

PIMCO Credit Opportunities Bond Fund



Quarterly Investment Report | 1Q24



**LSEG Lipper
Fund Awards**

2024 Winner
United States

The Lipper Fund Awards recognized the PIMCO Credit Opportunities Bond Fund; Institutional for the 10 year performance period out of 12 funds under the Absolute Return Bond Funds Classification.

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

The Fund's bottom-up sector and security selection drove positive performance. Conversely, macro positioning detracted from performance.

CONTRIBUTORS

- Long exposure to financials
- Long exposure to US housing
- Long exposure to gaming/entertainment
- Long exposure to energy

DETRACTORS

- Long exposure to duration

Performance periods ended 31 Mar '24	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	10 yrs.	SI
Fund before fees	1.57	6.99	8.14	3.29	4.05	4.07	4.35
Fund after fees	1.42	6.59	7.25	2.39	3.14	3.15	3.42
Benchmark*	1.35	2.74	5.44	2.80	2.24	1.64	1.38

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

While valuations are below long-term median levels, we are emphasizing a patient approach and are focused on maintaining flexibility and liquidity in portfolios to take advantage of opportunities as they arise.

We are finding value in sectors that exhibit resiliency to higher rates and non-cyclicals that may be better anchored in the event of an economic slowdown.

We see credit market opportunities in companies with high barriers to entry, growth, pricing power, and asset coverage.

We have a preference for financials, telecom/cable/towers, select REITs, and non-Agency mortgages. We remain cautious on industries facing greater headwinds, such as retail.

Class:	INST
Inception date:	31 Aug '11
Fund assets (in millions):	\$358.87
Gross expense ratio:	0.61%
Adjusted expense ratio:	0.60%

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 Mar '24
30-day SEC yield	5.91%
Distribution yield	4.95%
Effective duration (yrs)	1.57
Benchmark duration - provider (yrs)	0.00
Benchmark duration - PIMCO (yrs)	0.00
Effective maturity (yrs)	1.15
Average coupon	4.96%
Net currency exposure	-0.41%
Tracking error (10 yrs)	4.70
Information ratio (10 yrs)	0.34

Top 5 long industries	Market value
Banks	8.96%
Financial Other	6.22%
Technology	5.83%
Pipelines	5.76%
Gaming	5.36%

Top 4 short industries	Market value
Diversified Manufacturing	-1.17%
Food & Beverage	-0.44%
Retailers	-0.36%
Automotive	-0.16%

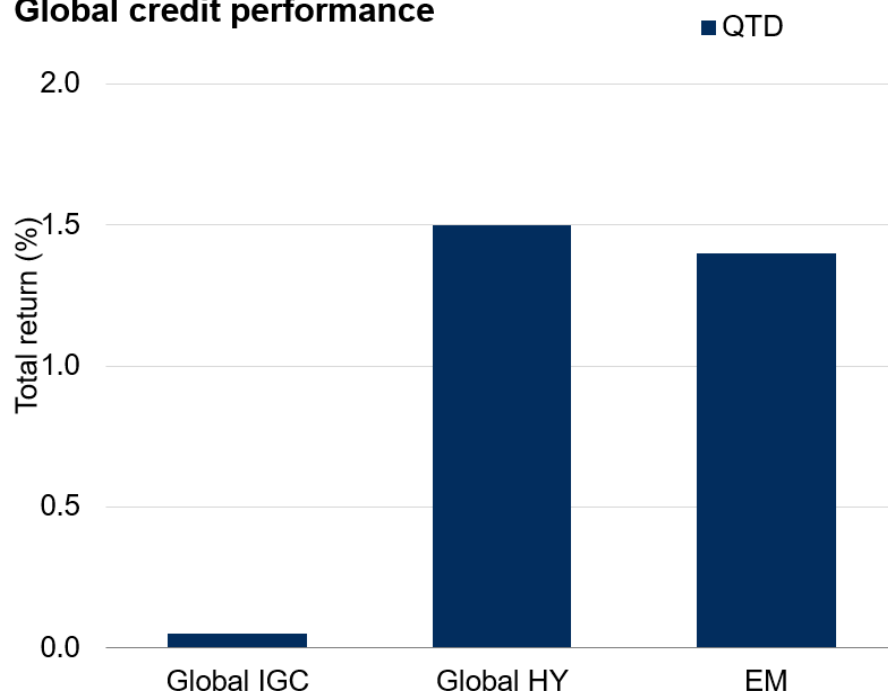
*ICE BofA SOFR Overnight Rate Index;

