



PIMCO RAE PLUS Fund



Quarterly Investment Report | 4Q23

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.

Executive summary

Portfolio Performance

During the quarter, the PIMCO RAE PLUS Fund (Institutional share class, after fees) outperformed the Russell 1000 Value Index. The RAE US equity exposure outperformed the benchmark. PIMCO's "PLUS" bond alpha strategy contributed to total returns, driven by long exposure to U.S. interest rates.

CONTRIBUTORS

RAE US:

- Consumer Discretionary
- Information Technology
- Health Care
- "PLUS" Bond Alpha:
 - Long exposure to U.S. interest rates
 - Long exposure to investment grade corporate credit

DETRACTORS

RAE US:

- Financials
- Industrials
- Real Estate
- "PLUS" Bond Alpha:
 - Long exposure to U.S. inflation breakeven expectations

Performance periods ended 31 Dec '23	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	10 yrs.	SI
Fund before fees	13.11	13.92	19.47	12.23	13.70	10.50	11.81
Fund after fees	12.89	13.47	18.53	11.35	12.80	9.63	10.94
Benchmark*	9.50	6.03	11.46	8.86	10.91	8.40	7.67
Secondary Benchmark**	11.69	8.04	26.29	10.00	15.69	12.03	9.95

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 pimco.com or call 888.87.PIMCO.

Portfolio strategy

- RAE US remains underweight to industries that trade at less attractive valuations with its largest underweights being banks and capital markets.
- Similar themes persist across each of the six portfolios (Global, Global ex-US, US, US Small, International and Emerging Markets).
- The RAE US portfolio's dynamic value orientation continues to demonstrate attractive valuations. We believe this represents the potential for strong performance as valuations mean revert.

Class:	INST
Inception date:	30 Jun '05
Fund assets (in millions):	\$1,026.39
Gross expense ratio:	0.83%
Adjusted expense ratio:	0.79%

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.

Summary information	31 Dec '23
30-day SEC yield	4.86%
Effective duration (yrs)	1.13
Effective maturity (yrs)	2.82
Average coupon	4.95%
Net currency exposure	-2.10%

Summary information	RAE	Index*
Number of stocks	132	849
Weighted average market cap (\$MM)	170,238.26	124,410.27
Trailing P/E ratio	12.13	15.76
Forward P/E ratio	12.61	15.88
Price/Sales	0.61	1.72
Price/Book	2.78	2.43
Price/Cash Flow	8.45	10.75

Top 5 GICS sectors (MV%)	RAE	Index*
Information Technology	27.72	9.55
Health Care	17.87	14.60
Energy	11.47	7.76
Consumer Discretionary	10.49	5.16
Communication Services	7.92	4.68

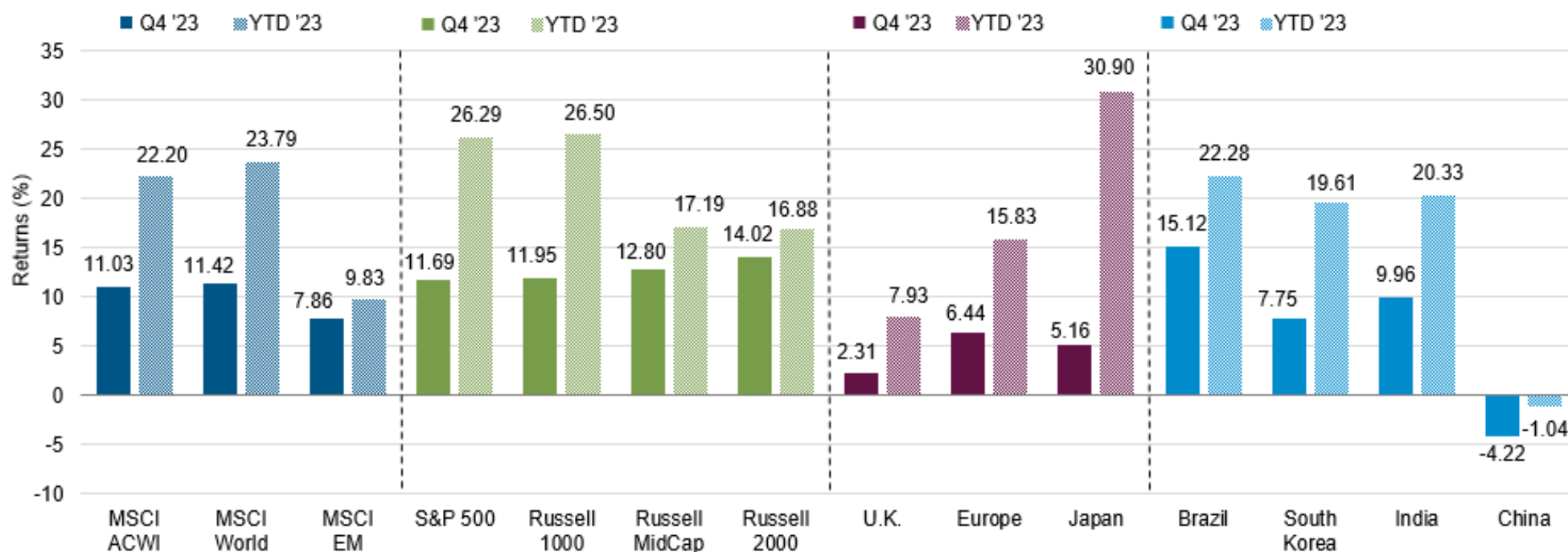
RAE equity statistics are for the RAE US Large model portfolio, which the Fund replicates via total return swaps.

