

P I M C O

Quarterly Investment Report

June 30, 2011

PVIT Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio

A company of **Allianz** 
Global Investors



Fund Manager of the Decade
Fixed-Income

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Market Commentary	Market Outlook
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Despite global headwinds and concerns shifting from increased inflationary pressures to possible hard landings in some EM countries, performance of U.S. dollar-denominated EM assets proved resilient ▪ Notwithstanding the additional volatility imparted by global events, the JPMorgan EMBIG index posted a 4.03% return during the quarter. EMBIG yields decreased by 36 basis points during the period amid a 31 basis point U.S. Treasury yield decline. EM spreads tightened by 10 basis points to finish at 288 basis points over U.S. Treasuries*. ▪ Amid a volatile quarter, BB-rated credits outperformed with 4.83%. Investment grade and B-rated credits lagged with 3.84% and 2.28% respectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PIMCO sees a multi-speed world over the secular horizon, with developed countries expected to grow at about 2% and emerging economies at 6% per year ▪ Fiscal and monetary stimulus is not gaining much traction in developed economies, reflecting unaddressed structural impediments to growth ▪ On the cyclical horizon the case for EM remains intact in spite of the risks associated with the drag from developed countries, unsustainable debt dynamics in the periphery of Europe, and the ongoing Middle East/North Africa (MENA) turmoil
Portfolio Recap	Portfolio Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Portfolio underperformed its benchmark for the quarter ▪ Contributors to relative performance were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ An overweight to Brazil, which outperformed amid positive rating actions and generally positive macroeconomic news ➢ An overweight to Indonesia which outperformed amid continued economic growth ➢ An underweight to Turkey which underperformed amid a deteriorating current account deficit ▪ The following strategies detracted from relative returns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ An underweight to Venezuela, which outperformed, benefitting from elevated oil prices given the country's position as net oil exporter ➢ The fund's allocation to EM corporates which generally lagged during the period ➢ An overweight to Russia which underperformed amid subdued economic growth ➢ The fund's tactical allocation to a basket of EM currencies which—against a backdrop of U.S. growth concerns and Eurozone periphery distress—lagged U.S. dollar-denominated bonds <p>* EMBIG spreads are shown against a market value weighted average of the spread of every individual issue within the index relative to the duration neutral Treasury for each respective issue in the index. EMBIG outperformed U.S. Treasuries (as measured by the Citigroup Treasury index) for the quarter</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We plan to hold an underweight position in EM spread duration, with overweights focused on those EM countries with the most durable growth drivers ▪ We plan to continue avoiding or underweighting those countries with weaker fundamentals such as high debt burdens, weak growth prospects, constrained room for policy maneuvering, or susceptibility to spillover effects from global shocks ▪ Within the more strongly positioned countries, we plan to continue to seek opportunities to pick up “safe spread” by substituting high quality quasi-sovereign and EM corporate credits for sovereign issuers** ▪ We plan to continue holding tactical allocations to instruments in local markets that present attractive risk-reward opportunities. This likely includes an increased EM currency exposure as a source of conservative carry and the potential for appreciation versus the U.S. dollar. In local rates, we plan to maintain our positioning in countries such as Brazil, where we believe that fiscal consolidation plans and the tightening already in the pipeline from currency appreciation and past hikes should limit the magnitude of further hikes <p>** “Safe Spread” is defined as sectors that we believe are most likely to withstand the vicissitudes of a wide range of possible economic scenarios. All investments contain risk and may lose value</p>

Summary of Performance Data and Portfolio Statistics

PVIT Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio

Administrative Class

Performance	Since					
Periods Ended 6/30/2011	Inception	5 yrs	3 yrs	1 yr	6 mos	3 mos
Total Portfolio¹						
Before Fees (%)	13.97	9.96	10.31	11.92	4.98	3.46
After Fees (%)	12.85	8.88	9.22	10.81	4.47	3.21
(Inception 09/30/02)						
JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global (%)	12.24	9.59	10.44	11.73	5.09	4.03

Average total returns do not include fees and charges of the variable product. If these fees and charges were reflected performance would be lower.

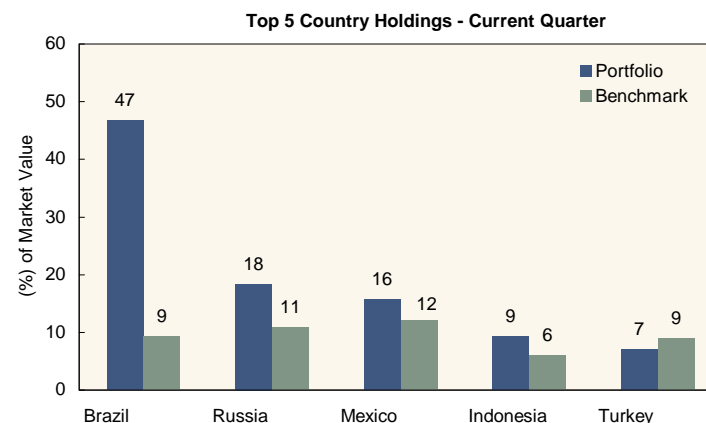
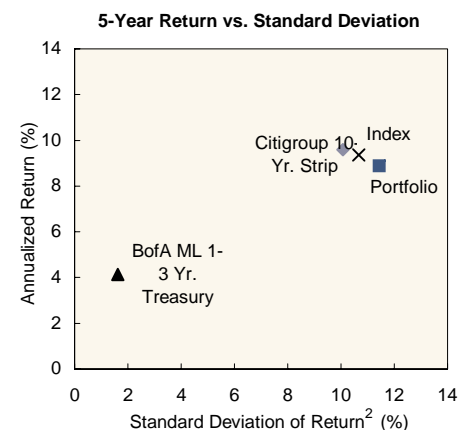
Expense Ratio	
The Fund's Total Annual Operating Expenses	1.00%

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 principal value will fluctuate so that fund shares may be worth more or less than their original cost when redeemed.