Quarter in Review

Persistent inflation pushed yields and year-end rate projections higher

A perceived “last mile” problem in the Fed’s battle against inflation led bond markets to retrace their Q4’23 rally and bring expectations for 2024 cuts in line with the Fed’s dot plot. Risk sentiment remained robust despite the possibility of “higher-for-longer” rates, with the MSCI World finishing the quarter up 9.01% and credit spreads broadly tightening. The Fed paused once again and maintained its forecast for three 25-basis-point rate cuts in 2024. Global developed central banks largely followed suit, with both the ECB and BoE leaving rates on hold. Meanwhile, in Japan, the BoJ raised its policy rate for the first time since 2007, marking the end of negative interest rate policies.

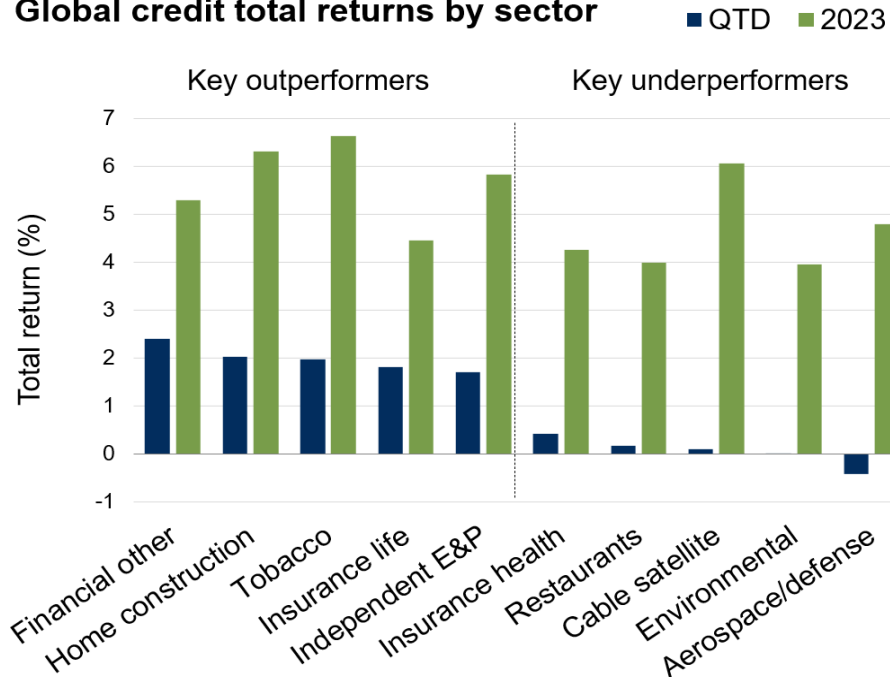
Global credit performance



In Q1, global investment grade credit markets returned 0.05%, global high yield returned 1.50%, and emerging markets returned 1.40%. Credit returns were positive amid firm optimism around inflation data and economic growth.

Source: Bloomberg Global Aggregate Credit Index (USD Hedged), ICE BofAML BB-B Developed Markets HY Index (USD Hedged), JPMorgan EMBI Global Index

Global credit total returns by sector



Global credit sectors were broadly positive over the quarter. The financial sector outperformed, as fundamentals generally remained strong. Aerospace and defense lagged as supply chain and cost headwinds negatively impacted fixed cost contracts.

Source: Bloomberg Global Aggregate Credit Index (USD Hedged)

Market Summary

Q1'24: Moderating Inflation and Dovish Fed Support Investor Sentiment

The Fund's bottom-up sector and security selection drove outperformance, while macro positioning detracted from performance.