*Russell 1000® Value Index; **S&P 500 Index

Quarter in Review

Softening monetary policy expectations drove equity markets higher in Q4

Developed market equities rose 11.4% in the fourth quarter, driven by expectations of monetary easing, cooling inflation, and resilient economic growth. US equities finished 11.7% higher as the strong YTD rally broadened outside of mega-caps and tech. European equities rose 6.4% despite ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and Gaza. Japanese equities capped off their best year in a decade with a 5.2% quarterly gain, ending the year 20.9% higher. Emerging market equities rallied 7.9% on the back of strong performance in Latin America and Asia ex-China.



SOURCE: Bloomberg, PIMCO

Global and US Equity indexes represent returns in USD. Non-US Developed and EM indexes represent returns in local currency.

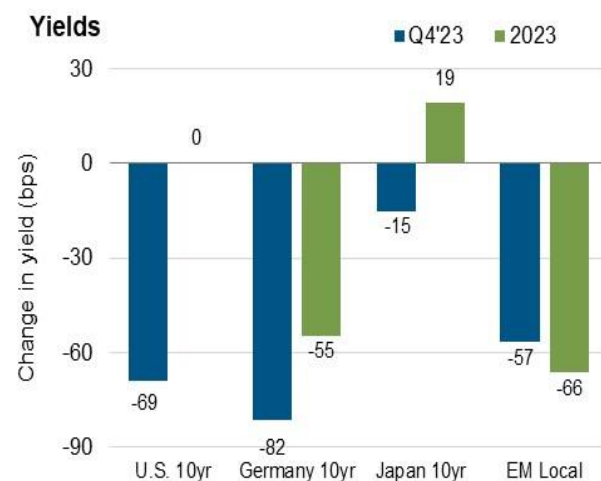
U.K.: FTSE 100 Index, Europe: MSCI Europe Index, Japan: Nikkei 225 Index, Brazil: Ibovespa Brazil Sao Paulo Stock Exchange Index, South Korea: KOSPI Composite Index, India: S&P BSE Sensex Index, China: Shanghai Composite Index