Performance does not reflect the deduction of additional charges and expenses imposed in connection with investing in Variable Contracts, which will reduce returns. Performance data current to the most recent month-end is available at pvit.pimco-funds.com or call (888) 87-PIMCO.

Summary Information	3/31/2011	6/30/2011
Total Net Assets (USD in millions)	350.7	333.6
SEC 30-Day Ann. Yield (%)	4.20	4.11
Distribution Yield (%) ³	5.12	5.54
Effective Duration (yrs)	6.2	6.7
Benchmark Duration (yrs)	7.0	7.1
Effective Maturity (yrs)	9.3	10.2
Average Coupon (%)	6.8	6.8
Net Currency Exposure (%)	6.1	5.9
Tracking Error (5 yrs, %) ⁴	2.3	2.3
Information Ratio (5 yrs) ⁴	-0.1	-0.2

See example of tracking error / information ratio in Important Information section of the Appendix.



Additional Share Class Performance

June 30, 2011

PVIT Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio

Net of Fees Performance	Gross Expense Ratio	Net Expense Ratio	NAV Currency	Inception Date	Since Inception	10 Year	5 Year	3 Year	1 Year	6 Month	3 Month
ADVISORY Class:											
Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio, Advisory	1.10	-	USD	Mar-31-06	7.89	-	8.76	9.11	10.70	4.42	3.18
JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global			-		12.24	-	9.59	10.44	11.73	5.09	4.03

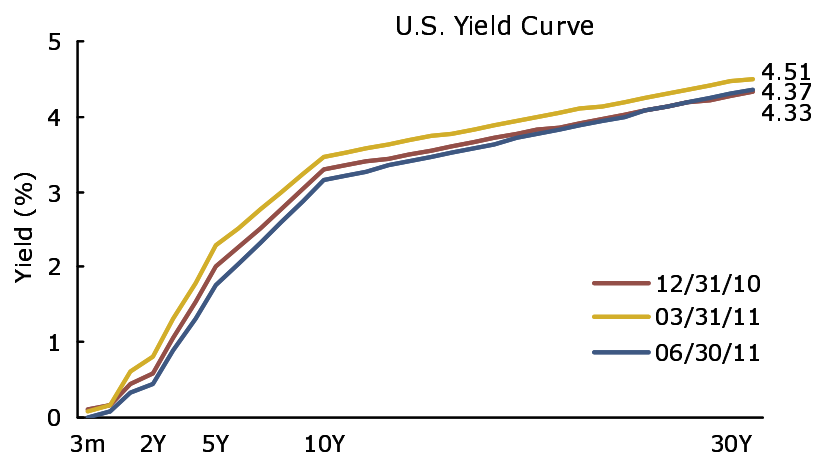
Average total returns do not include fees and charges of the variable product. If these fees and charges were reflected performance would be lower.

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Treasury Yields Fall During Quarter as Growth Slows

Treasury yields fell during the second quarter as higher gasoline prices and lingering effects of Japan's recent earthquake on global supply chains crimped U.S. growth. Concern about the sovereign debt crisis in the Eurozone sparked a flight to safety and boosted demand for Treasuries. The Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate (BCAG) Index, a widely used index of U.S. high-grade bonds, returned 2.29 percent during the quarter.

While yields fell across the Treasury curve for most of the quarter, they reversed course near the end of the period. The 10-year Treasury yielded 3.16 percent at the end of the second quarter. While this was 31 basis points lower than at the beginning of the quarter, the 10-year Treasury yield had fallen below 2.90 percent only a few days earlier. The following depicts recent changes in the Treasury yield curve:



SOURCE: Bloomberg Financial Markets

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Graphs are for illustrative purposes only and are not indicative of the performance of any particular investment.

The Treasury rally stalled late in the quarter as Greece's parliament approved austerity measures, easing concerns (at least temporarily) about the potential for the Euro area's first sovereign default. In addition, U.S. manufacturing businesses unexpectedly expanded at a faster pace in June, suggesting that the supply chain disruption from the Japanese earthquake was easing.

Another indicator that raised hopes for stronger growth in the second half of 2011 was falling commodity prices. Lower retail fuel prices relieved some stress on consumers coping with an official unemployment rate over 9 percent and continued weakness in residential property markets. On June 30 the Federal Reserve ended its \$600 billion program of buying Treasuries known as QE2, and indicated its intent to continue buying Treasuries with proceeds from maturing debt on its \$2.9 trillion balance sheet. The Fed also reiterated its "extended period" language for a near-zero federal funds rate.

EM External Debt Resilient in Spite of Cyclical Headwinds from Global Financial Markets

Despite global headwinds and concerns shifting from increased inflationary pressures to possible hard landings in some EM countries, performance of U.S. dollar-denominated EM assets proved resilient. Notwithstanding the additional volatility imparted by global events, the JPMorgan EMBIG index posted a 4.03 percent return during the quarter. Yields decreased by 36 basis points during the period amid a 31 basis point U.S. Treasury yield decline. EM spreads* tightened by 10 basis points to finish at 288 basis points over U.S. Treasuries.

