PIMCO

PIMCO Emerging Markets Full Spectrum Bond Fund

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

The PIMCO Emerging Markets Full Spectrum Bond Fund returned 0.97% after fees in March, outperforming the 50% JPMorgan Global Bond Index Emerging Markets-Global Diversified, 25% JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global and 25% JPMorgan Corporate Emerging Market Bond Index Diversified by 0.28%. Year-to-date the Fund has returned 0.29% at NAV, while the benchmark returned -0.17%.

The PIMCO Emerging Markets Full Spectrum Bond Fund outperformed its benchmark in the first quarter of 2024 (net of fees).

External debt posted strong returns of +1.40%[1] in the face of a 32-basis point rise in underlying US 10-year Treasury rates, while spreads tightened. Local currency debt posted negative returns of -2.12%[2] as local rates rose and currencies weakened versus a strong U.S. dollar.

Contributors

- Selection within EM currencies
- Positioning within EM spreads
- Selection within EM spreads

Detractors

- Positioning within EM local duration

	Month end performance 31 March 2024				Quarter end performance 31 March 2024			
	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.	YTD	1 yr.	5 yrs.	10 yrs.	Since inception
■	0.29	8.97	8.10	0.29	8.10	1.62	1.29	0.62
■	-0.17	7.55	7.05	-0.17	7.05	0.93	1.52	0.98

■ PIMCO Emerging Markets Full Spectrum Bond Fund share class INST at NAV (%) ■ Benchmark (%)

Benchmark: 50% JPMorgan Global Bond Index Emerging Markets-Global Diversified, 25% JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global and 25% JPMorgan Corporate Emerging Market Bond Index Diversified

Performance quoted represents past performance. Past performance is not a guarantee or a reliable indicator of future results. Investment return and the principal value of an investment will fluctuate. Shares may be worth more or less than original cost when redeemed. Current performance may be lower or higher than performance shown. For performance current to the most recent month-end, visit www.pimco.com or call (888) 87-PIMCO.

Certain Funds may offer a share class with an inception date which is different than the inception date of the Fund. For the periods prior to the inception date of a share class, performance information is based on the performance of the Fund's oldest class shares, adjusted to reflect the fees and expenses paid by that class of shares. The performance figures presented reflect the total return performance, unless otherwise noted, for institutional class shares and reflect changes in share price and reinvestment of dividend and capital gain distributions. All periods longer than one year are annualized. Periods less than one year are cumulative. The minimum initial investment for Institutional class shares is $1 million; however, it may be modified for certain financial intermediaries who submit trades on behalf of eligible investors.

Differences in the Fund'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 pricing methodologies used by the Fund and the index.

There is no assurance that any fund, including any fund that 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) a fund's total return in excess of that of the fund's benchmark between reporting periods or 2) a fund's total return in excess of the fund's historical returns between reporting periods. Unusual performance is defined as a significant change in a fund's performance as compared to one or more previous reporting periods.

IMPORTANT NOTICE Please note that this material contains the opinions of the manager as of the date noted, and may not have been updated to reflect real time market developments. All opinions are subject to change without notice.

INST Shares	PFSIX
Fund Inception Date	25 February 2013
Shareclass INST Inception Date	25 February 2013
Total Net Assets (in millions)	$265.2
Performance Characteristics	
INST 30-day SEC yield[1]	
Subsidized	5.47%
Unsubsidized	4.62%

[1]The 30 day SEC Yield is computed under an SEC standardized formula based on net income earned over the past 30 days. The Subsidized yield includes contractual expense reimbursements and it would be lower without those reimbursements. The Unsubsidized 30 Day SEC yield excludes contractual expense reimbursements.

Basic Facts

Dividend frequency	Monthly with Daily Accrual

Fund Expenses

INST share Gross Expense Ratio	2.01%
INST share Net Expense Ratio	1.23%

The Net Expense Ratio reflects a contractual fee waiver and/or expense reduction, which is in place through 07/31/2024 and renews automatically for a full year unless terminated by PIMCO in accordance with the terms of the agreement. See the Fund's prospectus for more information.

INST share Adjusted Expense Ratio	0.95%

The Adjusted Expense Ratio excludes certain investment expenses, such as interest expense from borrowings and repurchase agreements and dividend expense from investments on short sales, incurred directly by the Fund or indirectly through the Fund's investments in underlying PIMCO Funds (if applicable), none of which are paid to PIMCO.