Market Summary

Q4'23: Weakening economic data

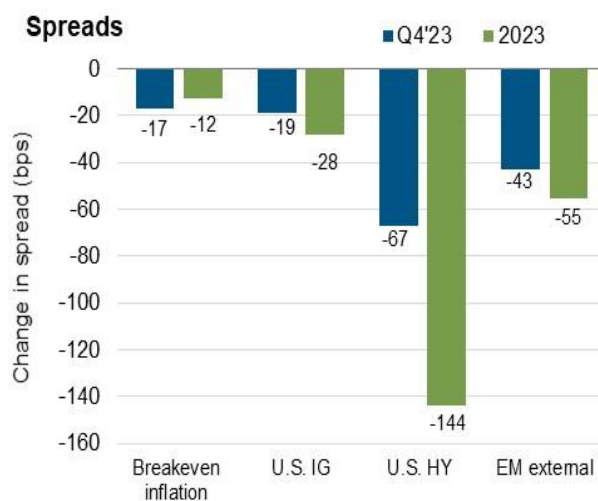
Developed market debt

Indications of slowing inflation in the second half of the quarter prompted markets to price in accelerated expectations of rate cuts for next year. Yields fell broadly in developed markets as central banks held rates steady, including in the U.S., U.K., and Germany. In Japan, yields fell more modestly as the Bank of Japan weighed a potential exit to its accommodative monetary policy.



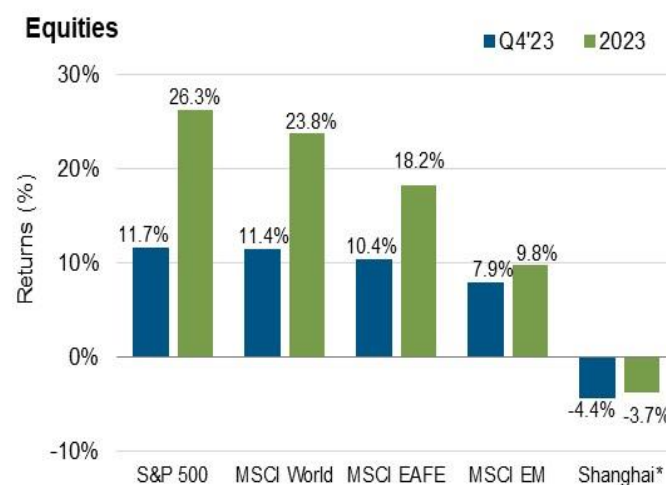
Credit

U.S. investment grade credit¹ spreads tightened 19 bps, ending the quarter at 93 bps. The sector returned 8.15%, outperforming like-duration treasuries by 1.81%. High quality credit posted two strong months of returns to end the year amid the rate rally.



Equities

Developed market equities² rose 11.4% in the fourth quarter of 2023 driven by optimism around interest rate cuts, easing inflationary pressures, and economic growth.



Source: U.S. 10yr, Germany 10yr, Japan 10yr, Breakeven inflation (Bloomberg); EM local (JPMorgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Composite Yield to Maturity Index); U.S. investment grade credit (Bloomberg U.S. Credit Index); U.S. high yield credit (ICE BofA High Yield Constrained Index); EM external (JPMorgan Emerging Bond Index Global Sovereign Spread); S&P 500 (S&P 500 Total Return Index); MSCI EAFE (MSCI EAFE Net Total Return USD Index); MSCI EM (MSCI Emerging Net Total Return USD Index); *Shanghai (Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index).

1: Bloomberg US Credit Index

2: MSCI World Index

Market Summary

Value underperformed growth in most markets and geographies in Q4

Value trailed growth across nearly all markets and geographies but outperformed in Emerging Markets and US Small-cap.

Overweight to and selection in consumer discretionary, specifically the specialty retail industry, contributed to performance.

Overweight to information technology, specifically the semiconductors & semiconductor equipment industry, contributed to performance.