During the quarter there were continued flare-ups in the Middle East with widespread unrest in Syria, Yemen, and Bahrain. Governments displayed a varied range of responses from violent crackdowns in Syria and Libya to more populist moves aimed at appeasing protesters in some of the Gulf countries.

Technical continued to favor EM during the period. Close to \$18 billion in net inflows were allocated by investors to EM fixed income during the quarter, bringing year to date flow to \$27 billion. In addition, in terms of primary issuance, a total of \$162 billion was placed in the market by EM issuers, of which approximately 75 percent was attributable to EM corporate issuers.

Amid a volatile quarter, BB-rated credits outperformed with 4.83 percent. Investment-grade and B-rated credits lagged, returning 3.84 and 2.28 percent, respectively.

Performance by geographic region was influenced by events in Europe and MENA. Emerging Europe and the Middle East were the worst performing regions with 2.95 percent and 2.49 percent returns, respectively. Latin America (4.88 percent) and Africa (4.44 percent) led index performance. Asia followed with a 4.15 percent return.

In Latin America, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Ecuador and Venezuela outperformed the market. Ecuador and Venezuela benefited from high oil prices given their position as net oil exporters. Brazil returned 5.29 percent amid positive rating actions and generally positive macroeconomic news. Unemployment came in at a historical low in April, pointing to a high pace of current job creation. Mexico returned 4.57 percent, as real GDP—although lower than expectations—was strong. The number was in line with PIMCO's positive view on the country's growth. Argentina—one of the worst performing countries in the region—returned 1.89 percent, underperforming the market. Christina Kirchner announced her candidacy for re-election in the October Presidential elections. Many market participants see her potential continued occupation of the Casa Rosada as a negative for the country due to a continuation of loose macroeconomic policies and highly discretionary interventionist microeconomic policies.

In Asia, China returned 2.75 percent amid numbers which confirmed that economic growth is softening, likely due to the

tightening of monetary conditions that has taken place over the past several quarters. PIMCO continues to expect a soft landing for China as weaker demand and destocking pressures have barely started; however, as employment remains resilient and inflation pressure persists, there is unlikely to be a rapid shift towards aggressive policy tightening. In addition, a widening trade balance in the late tightening cycle continues to favor a further rise of the renminbi versus the U.S. dollar. The Philippines returned 4.65 percent amid positive ratings actions and continued remittances from overseas foreign workers, which are partly responsible for supporting domestic consumption. Indonesia returned 5.13 percent. 1Q 2011 real GDP came in stronger than expected at 6.50 percent over a year ago mainly supported by private consumption and investment.

In EEMEA**, indications of economic activity painted a picture of a region that is losing growth momentum. Hungary outperformed the market, returning 0.40 percent despite Fitch changing its BBB- rating outlook to stable from negative and commenting that the revision reflects the reform measures announced by the Hungarian government. Turkey underperformed the market as the current account deficit continues to widen on the back of robust domestic demand and high energy prices. The 12-month trailing current account deficit has already risen above the 8 percent of GDP level. Russia also underperformed with a 2.41 percent return amid subdued economic growth. South Africa returned 3.70 percent. The current account deficit widened to 3.10 percent of GDP in 1Q11 – above consensus estimates and significantly higher than the 7-year low of 1 percent recorded in 4Q10. Egypt outperformed the market with a 6.17 percent return, recouping part of the losses of the first quarter. The Finance Minister stated that the country has withdrawn its request for funds from the IMF and the World Bank after revising down the budget deficit forecast for the financial year 2011/2012 from 11 percent of GDP to 8.6 percent of GDP. While the multilaterals were expected to provide around \$6 billion worth of funding, the

country has in recent weeks received commitments from Saudi Arabia and Qatar worth \$14 billion.

Composition of Emerging Markets Index as of June 30, 2011

The Fund is actively managed and benchmarked against the JPMorgan Emerging Market Bond Index Global (EMBIG). The Index includes U.S. dollar-denominated bonds issued by developing sovereigns and quasi-sovereign entities. As of June 30, 2011, the index represented debt of 43 countries totaling approximately \$440 billion in market capitalization and maintained an average credit quality of Baa3/BBB-/BBB- (Moody's/S&P/Fitch).

* EMBIG spreads are shown against a market value weighted average of the spread of every individual issue within the index relative to the duration neutral Treasury for each respective issue in the index. EMBIG outperformed U.S. Treasuries (as measured by the Citigroup Treasury index) for the quarter