Portfolio Managers

Pramol Dhawan, Yacov Arnopolin

Fund Statistics

Effective Duration (yrs)	5.41
Effective Maturity (yrs)	8.80
Sharpe Ratio (10 year)	0.03
Volatility (10 year)	9.85%

PORTFOLIO POSITIONING

After a strong year for EM assets in 2023, we continue to remain constructive on the asset class.

Beta Allocation: favor local risk factors over external risk factors

- The fund is conservatively positioned across all EM risk factors currently. Given the macro picture, the fund has levered up its beta to take advantage of unique timely opportunities.

Local duration: Favor duration in countries with positive central bank dynamics

- The fund is overweight local duration in countries with benign inflation, credible Central Banks, and high real rates: Brazil, South Africa, Mexico and India

Currencies: overweight to high carry names

- The fund is overweight select currencies like Colombia, Mexico, Hungary, and India which have attractive carry to volatility ratios.

EM spread duration: selective exposure to high yield names

- We continue to maintain modest exposure to select crossover BB-rated names that are distanced from left-tail events. Examples are South Africa, Egypt and Paraguay which stand to benefit from the greater room for spread compression in the HY segment of the asset class.

QUARTER IN REVIEW

Emerging markets delivered mixed returns over the quarter.
On the external side, EM delivered positive returns as spreads tightened on resilient fundamentals for EM IG issuers, while select HY issuers delivered strong returns due to progress on the debt restructuring front. On the local side, EM delivered negative returns primarily due to USD strength in addition to the increasingly relevant divergence among CB monetary policies.
In terms of relative performance, selection within EM currencies contributed to performance as the USD soared in strength due to the continued cautious tone of the Fed. Positioning within EM spreads also contributed to performance, as spreads tightened on the back of supportive global macro developments and improvement in EM external accounts.
Turning to detractors, positioning within EM local duration detracted from performance, as local rates declined due to EM Central Banks who have been proactive in monetary tightening to curb inflation.

Top Currency Exposure (% Market Value)	Fund
United States	50.0
Brazil	5.9
Mexico	5.3
Indonesia	4.8
Thailand	4.5
Malaysia	4.3
South Africa	4.1
Poland	3.9
China	3.6
Colombia	3.1

Top Country Exposure (Duration in Years)	Fund
Mexico	0.6
Indonesia	0.4
Brazil	0.3
South Africa	0.3
China	0.3
Malaysia	0.3
Euro Currency	0.2
United Kingdom	0.2
Australia	0.2
Czech Republic	0.2

OUTLOOK AND STRATEGY

After a strong year for EM assets in 2023, we continue to remain constructive on the asset class. While we expect to see positive returns for both EM local and external assets, we currently see more upside in EM local assets. The early and aggressive policy tightening by EM central banks has paid off well, with EM inflation peaking before DM inflation, and EM domestic demand proving resilient. EM inflation has normalized back to pre-pandemic levels for most EM countries, suggesting no “last mile” issues for EM, unlike those we see in DM. We expect the number of EM central banks which are cutting rates to increase in 2024, providing a tailwind for EM local duration. However, slower policy normalization from core DM central banks will likely prevent EM central banks from cutting aggressively, leading to prolonged high short-term real rates and supporting EM FX.

Within hard currency assets, absolute yield levels continue to screen as attractive, and EM spreads, while tight, have cheapened recently relative to the US, in particular in the IG segment. We continue to see support for EM IG spreads, driven by strong balance sheets and stable debt dynamics. In the high yield segment, EM credits continue to offer a substantial spread pick-up relative to DM; however, we maintain a more cautious stance here.

Overall, pairing a constructive backdrop and relatively resilient fundamentals leads us to maintain cautiously constructive positioning.

Investors should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the funds carefully before investing. This and other information are contained in the fund's prospectus and summary prospectus, if available, which may be obtained by contacting your investment professional or PIMCO representative or by visiting www.pimco.com. Please read them carefully before you invest or send money.

Investments made by a Fund and the results achieved by a Fund are not expected to be the same as those made by any other PIMCO-advised Fund, including those with a similar name, investment objective or policies. A new or smaller Fund's performance may not represent how the Fund is expected to or may perform in the long-term. New Funds have limited operating histories for investors to evaluate and new and smaller Funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment and trading efficiencies. A Fund may be forced to sell a comparatively large portion of its portfolio to meet significant shareholder redemptions for cash, or hold a comparatively large portion of its portfolio in cash due to significant share purchases for cash, in each case when the Fund otherwise would not seek to do so, which may adversely affect performance.