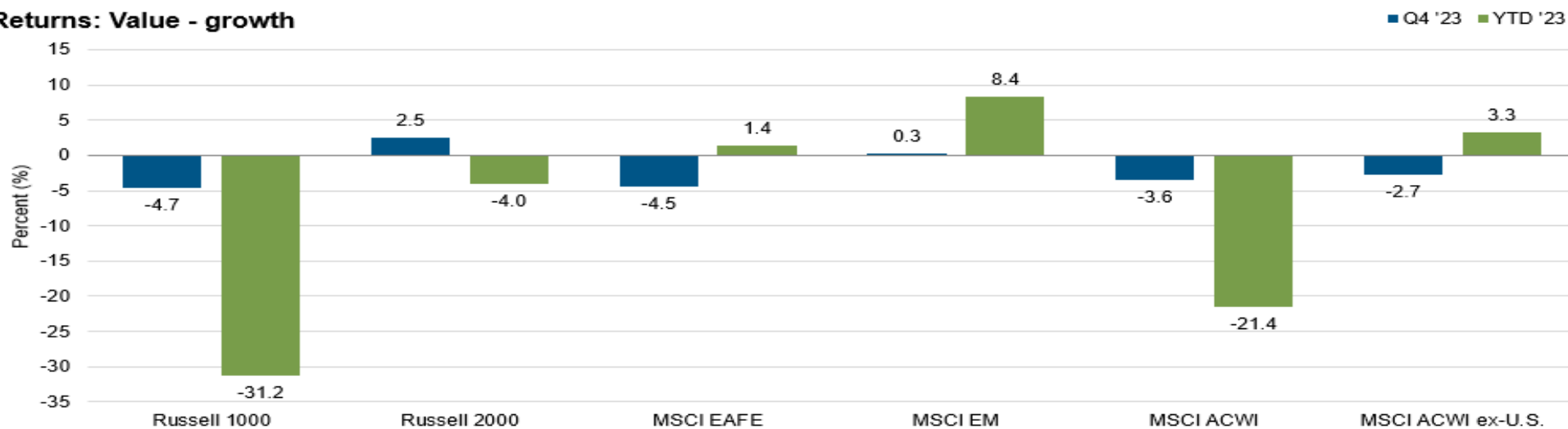
Selection in health care, specifically the pharmaceuticals industry, contributed to performance.

Underweight to financials, specifically the banking industry, detracted from performance.

Underweight to industrials, specifically the aerospace & defense industry, detracted from performance.

Underweight to real estate, specifically to retail REITS, detracted from performance

Returns: Value - growth



SOURCE: Bloomberg

Navigating the Descent: Four economic themes



**Peak inflation and
rising unemployment
consistent with rate cuts**



**Soft landings are possible,
but risks remain**



**Markets already price a
substantial cutting cycle**



**Global divergence
in monetary policy**

Portfolio Outlook

Equity Market Outlook

With equity markets pricing in a soft-landing and strong earnings growth in an environment that still presents significant risk, we believe RAE's disciplined approach is well suited to navigate short-term irrationality and capture long-term tailwinds. Valuations appear attractive, with value trading in the bottom decile of historical valuations versus growth. Given that RAE trades at a deeper discount than value itself, the strategy stands to benefit should valuations mean-revert. Additionally, RAE continues to be positioned to benefit from structurally higher inflation and interest rates, which have historically favored value over growth. Finally, RAE's disciplined investment process utilizes the quality signal as a "guardrail" to avoid investing in companies with serious quality concerns. Given potential margin weakness in highly leveraged companies, we expect this signal to be a key differentiator in the year ahead.

Key strategies

A systematic approach to buying low and selling high

RAE seeks to select undervalued stocks using valuation metrics designed by Research Affiliates, while also incorporating quality and momentum signals to improve performance. Selected stocks are weighted based on fundamental measures of company size such as sales, cash flows, dividends and book value. This weighting methodology allows the fund to capitalize on market inefficiencies by systematically buying low and selling high and benefit from long-term mean reversion in stock prices.

Position

Top sector overweights	RAE US	Russell 1000 Value (%)	Variation (bps)
Information Technology	27.71	9.55	1,817
Consumer Discretionary	10.49	5.16	533
Energy	11.47	7.76	372
Top sector underweights			
Financials	7.62	21.81	-1,420
Industrials	3.86	13.86	-999
Real Estate	0.95	5.05	-410

Prospective performance may be attractive given current valuation discounts

RAE's systematic strategy to buying low and selling high results in a value approach that is consistently applied across market cycles and regions. Following multiple years of strong markets, long-horizon mean reversion remains a persistent opportunity to earn excess return.

	RAE US	Russell 1000 Value
Price/Book	2.78	2.43
Price/Cash flow	8.45	10.75
Price/Earnings	12.13	15.76
Price/Sales	0.61	1.72

SOURCE: PIMCO; RAE equity statistics are for the RAE US Large model portfolio, which the Fund replicates via total return swaps.