** Emerging Europe, the Middle East and Africa

Country	Moody's Rating	S&P Rating	Index Weights	2Q 11 Returns	YTD Returns
Senegal	B1	B+	0.12%	NA	NA
Ivory Coast	NR	NR	0.28%	12.50%	21.86%
Nigeria	NR	B+	0.12%	6.93%	NA
Venezuela	B2	BB-	7.79%	6.35%	11.19%
Uruguay	Ba1	BB+	1.36%	6.35%	8.48%
Egypt	Ba3	BB	0.48%	6.17%	-0.71%
Panama	Baa3	BBB-	2.08%	5.48%	6.97%
Colombia	Baa3	BBB-	2.89%	5.47%	7.44%
Ecuador	Caa2	B-	0.15%	5.43%	13.23%
Jordan	Ba2	BB	0.16%	5.42%	NA
Brazil	Baa2	BBB-	9.13%	5.29%	6.04%
Indonesia	Ba1	BB+	6.49%	5.13%	4.31%
Hungary	Baa3	BBB-	1.88%	4.67%	10.37%
Philippines	Ba2	BB	7.04%	4.65%	4.18%
Mexico	Baa1	BBB	12.43%	4.57%	6.08%
El Salvador	Ba2	BB-	0.93%	4.50%	4.27%
Jamaica	B3	B-	0.30%	4.36%	9.75%
Croatia	Baa3	BBB-	1.04%	4.31%	6.21%
Belarus	B2	B	0.38%	4.06%	-6.58%
Lithuania	Baa1	BBB	1.30%	4.06%	6.57%
EMBI Global Index	Baa3	BBB-	100.00%	4.03%	5.09%
Peru	Baa3	BBB	2.30%	4.01%	3.43%
Georgia	Ba3	B+	0.12%	4.00%	10.38%
Dominican Rep	B1	B+	0.35%	3.70%	1.74%
South Africa	A3	BBB+	2.34%	3.70%	4.48%
Turkey	Ba2	BB	8.77%	3.57%	2.11%
Sri Lanka	B1	B+	0.48%	3.45%	2.53%
Poland	A2	A-	2.25%	3.09%	3.66%
Lebanon	B1	B	2.40%	2.94%	1.45%
China	Aa3	AA-	1.59%	2.75%	2.22%
Russia	Baa1	BBB	10.95%	2.41%	5.20%
Kazakhstan	Baa2	BBB-	2.53%	2.40%	6.51%
Bulgaria	Baa3	BBB	0.35%	2.08%	3.13%
Chile	Aa3	A+	1.58%	2.00%	2.00%
Ghana	NR	B	0.20%	1.90%	4.53%
Argentina	B3	B	1.88%	1.89%	0.55%
Malaysia	A3	A-	1.61%	1.88%	2.66%
Ukraine	B2	B+	2.18%	1.83%	4.89%
Vietnam	B1	BB-	0.43%	1.67%	5.13%
Gabon	NR	BB-	0.23%	1.64%	3.52%
Serbia	NR	BB	0.22%	1.41%	5.04%
Pakistan	B3	B-	0.24%	0.25%	-2.11%
Iraq	NR	NR	0.57%	-0.17%	2.54%
Belize	B3	B	0.08%	-19.45%	-19.91%
* Jordan was included in the EMBIG in January 2011					
* Nigeria was included in the EMBIG in February 2011					
* Tunisia was removed from the EMBIG in March 2011					
* Senegal was included in the EMBIG in May 2011					

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PIMCO's Secular Outlook: Navigating a Multi-Speed World

PIMCO believes that the global economy over the next three to five years will remain a multi-speed world. We foresee a “hobble through” outcome for developed economies in which they grow only around 2 percent per year in real terms. Growth in developing economies should cool from their recent pace as these countries grapple with inflation challenges, but the emerging economies should still be able to expand at around 6 percent annually on average. The following are key elements of our Secular Outlook.

Developed Economies

- **Structural Impediments to Growth** – Developed economies such as the U.S. are unlikely to keep pace with developing countries because of the former's more challenging initial conditions prior to the 2008 financial crisis. These conditions include high unemployment that is increasingly structural in nature as well as high levels of consumer and sovereign debt.
- **Grand Bargains Unlikely** – Resolution of major policy issues such as the U.S. fiscal deficit and the sovereign debt crisis in the Eurozone periphery could stimulate faster growth. However, political polarization in the U.S. and the generally intractable nature of these issues make a series of “mini-bargains” more likely. At least one sovereign debt restructuring in Europe is a virtual certainty.
- **Financial Repression, Mild Inflation** – Most developed economies expanded their balance sheets to weather the financial crisis and must now de-lever in the face of threats to their sovereign credit ratings. To do so, their governments will continue to practice financial repression, which means maintaining policies that create low or even negative real yields on sovereign debt along with mild but persistent inflation. Taken together, these policies will effectively pick the pockets of investors in real terms.

Emerging Economies

- **Income and Wealth to Converge** – Relatively high growth in EM countries will produce a continued convergence in income and wealth with the developed world, lifting millions out of poverty. This progress will, however, be accompanied by recurrent inflationary concerns and uneven surges in capital inflows that will challenge policymakers.
- **Sovereign Creditworthiness to Diverge** – Continued improvement in emerging economies' financial conditions should render even more obsolete the traditional interest rate/credit distinctions between developed and emerging sovereign bonds. This development will have major implications for investment indices and guidelines.

EM Growth to Moderate but Remains Resilient

Global economic growth will continue to exhibit divergent patterns. Advanced economies will be challenged to maintain growth as public sector stimuli roll off. In the emerging world, the outlook for growth remains resilient, reflecting much better initial conditions: healthy sovereign balance sheets, high levels of international reserves, strengthened domestic institutions, and increased domestic consumption.

While we expect EM economic growth to be strong, the pace of growth in some countries has already decelerated from the levels seen in 2010 due to a tightening of monetary policies, a highly fluid situation in the periphery of Europe, and uncertain global economic conditions. Despite this moderation, and given the outlook for developed countries, the hard landing scenario that some market participants are expecting seems unlikely over the cyclical horizon.