Financials

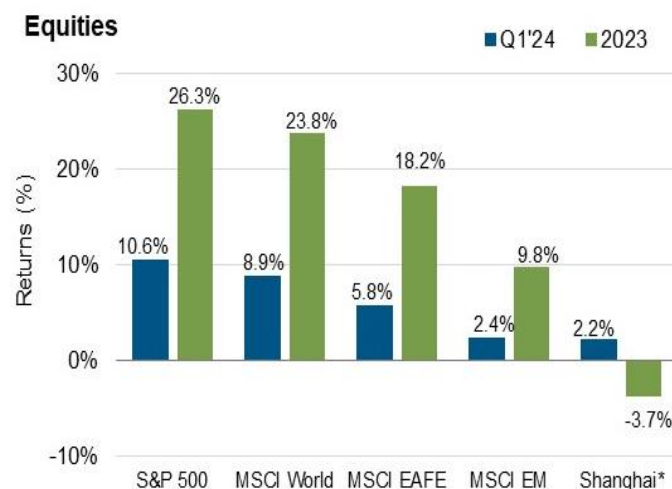
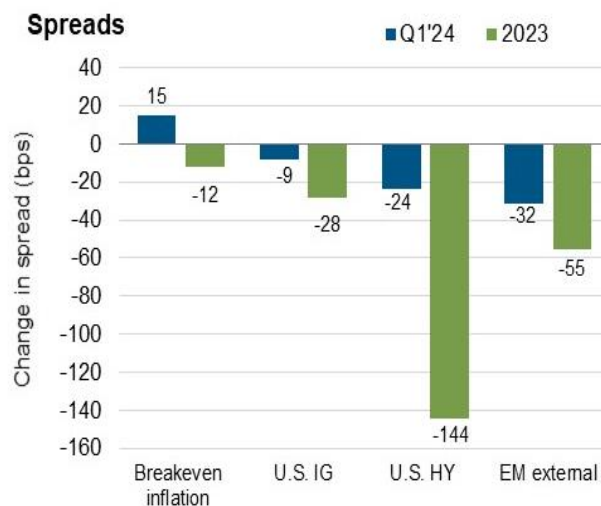
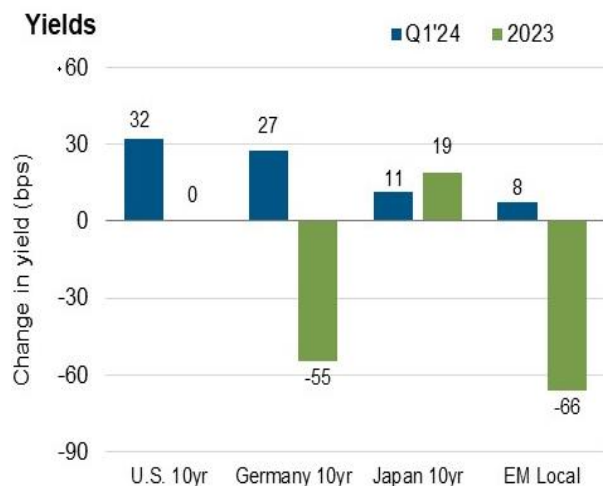
Financials' fundamentals remain strong, as evidenced by continued strength in earning results. Several quarters of data following the March 2023 crisis show that vulnerability of the failed US regional banks is not widespread; recent volatility remains contained. New issuance has been oversubscribed, highlighting increased confidence in the market.

Energy

The energy sector broadly benefitted from a supportive energy pricing environment. Oil prices continue to benefit from low inventory levels, commitment from OPEC+ to support prices by limiting production, and increased concerns surrounding global energy security.

Duration

Yields rose broadly across developed markets as inflation remained firm and economic activity robust, particularly in the U.S. While central banks generally held policy rates steady, including in the U.S., U.K., and Europe, dovish remarks from officials bolstered risk sentiment even as investors adjusted expectations for rate cuts in 2024. In Japan, the BoJ hiked rates for the first time in 17 years, ending its negative interest rate policy.



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).

Investment implications:

Opportune time to consider going active in global fixed income

Look global

Greater-than-usual focus on bond markets outside of the U.S.