Sector exposure

	Portfolio			
	% of Market value		Duration in years	
	30 Sep '23	31 Dec '23	30 Sep '23	31 Dec '23
US Government Related	-19.18	1.52	-1.22	-0.62
Government - Treasury	2.00	11.32	0.12	0.67
US Agency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Swaps and Liquid Rates	-21.19	-9.80	-1.34	-1.29
Securitized*	46.92	39.44	2.00	1.36
Invest. Grade Credit	8.74	9.15	0.22	0.24
High Yield Credit	1.11	1.08	0.01	0.01
Non-USD Developed	2.44	1.79	0.04	-0.05
Emerging Markets**	4.42	0.92	0.12	0.02
Bonds and Other Long Duration Instruments	4.42	0.90	0.12	0.02
EM Short Duration Instruments	0.00	0.02	-0.00	-0.00
Other***	2.63	3.91	0.00	0.00
Net Other Short Duration Instruments****	52.93	42.18	0.24	0.18
Commingled Cash Vehicles	2.82	4.17	0.00	0.00
Certificate of Deposit/Commercial Paper/STIF	4.75	1.32	0.00	0.00
Government Related	3.39	5.45	0.03	0.04
MBS/ABS	15.87	13.14	0.06	0.05
Credit	1.25	0.97	0.00	0.00
Bankers Acceptance	1.93	0.90	0.00	0.00
Other***	52.76	49.70	0.00	0.00
Short Duration Derivatives and Derivative Offsets	14.20	-2.84	0.15	0.09
Net Unsettled Trades	-44.04	-30.63	0.00	0.00
Total	100	100	1.41	1.14

*Securitized includes Agency MBS, non-Agency MBS, CMBS, ABS, CDO, CLO, and Pooled Funds.

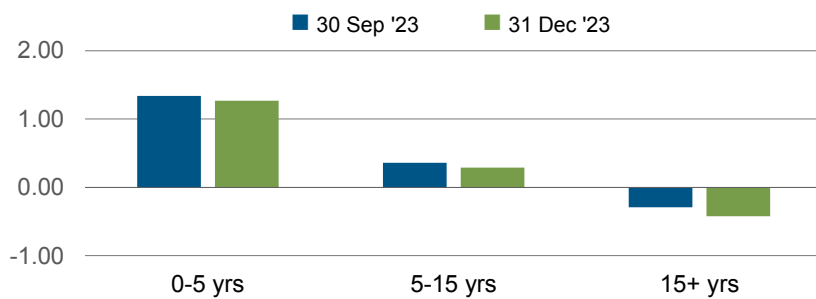
**Emerging markets instruments includes an emerging market security or other instrument economically tied to an emerging market country by country of risk with an effective duration less than one year and rated investment grade or higher or if unrated, determined to be similar quality by PIMCO. Emerging Markets includes the value of short duration emerging markets instruments previously reported in another category.

***Investment vehicles not listed, allowed by prospectus.

****Net Other Short Duration Instruments includes securities and other instruments (except instruments tied to emerging markets by country of risk) with an effective duration less than one year and rated investment grade or higher or, if unrated, determined by PIMCO to be of comparable quality, commingled liquidity funds, uninvested cash, interest receivables, net unsettled trades, broker money and derivatives offset. With respect to certain categories of short duration securities, the Adviser reserves the discretion to require a minimum credit rating higher than investment grade for inclusion in this category.

Portfolio characteristics

Key rate duration exposure



	Portfolio (yrs)	
	30 Sep '23	31 Dec '23
0-5 yrs	1.34	1.27
5-15 yrs	0.36	0.29
15+ yrs	-0.29	-0.42
Total	1.41	1.14

Interest rate exposure

	Portfolio (yrs)	
	30 Sep '23	31 Dec '23
Effective duration	1.41	1.13
Bull market duration	1.12	0.95
Bear market duration	1.76	1.57
Spread duration		
Mortgage spread duration	2.69	2.09
Corporate spread duration	0.67	0.89
Emerging markets spread duration	0.12	0.02
Swap spread duration	-1.17	-1.26
Covered bond spread duration	0.09	0.10
Sovereign related spread duration	-	0.00

Derivative exposure (duration in yrs)