A continued constructive outlook on EM is not without risks, however. In particular, a resolution to the ongoing fiscal crisis in the periphery of the Eurozone remains elusive. While a disorderly restructuring is not our central scenario, if it materializes it will almost certainly have knock-on effects to EM.

These will be felt through four primarily channels: capital markets (via new issuance funding risks), the banking sector (via interbank-lending and cross-ownership among Eurozone banks), trade linkages (via a slowdown in trade), and generalized de-risking (via rising correlation across asset classes and countries). While some of the effects may impact EM broadly, the countries nearest the Eurozone will likely bear the brunt of any ensuing dislocation.

In addition, prevailing low interest rates in developed countries have encouraged sizable capital flows into EM, which have in some cases fueled asset prices upwards. At the same time, inflationary pressures from higher commodity prices and the closing of output gaps remain. As such, emerging countries must continue to confront the “impossible trinity” of independent monetary policy, open capital markets and flexible exchange rates, which may entail difficult policy choices. National leaders want an independent monetary policy that enables them to manage inflation. They also want to benefit from the free flow of capital, especially inflows directed toward economic investment. Stable exchange rates are also viewed as desirable. However, only two of these can be sustainably achieved. As countries attempt to navigate the trilemma, in some cases resorting to unconventional measures, the possibility of policy errors and unintended consequences remains.

The tensions in the Middle East/North Africa, and related high commodity prices, also continue to present a fluid set of variables for both the developed and emerging countries. In the cyclical horizon, not all developing economies will be equally affected, and indeed, many may continue to benefit. We will continue to closely monitor the situation in MENA and its implications not only for the region but also for the global economy as a whole.

Another risk reflects China’s growing role in the global economy. Following a myriad of tightening measures by Chinese policymakers to address inflation, concerns have shifted towards the risk of hard landing in the country. In PIMCO’s view, a more

likely scenario is 1-2 years of a tightly managed soft-landing and further reforms as necessary to mitigate systemic risks in banks and local governments. At the same time, China’s strong fiscal standing - represented by \$3 trillion in foreign exchange reserves - and inconsequential external debt, coupled with still healthy growth rates in the years to come will serve as additional sources of strength.

Finally, political risks remain on the horizon as we near electoral cycles for leadership in Egypt, Singapore, Argentina and Bulgaria as well as legislative polls in Poland, Russia, and Saudi Arabia, among others. Although no major changes are expected we will closely monitor these processes and their implications for ability and willingness to pay.

In this bipolar world, where EM countries continue to be the drivers of global growth we expect the reallocation of capital to continue. As a result, we see opportunities in many high-quality EM sovereigns and quasi-sovereigns in the external debt space. The non-sovereign entities stand to benefit from their faster growing economies and the improvement in domestic demand. In addition, strong credit statistics relative to developed country corporate credits and higher yields point to attractive return potential. We plan to remain focused on those industries and sectors that play a critical role in facilitating continued economic growth.

In EM local market space, our currency exposure, in aggregate, reflects a cautionary stance with respect to developed country currencies, specifically the USD. We see selective opportunities in the currencies of countries where longer-term indications of undervaluation are increasingly corroborated by high frequency data which may serve as catalysts for appreciation in the near and medium term. In our positioning in local interest rates we find opportunities in countries such as Brazil where real rates are high, where the susceptibility of real yield confiscation is low, and where the tightening measures already affected by fiscal and monetary authorities have put policymakers ahead of the curve with respect to future expectations of inflation. We are

similarly focused on relatively high yields in countries such as Indonesia where credit improvement suggest potential for yield compression over the longer term.

Focus on the Most Compelling Relative Value Opportunities within Countries with Strong Credit Fundamentals

In our external debt portfolios, while we have a constructive view on EM, we currently hold an underweight to EM spread duration with overweights focused on those EM countries with the most durable growth drivers. By contrast, we will likely continue to underweight those EM countries with weaker fundamentals such as high debt burdens, weak growth prospects, constrained room for policy maneuvering, or susceptibility to spillover effects from global shocks.

Within the more strongly positioned countries, we will continue to seek opportunities to pick up “safe spread” by substituting quasi-sovereign and EM corporate credits for sovereign issuers¹. These credits may help enhance the portfolio’s return profile given our current underweight to riskier and thus higher yielding EM sovereigns.

We plan on continuing to hold tactical allocations to instruments in local markets that present attractive risk-reward opportunities. This includes an increased EM currency exposure as a source of conservative carry and the potential for appreciation versus the U.S. dollar. In local rates, we plan to maintain our positioning in countries such as Brazil, where we believe that fiscal consolidation plans and the tightening already in the pipeline from currency appreciation and past hikes should limit the magnitude of further hikes.

¹ “Safe Spread” is defined as sectors that we believe are most likely to withstand the vicissitudes of a wide range of possible economic scenarios. All investments contain risk and may lose value.