Lock in elevated yields

Intermediate maturities can offer a “sweet spot” with markets expecting cash rates to fall

Favor high quality

Up-in-quality bias in both public and private credit markets

Go active

Differentiated macro paths present compelling opportunities for active investors

Portfolio Outlook

Strategic outlook

Higher savings balances and a slower pass-through of monetary policy in the U.S. relative to other developed markets could, in our view, keep inflation above the Fed's 2% target over the cyclical horizon. We still expect the Fed to start normalizing policy at midyear, similar to other DM central banks; however, the Fed's subsequent rate-cutting path could be more gradual. Additionally, we believe that an economic soft landing is achievable, but both recessionary and inflationary risks remain elevated in the aftermath of unprecedented global shocks to supply and demand.

Credit market technicals are mixed as demand remains sensitive amid rate/macro volatility but is expected to pick up at higher yield levels. Valuations are expensive versus long-term median levels, which warrants a patient approach and focus on maintaining liquidity and flexibility in portfolios, capitalizing on opportunities as they present themselves.

We continue to seek out high conviction opportunities, with a preference for sectors that have historically been more resilient to higher rates and non-cyclical sectors that may be better anchored in an economic slowdown. Our bottom-up positioning emphasizes companies with high barriers to entry, pricing power, asset coverage, and management teams that favor bondholders in the capital structure.

Key strategies

Non-cyclicals

We are finding opportunities in non-cyclical sectors, such as utilities, that may be better anchored during an economic slowdown.

Housing-related sectors

The Fund maintains exposure to industries tied to housing, specifically building materials as well as RMBS where fundamentals remain strong with higher homeowner equity.

Banks/financials

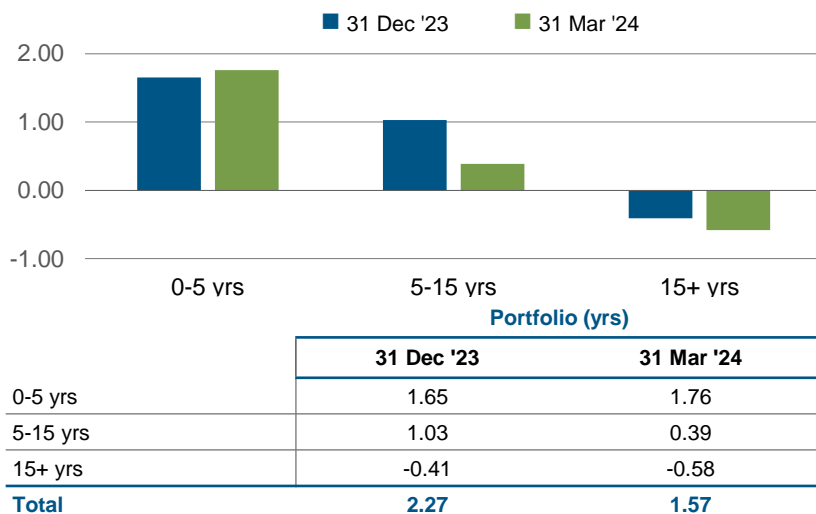
Bank fundamentals remain strong and banks' ability to weather periods of volatility remains largely intact, as evidenced by continued strength in earning results. Several quarters of data following the March crisis show that vulnerability of the failed US regional banks is not shared broadly across larger regional banks. Our focus remains on large, high quality, "national champion" banks in the US and Europe that benefit from over a decade of regulatory driven capital rebuild, balance sheet de-risking, and deleveraging. We favor senior bonds issued by strong banks given attractive risk-adjusted valuations due to repricing in the sector across the capital structure.

Retail

We are less constructive on retail, which faces continued margin pressure from online competitors as well as increased input costs, weak cash flow projections, and high leverage.

Portfolio characteristics

Key rate duration exposure



Interest rate exposure

	Portfolio (yrs)	
	31 Dec '23	31 Mar '24
Effective duration	2.28	1.57
Bull market duration	2.15	1.28
Bear market duration	2.64	1.82
Spread duration		
Mortgage spread duration	1.21	1.23
Corporate spread duration	3.34	3.27
Emerging markets spread duration	0.26	0.28
Swap spread duration	-0.73	-0.56
Covered bond spread duration	-	0.00
Sovereign related spread duration	-	0.00

Derivative exposure (duration in yrs)