	30 Sep '23	31 Dec '23
Government futures	-0.12	0.43
Interest rate swaps	-1.27	-1.29
Credit default swaps*	8.86	13.99
Purchased swaps	0.00	0.00
Written swaps	8.86	13.99
Options	0.05	-0.06
Purchased options	0.00	0.00
Written options	0.05	-0.06
Mortgage derivatives	0.00	0.00
Money market derivatives	0.15	0.10
Futures	0.00	0.00
Interest rate swaps	0.15	0.10
Other Derivatives	0.00	0.00

* Shown as a percentage of market value

Country and currency exposure

Country exposure by currency of settlement

	30 Sep '23		31 Dec '23	
	Duration (yrs)	FX (%)	Duration (yrs)	FX (%)
United States	1.28	99.97	1.18	102.10
Japan	-0.25	0.03	-0.26	0.55
Eurozone	-0.04	0.04	-0.15	-0.02
Euro Currency	0.00	0.04	0.00	-0.02
European Union	0.04	0.00	-0.05	0.00
Germany	-0.09	0.00	-0.09	0.00
United Kingdom	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01
Europe non-EMU	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.05
Denmark	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.05
Dollar Block	0.24	-0.02	0.25	-2.34
Australia	0.24	-0.05	0.25	0.14
Canada	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-2.50
New Zealand	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
Other Industrialized Countries	-0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-2.59
Hong Kong	-0.00	-0.01	-0.00	-0.01
South Korea	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.05
Taiwan	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.53
EM - Asia	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.34
China	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-2.00
India	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Indonesia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66
EM - Latin America	0.10	-0.04	0.01	1.67
Argentina	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Brazil	0.10	-0.07	0.00	0.78
Mexico	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.89
EM - CEEMEA	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.91
South Africa	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.93
Turkey	-0.00	-0.01	-0.00	-0.01
Total	1.41	100	1.13	100

Emerging markets exposure by country of risk

	30 Sep '23			31 Dec '23		
	% of MV short duration Instruments	% of MV bonds	Duration (yrs)	% of MV short duration Instruments	% of MV bonds	Duration (yrs)
Argentina	0.00	0.41	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brazil	0.00	3.80	0.10	0.02	0.44	0.00
China	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00
Hungary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
Mexico	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.19	0.01
Russia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South Africa	0.00	0.14	0.01	0.03	0.14	0.01
Total	0.00	4.42	0.12	0.02	0.90	0.02

Additional share class performance

PIMCO RAE PLUS Fund (net of fees performance)

Performance periods ended: 31 Dec '23	Gross expense ratio	Net expense ratio	Adjusted expense ratio	NAV currency	Class Inception date	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	10 yrs.	SI
Class A (at NAV)	1.23	-	1.19	USD	30 Jun '05	12.78	13.25	17.92	10.88	12.34	9.19	10.49
Class A (at MOP)	1.23	-	1.19	USD	30 Jun '05	8.55	9.00	13.49	9.47	11.48	8.77	10.26
Class C (at NAV)	1.98	-	1.94	USD	30 Jun '05	12.55	12.78	16.97	10.06	11.51	8.37	9.67
Class C (at MOP)	1.98	-	1.94	USD	30 Jun '05	11.55	11.78	15.97	10.06	11.51	8.37	9.67
Class I-2	0.93	-	0.89	USD	30 Apr '08	12.83	13.38	18.30	11.22	12.68	9.51	10.81
Class I-3	1.03	0.98	0.94	USD	27 Apr '18	12.80	13.37	18.31	11.15	12.65	9.47	10.76
Class INST	0.83	-	0.79	USD	30 Jun '05	12.89	13.47	18.53	11.35	12.80	9.63	10.94
Russell 1000® Value Index						9.50	6.03	11.46	8.86	10.91	8.40	7.67
S&P 500 Index						11.69	8.04	26.29	10.00	15.69	12.03	9.95

The Net Expense Ratio for the I-3 Class reflects a contractual supervisory and administrative fee waiver and/or expense reduction in place through 31 July 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.

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.

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 pimco.com or call 888.87.PIMCO. The maximum offering price (MOP) returns take into account the Class A maximum initial sales charge of 3.75%. The maximum offering price (MOP) returns take into account the contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) for Class C shares, which for this fund is 1.00%.

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.