Direct Emerging Markets Bond Exposure

PVIT Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio

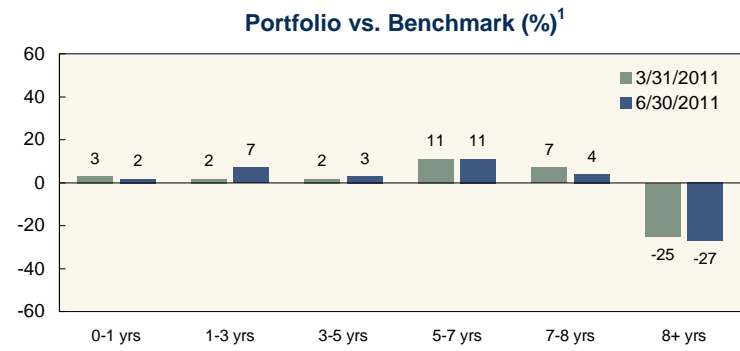
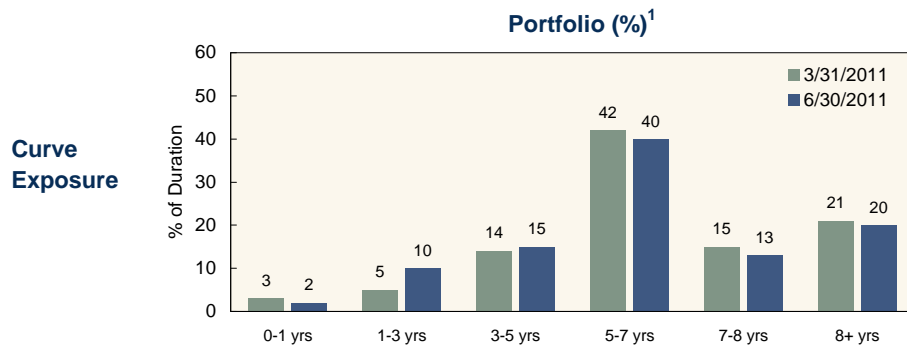
Emerging Markets Exposure (by country of issuer)

	3/31/2011			6/30/2011			Benchmark
	<u>% of MV</u> <u>Cash Equiv.</u>	<u>% of Market</u> <u>Value Bonds</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Duration</u>	<u>% of MV</u> <u>Cash Equiv.</u>	<u>% of Market</u> <u>Value Bonds</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Duration</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Duration</u>
Brazil	26.72	21.91	17.61	3.73	43.05	19.51	10.94
Chile	0.34	1.11	1.13	0.36	1.18	1.09	1.53
China	0.03	0.70	0.98	0.19	0.59	0.72	1.12
Colombia	0.00	6.11	5.29	0.00	5.32	4.70	3.11
Dominican Republic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.24	0.26
Egypt	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.75	-0.01	0.49
El Salvador	0.00	0.24	0.14	0.00	0.26	0.13	1.27
EM Index Products	0.00	7.12	0.30	0.00	7.63	0.27	-
Gabon	0.00	0.20	0.18	0.00	0.21	0.17	0.19
Guatemala,Rep Of	0.00	0.18	0.06	0.00	0.19	0.06	-
India	0.02	2.04	1.46	0.03	2.30	1.46	-
Indonesia	0.00	7.73	5.81	0.00	9.29	5.78	6.09
Kazakhstan	0.11	3.68	3.28	0.00	3.86	3.17	1.84
Malaysia	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	1.55
Mexico	0.79	13.04	13.28	0.86	14.85	15.30	13.63
Panama	0.00	0.92	1.55	0.00	1.02	1.61	2.65
Peru	0.00	1.27	2.02	2.12	1.35	1.99	3.34
Philippines	0.00	5.92	2.77	0.00	6.27	2.83	8.15
Russia	0.46	17.07	13.88	0.64	17.76	13.46	9.17
South Africa	0.00	2.83	3.33	-0.01	3.11	3.28	2.59
Tunisia	0.20	0.13	0.02	0.13	0.00	0.02	-
Turkey	0.00	6.18	7.65	-0.01	7.07	7.57	9.40
Uruguay	0.00	1.25	1.29	0.00	1.35	1.31	1.90
Venezuela	0.00	3.53	3.63	0.00	5.56	4.89	5.71
EM Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.23
Developed Markets	7.07	14.39	14.32	3.27	11.70	10.44	4.84
Net Liabilities	<u>-54.08</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>-56.25</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Total Direct Emerging Markets	-18.33	118.33	100.00	-44.93	144.93	100.00	100.00

Small allocations may round to zero.

Portfolio Characteristics and Benchmark Variance

PVIT Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio



Direct Country and Currency Exposure

PVIT Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio

Country Exposure (by currency of settlement)¹

	Portfolio 03/31/2011				Portfolio 06/30/2011			
	Market Value Weighted (%)				Market Value Weighted (%)			
(settlement currency)	% of Duration	Bonds	Cash Equiv.	Currency Exposure ² (%)	% of Duration	Bonds	Cash Equiv.	Currency Exposure ² (%)
North America	93.2	106.8	12.3	93.9	90.5	111.8	11.3	94.1
United States	93.2	106.8	12.3	93.9	90.5	111.8	11.3	94.1
Europe - EMU	1.1	1.4	0.2	-0.7	1.1	1.4	0.0	-1.1
Other ³	1.1	1.4	0.2	-	1.1	1.4	0.0	-
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Europe - Non-EMU	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Japan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia Pacific ex-Japan	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Singapore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
South Korea	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Emerging Markets	5.7	9.8	23.3	5.5	8.4	30.8	0.0	5.6
Brazil	4.9	9.0	23.3	0.2	7.5	30.1	0.0	-0.1
China	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2
Colombia	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Malaysia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Mexico	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.2
Philippines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
South Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Net Liabilities ⁴	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>-53.8</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>-55.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total Direct Exposure	100.0	118.0	-18.0	100.0	100.0	144.0	-44.0	100.0

Small allocations may round to zero.