A word about risk: The Fund invests in other funds and performance is subject to underlying investment weightings which will vary. The cost of investing in the Fund will generally be higher than the cost of investing in a fund that invests directly in individual stocks and bonds. Investing in **foreign denominated and/or domiciled securities** may involve heightened risk due to currency fluctuations, and economic and political risks, which may be enhanced in emerging markets. **Currency rates** may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time and may reduce the returns of a portfolio. Investing in the **bond market** is subject to risks, including market, interest rate, issuer, credit, inflation risk, and liquidity risk. The value of most bonds and bond strategies are impacted by changes in interest rates. Bonds and bond strategies with longer durations tend to be more sensitive and volatile than those with shorter durations; bond prices generally fall as interest rates rise, and low interest rate environments increase this risk. Reductions in bond counterparty capacity may contribute to decreased market liquidity and increased price volatility. Bond investments may be worth more or less than the original cost when redeemed. **High-yield, lower-rated, securities** involve greater risk than higher-rated securities; portfolios that invest in them may be subject to greater levels of credit and liquidity risk than portfolios that do not. Investing in distressed companies (both debt and equity) is speculative and may be subject to greater levels of credit, issuer and liquidity risks, and the repayment of default obligations contains significant uncertainties; such companies may be engaged in restructurings or bankruptcy proceedings. Entering into short sales includes the potential for loss of more money than the actual cost of the investment, and the risk that the third party to the short sale may fail to honor its contract terms, causing a loss to the portfolio. Mortgage-and asset-backed securities may be sensitive to changes in interest rates, subject to early repayment risk, and while generally supported by a government, government-agency or private guarantor, there is no assurance that the guarantor will meet its obligations. **Equities** may decline in value due to both real and perceived general market, economic and industry conditions. **Derivatives** may involve certain costs and risks such as liquidity, interest rate, market, credit, management and the risk that a position could not be closed when most advantageous. Investing in derivatives could lose more than the amount invested. **Diversification** does not ensure against loss.

Effective duration is a measure of a portfolio's price sensitivity to interest rate changes, including expected changes in cash flows caused by embedded options. The **Sharpe Ratio** measures the risk-adjusted performance. The risk-free rate is subtracted from the rate of return for a portfolio and the result is divided by the standard deviation of the risk-free rate subtracted from the portfolio returns. **Volatility** is measured by the standard deviation, or dispersion of a set of data from its mean, based on historical portfolio returns. A larger spread of data indicates higher standard deviation and higher volatility. **Effective maturity** is a weighted average of all the maturities of the bonds in a portfolio, computed by weighting each bond's effective maturity by the market value of the security.

Morningstar ratings are only shown for those funds that have achieved a 4 or 5 star rating. Ratings for other share classes are either lower or not available.

Portfolio structure is subject to change without notice and may not be representative of current or future allocations.

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

The benchmark is a blend of 50% JPMorgan Global Bond Index Emerging Markets- Global Diversified, 25% JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global and 25% JPMorgan Corporate Emerging Market Bond Index Diversified. The JPMorgan Global Bond Index Emerging Markets - Global Diversified is a uniquely-weighted version of the Emerging Markets Bond Index Global. It limits the weights of those index countries with larger debt stocks by only including specified portions of these countries eligible current face amounts of debt outstanding. The JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global tracks total returns for United States Dollar denominated debt instruments issued by emerging market sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities: Brady bonds, loans, and Eurobonds. JPMorgan Corporate Emerging Market Bond Index Diversified tracks total returns of US dollar-denominated debt instruments issued by corporate entities in Emerging Markets countries. It is not possible to invest directly in an unmanaged index.

Currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time and may reduce the returns of a portfolio.

1 J.P. Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Index (Unhedged)

2 J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Composite Index

References to specific securities and their issuers are not intended and should not be interpreted as recommendations to purchase, sell or hold such securities. PIMCO products and strategies may or may not include the securities referenced and, if such securities are included, no representation is being made that such securities will continue to be included.

Emerging Markets (EM); Developed Markets (DM); US Federal Reserve (The Fed); International Monetary Fund (IMF); Foreign Exchange (FX)