Important Disclosures

This material is authorized for use only when preceded or accompanied by the current PIMCO funds prospectus or summary prospectus, if available.

Past performance is not a guarantee or a reliable indicator of future results. The performance figures presented reflect the total return performance, unless otherwise noted, after fees 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, I-2, I-3 and Administrative class shares is \$1 million; however, it may be modified for certain financial intermediaries who submit trades on behalf of eligible investors.

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.

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.

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: In managing the strategy's investments in **Fixed Income Instruments**, PIMCO utilizes an absolute return approach; the absolute return approach does not apply to the equity index replicating component of the strategy. **Absolute return portfolios** may not fully participate in strong positive market rallies. 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. 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. **Mortgage and asset-backed securities** may be sensitive to changes in interest rates, subject to early repayment risk, and their value may fluctuate in response to the market's perception of issuer creditworthiness; while generally supported by some form of government or private guarantee there is no assurance that private guarantors will meet their obligations. **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. **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.

Portfolio allocations and other information in the charts in this Quarterly Investment Report are based on the fund's net assets. These percentages may differ from those used for the fund's compliance calculations, including the fund's prospectus, regulatory, and other investment limitations and policies, which may be based on total assets of the fund or other measurements, may include or exclude various categories of investments from those covered in the portfolio allocation categories shown in this report, and may be based on different classifications and measurements of the fund's investments and other criteria. All funds are separately monitored for compliance with prospectus and regulatory requirements.

Important Disclosures

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.

Forecasts, estimates and certain information contained herein are based upon proprietary research and should not be interpreted as investment advice, as an offer or solicitation, nor as the purchase or sale of any financial instrument. Forecasts and estimates have certain inherent limitations, and unlike an actual performance record, do not reflect actual trading, liquidity constraints, fees, and/or other costs. In addition, references to future results should not be construed as an estimate or promise of results that a client portfolio may achieve.

The Russell 1000® Value Index measures the performance of large and midcapitalization value sectors of the U.S. equity market, as defined by FTSE Russell. The Russell 1000® Value Index is a subset of the Russell 1000® Index, which measures the performance of the large and mid-capitalization sector of the U.S. equity market. It is not possible to invest directly in an unmanaged index.

The following defined terms are used throughout the report. Emerging market short duration instruments includes an emerging market security or other instrument economically tied to an emerging market country by country of risk with an effective duration less than one year and rated investment grade or higher or if unrated, determined to be similar quality by PIMCO. Net other short duration instruments includes securities and other instruments (except instruments tied to emerging markets by country of risk) with an effective duration less than one year and rated investment grade or higher or, if unrated, determined by PIMCO to be of comparable quality, commingled liquidity funds, uninvested cash, interest receivables, net unsettled trades, broker money and derivatives offset. With respect to certain categories of short duration securities, the Adviser reserves the discretion to require a minimum credit rating higher than investment grade for inclusion in this category. Short duration derivatives and derivatives offsets include: 1) derivatives with an effective duration less than one year and where the country of risk is not an emerging market country (for example, Eurodollar futures) and 2) offsets associated with investments in futures, swaps and other derivatives. Such offsets may be taken at the notional value of the derivative position which in certain instances may exceed the actual amount owed on such positions. Municipals/Other may include convertibles, preferred and yankee bonds.

The performance figures presented reflect the performance for the institutional class unless otherwise noted.

A note about Sector exposure: Other indicates swaps and securities issued in euros.

A note about Emerging markets exposure by country of risk: country of risk reflects the country of incorporation of the ultimate parent company.

PIMCO uses an internal model for calculating effective duration, which may result in a different value for the duration of an index compared to the duration calculated by the index provider or another third party.

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Important Disclosures

Acronyms and definitions of investment terms used throughout the report:

Alpha is a measure of performance on a risk-adjusted basis calculated by comparing the volatility (price risk) of a portfolio vs. its risk-adjusted performance to a benchmark index; the excess return relative to the benchmark is alpha.

Average coupon is the average of the coupon payments of the underlying bonds within the portfolio.

Average 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.

"Bend-but-not-break" refers to credits that PIMCO would not expect to default in a credit-stressed environment.

Beta is a measure of price sensitivity to market movements. Market beta is 1.