PIMCO Proprietary Portfolio Level Risk Measures

PVIT Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio

Risk Measures (yrs)	3/31/2011	6/30/2011	Definitions of Risk Measures:
Interest Rate Exposures:			
Effective Duration			
Portfolio	6.2	6.7	A portfolio's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. An accurate predictor of price changes only for small, parallel shifts of the yield curve. For every 1 basis point fall (rise) in interest rates, a portfolio with duration of 1 year will rise (fall) in price by 1 bp.
Benchmark	7.0	7.1	
Bull Market Duration			
Portfolio	6.2	6.5	A portfolio's effective duration after a 50 bp decline in rates. The extent to which a portfolio's duration exceeds its bull market duration is a gauge of contraction risk.
Benchmark	7.1	7.2	
Bear Market Duration			
Portfolio	6.1	6.8	A portfolio's effective duration after a 50 bp rise in rates. The extent to which a portfolio's bear market duration exceeds its duration is a gauge of extension risk.
Benchmark	6.9	7.0	
Total Curve Duration			
	0.8	1.0	A portfolio's price sensitivity relative to the benchmark to changes in the slope of the yield curve, measured between the 2-30 year Government yields, holding the 10-year yield constant. For every 1 bp of steepening (flattening), a portfolio with curve duration of 1 year will rise (fall) in price by 1 bp relative to the benchmark.
Sector Exposures*:			
Mortgage Spread Duration			
Portfolio	0.0	0.0	The contribution of mortgages to spread duration. For every 1 bp of mortgage spread tightening (widening), a portfolio with mortgage spread duration of 1 year will rise (fall) in price by 1 bp.
Benchmark	0.0	0.0	
Corporate Spread Duration			
Portfolio	0.1	0.1	The contribution of corporate bonds to spread duration. For every 1 bp of corporate spread tightening (widening), a portfolio with corporate spread duration of 1 year will rise (fall) in price by 1 bp.
Benchmark	0.0	0.0	
Emerging Markets Spread Duration			
Portfolio	6.5	7.3	The contribution of emerging market bonds to spread duration. For every 1 bp of emerging market spread tightening (widening), a portfolio with an emerging market spread duration of 1 year will rise (fall) in price by 1 bp.
Benchmark	6.7	6.8	
Swap Spread Duration			
Portfolio	0.2	0.1	The contribution of swaps to spread duration. Includes the impact of non-swap instruments such as agencies that are sensitive to swap spreads. For every 1 bp of swap spread tightening (widening), a portfolio with swap spread duration of 1 year will rise (fall) in price by 1 bp. A negative swap spread duration indicates that the portfolio will benefit from widening swap spreads.
Benchmark	0.0	0.0	

* As measured by spread duration, which represents a portfolio's price sensitivity to changes in spreads, or yield premiums, that affect the value of bonds that trade at a spread to Governments. These include mortgage-backed, corporate and emerging market bonds, as well as swaps.

Summary of Derivatives

PVIT Emerging Markets Bond Portfolio

Derivatives ¹ (% of Duration)	3/31/2011	6/30/2011	Characteristics of Derivatives:	Control Measures
Government Futures	1.2	0.1	Used to adjust interest rate exposures and to replicate government bond positions. Frequently offers the opportunity to outperform government securities due to cheapness of futures contracts and active management of the liquid, short duration securities backing the futures.	Bond-equivalent exposure included in portfolio duration. Back long futures positions with high grade, liquid debt securities.
Other Futures	0.0	0.0	Includes municipal, mortgage-backed and interest rate swap futures.	See Government Futures.
Interest Rate Swaps	4.0	7.0	Includes swaps with duration greater than 1 year. Used to adjust interest rate and yield curve exposures and substitute for physical securities. Long swap positions ("receive fixed") increase exposure to long-term interest rates; short positions ("pay fixed") decrease exposure.	Bond-equivalent exposure included in portfolio duration. Back long swaps positions with high grade, liquid debt securities.
Credit Default Swaps*	19.0	23.4	Credit default swaps are used to manage credit exposure without buying or selling securities outright. Written CDS increase credit exposure ("selling protection"), obligating the portfolio to buy bonds from counterparties in the event of a default. Purchased CDS decrease exposure ("buying protection"), providing the right to "put" bonds to the counterparty in the event of a default.	Bond-equivalent exposure included in portfolio credit risk measures. Back long exposures with high grade, liquid debt securities. Continually monitor underlying credit exposure.
Written	19.0	23.4		
Purchased	0.0	0.0		
Options	1.1	1.3	Written options generate income in expected rate scenarios and may generate capital losses if unexpected interest rate environments are realized. Purchased options are used to manage interest rate and volatility exposures. Both written and purchased options will become worthless at expiration if the underlying instrument does not reach the strike price of the option.	Bond-equivalent exposure (weighted by probability of exercise) included in portfolio duration. Back underlying exposure with high grade, liquid debt securities.
Written	1.1	0.6		
Purchased	0.0	0.7		
Mortgage Derivatives	0.0	0.0	Used to manage portfolio duration and/or enhance yield. Includes securities determined by PIMCO to have potentially less stable duration characteristics, such as Interest Only strips (IOs), Principal Only strips (POs), Support Class CMOs and Inverse Floaters. Value will fluctuate as prepayment speeds respond to rising and falling interest rates.	Bond exposure included in portfolio duration, convexity, and prepayment risk measures. Use IO's and PO's in moderation and in an overall portfolio context.
Money Market Derivatives	2.4	0.3	Used to manage exposures at the short end of the yield curve and express PIMCO's expectations for future short-term rates. Includes swaps with duration of 1 year or less, and Eurodollar, Euribor and other futures based on short-term interest rates.	Bond-equivalent exposure included in portfolio duration. MM derivatives are not backed by other assets as they represent short-maturity exposures and have no deliverable at expiration.
Futures	-0.1	0.3		
Interest Rate Swaps	2.5	0.0		

* Credit default swaps are shown as percentage of market value to reflect potential default risk.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Forecasts are based on proprietary research and should not be interpreted as investment advice or as an offer or solicitation for the purchase or sale of any financial instrument.

