rulings in which the IRS specifically concluded that income derived from an investment in a subsidiary that provides commodity-linked exposure through its investments will be qualifying income. Based on the reasoning in such rulings, the Portfolio will continue to seek to gain exposure to the commodity markets primarily through investments in the Commodity Subsidiary and perhaps through commodity-linked notes.

It should be noted, however, that the IRS currently has ceased the issuance of such rulings. In addition, the IRS also issued a revenue procedure, which states that the IRS will not in the future issue private letter rulings that would require a determination of whether an asset (such as a commodity index-linked note) is a "security" under the 1940 Act. The IRS issued in September 2016 proposed regulations that would have generally treated the Portfolio's income inclusion (under Subpart F of the Code) with respect to the Commodity Subsidiary as qualifying income only if there were a distribution during the same taxable year out of the earnings and profits of the Commodity Subsidiary attributable to such income inclusion. In March 2019, the IRS issued final regulations (so modifying the proposed regulations) providing that (i) it will not rule on the determination of whether a financial instrument or position is a security under the 1940 Act; (ii) any earnings and profits paid out in the same taxable year as earned by a controlled foreign corporation to the Portfolio is treated as qualifying dividends; and (iii) that income inclusion by the Portfolio of its Commodity Subsidiary's earnings would be treated as other qualifying income if derived with respect to the Portfolio's business of investing in stock, securities, or currencies.

There can be no assurance that the IRS will not change its position that income derived from commodity-linked notes and wholly-owned subsidiaries is qualifying income. Furthermore, the tax treatment of commodity-linked notes, other commodity-linked derivatives, and the Portfolio's investments in the Commodity Subsidiary may otherwise be adversely affected by future legislation, court decisions, Treasury Regulations and/or guidance issued by the IRS. Such developments could affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Portfolio's taxable income or any distributions made by the Portfolio or result in the inability of the Portfolio to operate as described in its prospectus.

If, during a taxable year, the Commodity Subsidiary's taxable losses (and other deductible items) exceed its income and gains, the net loss will not pass through to the Portfolio as a deductible amount for income tax purposes. In the event the Commodity Subsidiary's taxable gains exceed its losses and other deductible items during a taxable year, the net gain will pass through to the Portfolio as ordinary income for Federal income tax purposes.

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

Under the Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010, a portfolio is permitted to carry forward any new capital losses for an unlimited period. Additionally, such capital losses that are carried 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, 2019, the Portfolio had the following post-effective capital losses with no expiration (amounts in thousands†):

	Short-Term	Long-Term
PIMCO CommodityRealReturn® Strategy Portfolio	$ 13,121	$ 27,008

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

As of June 30, 2020, 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)
$ 456,568	$ 21,743	$ (5,837)	$ 15,906

† 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.	**FBF**	Credit Suisse International	**PER**	Pershing LLC
BOS	BofA Securities, Inc.	**GLM**	Goldman Sachs Bank USA	**RBC**	Royal Bank of Canada
BPG	BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	**GSC**	Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC	**SAL**	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.
BPS	BNP Paribas S.A.	**GST**	Goldman Sachs International	**SCX**	Standard Chartered Bank, London
BRC	Barclays Bank PLC	**HUS**	HSBC Bank USA N.A.	**SOG**	Societe Generale Paris
BSH	Banco Santander S.A. - New York Branch	**IND**	Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank S.A.	**SSB**	State Street Bank and Trust Co.
CBK	Citibank N.A.	**JPM**	JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A.	**TDM**	TD Securities (USA) LLC
CIB	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	**MAC**	Macquarie Bank Limited	**TOR**	The Toronto-Dominion Bank
DEU	Deutsche Bank Securities, Inc.	**MEI**	Merrill Lynch International	**UAG**	UBS AG Stamford
DUB	Deutsche Bank AG	**MYC**	Morgan Stanley Capital Services LLC	**UAG**	UBS AG Stamford
FAR	Wells Fargo Bank National Association	**MYI**	Morgan Stanley & Co. International PLC		

Currency Abbreviations:

ARS	Argentine Peso	**EUR**	Euro	**MXN**	Mexican Peso
AUD	Australian Dollar	**GBP**	British Pound	**NZD**	New Zealand Dollar
BRL	Brazilian Real	**ILS**	Israeli Shekel	**PEN**	Peruvian New Sol
CAD	Canadian Dollar	**JPY**	Japanese Yen	**USD (or $)**	United States Dollar

Exchange Abbreviations:

CBOT	Chicago Board of Trade	**NYMEX**	New York Mercantile Exchange	**OTC**	Over the Counter
KCBT	Kansas City Board of Trade				

Index/Spread Abbreviations:

BADLARPP	Argentina Badlar Floating Rate Notes	**EBOBFUEL**	Argus Eurobob Oxy Gasoline	**MEHCO**	Magellan East Houston WTI Crude Oil Options
BCOMF1TC	Bloomberg Commodity Index 1-Month Forward Total Return	**EURMARGIN**	European Refined Margin	**MEHDUB**	Magellan East Houston WTI Crude Oil vs. Dubai Crude Oil
BCOMTR	Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return	**EUROBOBCO**	Margin Eurobob Gasoline vs. Brent	**MEHMID**	Magellan East Houston WTI Crude Oil vs. WTI Midland Crude Oil
BRENT	Brent Crude	**FRCPXTOB**	France Consumer Price ex-Tobacco Index	**NAPHTHACO**	Naphtha (Platts) Crude Oil
CDX.HY	Credit Derivatives Index - High Yield	**GOLDLNPM**	London Gold Market Fixing Ltd. PM	**PIMCODB**	PIMCO Custom Commodity Basket
CDX.IG	Credit Derivatives Index - Investment Grade	**HOBR**	Heating Oil Brent Crude	**RBCAEC**	Custom Commodity Forward Index
CIXBSTR3	Custom Commodity Index	**JMABDEWE**	J.P. Morgan Custom Commodity Index	**RBCAEC0T**	Custom Commodity Forward Index
CMBX	Commercial Mortgage-Backed Index	**JMABFNC2**	J.P. Morgan Custom Commodity Index	**UKRPI**	United Kingdom Retail Prices Index
CMDSKEWLS	CBEO SKEW Index is an index derived from the price of S&P 500 tail risk	**JMABFNJ2**	J.P. Morgan Custom Commodity Index	**ULSD**	Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel
CPALEMU	Euro Area All Items Non-Seasonally Adjusted Index	**JMC10FNX**	J.P. Morgan Custom Commodity Swap Indices	**ULSDCO**	Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel Crude
CPTFEMU	Eurozone HICP ex-Tobacco Index	**JMC1TZTX**	J.P. Morgan Custom Commodity Swap Indices	**US0003M**	3 Month USD Swap Rate
CPURNSA	Consumer Price All Urban Non-Seasonally Adjusted Index	**LLSDUB**	Light Louisiana Sweet Crude Oil vs. Calendar Dubai		

Other Abbreviations:

BBR	Bank Bill Rate	**LIBOR**	London Interbank Offered Rate	**TBA**	To-Be-Announced
BTP	Buoni del Tesoro Poliennali "Long-term Treasury Bond"	**NCUA**	National Credit Union Administration	**TELBOR**	Tel Aviv Inter-Bank Offered Rate
CLO	Collateralized Loan Obligation	**OAT**	Obligations Assimilables du Trésor	**WTI**	West Texas Intermediate
DAC	Designated Activity Company	**oz.**	Ounce	**YOY**	Year-Over-Year
EURIBOR	Euro Interbank Offered Rate	**RBOB**	Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending		

Liquidity Risk Management Program

(Unaudited)

In compliance with Rule 22e-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Liquidity Rule"), 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"), 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, Operations, Compliance, Funds Business Group, Account Management and Portfolio Management.

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 11-12, 2020, 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 period from December 1, 2018 through November 30, 2019. The Report noted that the Program is operating effectively to assess and manage each Portfolio's liquidity risk and that the Program has been and continues to be adequately and effectively implemented to monitor and, as applicable, respond to the Portfolios' liquidity developments. This has remained true for the 12-month reporting period ended June 30, 2020.

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General Information

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

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PIMCO

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