Breakeven inflation rate (or expectation) is a market-based measure of expected inflation or the difference between the yield of a nominal and an inflation-linked bond of the same maturity.

Carry is the rate of interest earned by holding the respective securities.

The terms **"cheap"** and **"rich"** as used herein generally refer to a security or asset class that is deemed to be substantially under- or overpriced compared to both its historical average as well as to the investment manager's future expectations. There is no guarantee of future results or that a security's valuation will ensure a profit or protect against a loss.

CPI is the Consumer Price Index.

The **credit quality** of a particular security or group of securities does not ensure the stability or safety of an overall portfolio. The quality ratings of individual issues/issuers are provided to indicate the credit-worthiness of such issues/issuer and generally range from AAA, Aaa, or AAA (highest) to D, C, or D (lowest) for S&P, Moody's, and Fitch respectively.

Dividend yield is represented by the weighted average coupon divided by the weighted average price.

Duration is the measure of a bond's price sensitivity to interest rates and is expressed in years.

Effective duration is the duration for a bond with an embedded option when the value is calculated to include the expected change in cash flow caused by the option as interest rates change.

Forward curve is a function graph that defines the prices at which a contract for future delivery or payment can be concluded today.

Fallen angel is a bond that was initially given an investment grade rating but has since been reduced to below investment grade status.

GFC is the Global Financial Crisis.

Information ratio is a ratio of portfolio returns above the returns of a benchmark to the volatility of those returns.

Like-duration Securities are calculated by the index provider by comparing the index return to a hypothetical matched position in the security.

LNG is Liquefied Natural Gas.

The **Option Adjusted Spread (OAS)** measures the spread over a variety of possible interest rate paths. A security's OAS is the average return an investor will earn over Treasury returns, taking all possible future interest rate scenarios into account. The OAS is the net spread over the swap curve that will on average be earned if the security is held to maturity.

Rising star is the term given to a bond that was rated high yield but has since been upgraded to investment grade.

"Risk assets" are any financial security or instrument that are likely to fluctuate in price.

Risk premia is the return in excess of the risk-free rate of return an investment is expected to yield.

Roll yield is the yield that a futures investor captures as their long position in a futures contract converges to the spot price.

"Safe haven" is an investment that is expected to retain or increase in value during times of market turbulence.

"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.

The **SEC yield** is an annualized yield based on the most recent 30 day period. 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.

Tracking error measures the dispersion or volatility of excess returns relative to a benchmark.

To relate the price sensitivity of ILBs to changes in nominal yields, yield beta is applied to nominal changes to arrive at a price sensitivity of ILBs to changes in nominal rates. A **yield beta** of 0.90 implies that if nominal yields move 100 basis points, real yields will move 90 basis points. ILBs with long maturity may respond differently to changes in nominal rates than shorter maturity ILBs.

The distribution yield for monthly paying Funds is calculated by annualizing actual dividends distributed for the monthly period ended on the date shown and dividing by the net asset value on the last business day for the same period. The distribution yield for quarterly paying Funds is calculated by taking the average of the prior four quarterly distribution yields. The quarterly distribution yields are calculated by annualizing actual dividends distributed for the quarterly period ended on the most recent quarterly distribution date and dividing by the net asset value for the same date. The yield does not include long- or short-term capital gains distributions.

Asset-Backed Security (ABS); Bank of England (BOE); Bank of Japan (BOJ); Breakeven Inflation (BEI); Collateralized Debt Obligation (CDO); Collateralized Loan Obligation (CLO); Commercial Mortgage-Backed Security (CMBS); Developed Markets (DM); Emerging Markets (EM); Federal Reserve Board (The Fed); Europe Central Bank (ECB); Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC); Foreign Exchange (FX); Gross Domestic Product (GDP); Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC); High Yield (HY); Inflation-Linked Bond (ILS); Investment Grade (IG); Leveraged-buyout (LBO); Loan-to-Value (LTV); Master Limited Partnership (MLP); Mortgage-Backed Security (MBS); Market Weighted Spread (MWS); Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT); Residential Mortgage-Backed Security (RMBS); Treasury Inflation-Protected Security (TIPS); Year-over-Year (YoY)