The performance figures presented reflect the total return performance for the stated share class (after fees) and reflect changes in share price and reinvestment of dividend and capital gain distributions. All periods longer than one year are annualized. The Before Fees performance figures presented herein do not reflect the deduction of the Portfolio's total annual operating expenses, which includes, but is not necessarily limited to, advisory fees, administrative fees, and 12b-1 fees (where applicable). The After Fees performance figures reflect the deduction of all such fees. Details regarding any Portfolio's fees and expenses can be found in the Portfolio's prospectus.

Risk Disclosures

Summary of Performance Data and Portfolio Statistics

- 1 All time periods longer than one year are annualized and returns include reinvestment of dividends, income and capital gains, if any. Investment in a Portfolio that invests in high-yield, lower-rated securities, will generally involve greater volatility and risk to principal than investments in higher-rated securities. In an environment where interest rates may trend upward, rising rates will negatively impact the performance of most bond funds, and fixed income securities held by a fund are likely to decrease in value. Bond funds and individual bonds with a longer duration (a measure of the expected life of a security) tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. The Emerging Market Portfolio may invest in the securities of issuers based in countries with developing or "emerging market" economies. These securities may present market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, The Portfolio can invest a portion of its assets in non-U.S. securities, which can entail greater risks due to non-U.S. economic and political developments. This risk may be enhanced when investing
- 2 Standard deviation is a statistical measure of dispersion about an average, which for a mutual fund, depicts how widely the returns varied over a certain period of time.
- 3 Distribution yield is calculated by annualizing actual dividends for the month ended on the date shown and dividing by net asset value per share on the last business day of the same period.
- 4 Tracking error, a measure of risk, is defined as the standard deviation of the portfolio's excess return vs.the benchmark expressed in percent. The information ratio is defined as the portfolio's excess return per unit of risk, or tracking error. For example, an information ratio of 1 means that a portfolio manager generates 100 basis points, or one percent of excess return for every 100 basis points of risk taken.

Market Commentary and Market Outlook

Corporate bonds are debt securities issued by a corporation. These securities are not guaranteed by the federal government and are thus more susceptible to default risk. Generally most corporate bonds are taxable at the state and federal level. Treasuries are guaranteed by the United States government and are only taxable at the Federal level. Guarantee does not eliminate market risk. It is important to note that longer maturity bonds have greater volatility and risk when compared to shorter maturity bonds.

Emerging Market bonds are susceptible to market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, technical and other risks different from, or greater than, the risks of investing in developed foreign countries.

Treasuries are guaranteed by the United States government and are only taxable at the Federal level. Guarantee does not eliminate market risk. It is important to note that longer maturity bonds have greater volatility and risk when compared to shorter maturity bonds.

Mortgage bonds are susceptible to risks such as default and prepayment of principal, and taxable at the state and federal levels, while Treasuries are guaranteed by the United States government and are only taxable at the Federal level. Guarantee does not eliminate market risk. It is important to note that longer maturity bonds have greater volatility and risk when compared to shorter maturity bonds.

Portfolio Characteristics and Benchmark Variance

- 1 Market value data based on percentage of net assets of the mutual fund. Data differs from compliance calculations based on total assets of the mutual fund. All mutual funds are separately monitored for compliance with prospectus and regulatory requirements.

Direct Country and Currency Exposure

- 1 Country exposures reflect the portfolio's effective exposure to non-U.S. markets, inclusive of forward settled holdings. Small allocations may round to zero.
- 2 Includes currency exposure due to non-U.S. holdings, hedging transactions and outright currency transactions. Positive numbers reflect long currency positions relative to base currency. Allocations may not add to totals due to rounding.
- 3 Other includes swaps and securities issued in euros by issuers outside of core Europe.
- 4 Includes liabilities associated with futures, forwards and unsettled trades.

Continued

Summary of Derivatives

1 This Portfolio may use derivative instruments for hedging purposes or as part of its investment strategy. Use of these instruments may involve certain costs and risks such as liquidity risk, interest

Index Descriptions

JPMorgan EMBI Global Index is an index that tracks total returns for United States Dollar denominated debt instruments issued by emerging market sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities: Brady bonds, loans, Eurobonds and local market instruments. This index only tracks the particular region or country. It is not possible to invest directly in this index. (The benchmark for Emerging Markets Bond Fund was changed from the JPMorgan EMBI + to the JPMorgan EMBI Global on January 1, 2003.)

Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar denominated. The index covers the U.S. investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. These major sectors are subdivided into more specific indices that are calculated and reported on a regular basis. It is not possible to invest directly in an unmanaged index.

This material is authorized for use only when preceded or accompanied by the current PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust (the "Portfolio") prospectus.

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