	31 Dec '23	31 Mar '24
Government futures	-1.66	-2.10
Interest rate swaps	-0.58	-0.50
Credit default swaps*	-3.01	-2.78
Purchased swaps	-3.99	-3.69
Written swaps	0.99	0.91
Options	-0.08	-0.02
Purchased options	0.00	-0.01
Written options	-0.08	-0.01
Mortgage derivatives	0.00	0.00
Money market derivatives	-0.08	0.00
Futures	-0.08	0.00
Interest rate swaps	0.00	0.00
Other Derivatives	-0.05	-0.05

* Shown as a percentage of market value

Country and currency exposure

Country exposure by currency of settlement

	31 Dec '23		31 Mar '24	
	Duration (yrs)	FX (%)	Duration (yrs)	FX (%)
United States	2.33	99.36	1.52	100.41
Japan	-0.11	0.49	-0.09	0.23
Eurozone	-0.13	-0.71	-0.02	-0.92
Euro Currency	0.00	-0.71	0.00	-0.92
European Union	-0.20	0.00	-0.12	0.00
Finland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
France	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
Germany	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Italy	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.00
United Kingdom	0.00	-0.04	0.02	-0.24
Europe non-EMU	0.00	0.23	-0.00	0.01
Norway	0.00	0.23	-0.00	0.01
Dollar Block	0.16	-0.46	0.09	-0.71
Australia	0.11	0.29	0.09	0.04
Canada	0.05	-0.75	-0.00	-0.75
Other Industrialized Countries	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
Hong Kong	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
EM - Asia	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.48
India	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.25
Indonesia	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.23
Thailand	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00
EM - Latin America	0.02	0.20	0.06	0.18
Brazil	0.00	0.19	0.03	0.17
Mexico	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.00
EM - CEEMEA	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.49
South Africa	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Turkey	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.49
Total	2.28	100	1.57	100

Emerging markets exposure by country of risk

	31 Dec '23			31 Mar '24		
	% of MV short duration Instruments	% of MV bonds	Duration (yrs)	% of MV short duration Instruments	% of MV bonds	Duration (yrs)
Argentina	0.00	0.19	0.01	0.00	0.21	0.01
Brazil	-0.03	1.28	0.01	0.00	2.49	0.04
China	0.00	0.41	0.05	0.00	0.36	0.04
Mexico	-0.01	0.39	0.02	-0.01	0.46	0.03
Romania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.01
Russia	0.00	0.26	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.01
South Africa	-0.03	0.58	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	-0.07	3.10	0.10	-0.02	3.97	0.14

Additional share class performance

PIMCO Credit Opportunities Bond Fund (net of fees performance)

Performance periods ended: 31 Mar '24	Maximum Sales Charge (Load)	Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	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)	3.75	1.00	1.01	-	1.00	USD	31 Aug '11	1.33	6.39	6.86	1.98	2.74	2.74	3.00
Class A (at MOP)	3.75	1.00	1.01	-	1.00	USD	31 Aug '11	-2.47	2.37	2.87	0.69	1.95	2.34	2.69
Class C (at NAV)	-	1.00	1.76	-	1.75	USD	31 Aug '11	1.19	5.98	6.00	1.22	1.96	1.97	2.23
Class C (at MOP)	-	1.00	1.76	-	1.75	USD	31 Aug '11	0.20	4.98	5.00	1.22	1.96	1.97	2.23
Class I-2	-	-	0.71	-	0.70	USD	31 Aug '11	1.52	6.70	7.20	2.32	3.05	3.05	3.32
Class INST	-	-	0.61	-	0.60	USD	31 Aug '11	1.42	6.59	7.25	2.39	3.14	3.15	3.42
ICE BofA SOFR Overnight Rate Index								1.35	2.74	5.44	2.80	2.24	1.64	1.38

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.

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Class A shares are subject to an initial sales charge (as a percentage of offering price). A CDSC (as a percentage of the lower of the original purchase price or redemption price) may be imposed in certain circumstances on Class A shares that are purchased without an initial sales charge and then redeemed during the first 12 months after purchase. Class C shares are subject to a CDSC, which may apply in the first year.

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: 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 **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. **Equities** may decline in value due to both real and perceived general market, economic, and industry conditions. **Convertible securities** may be called before intended, which may have an adverse effect on investment objectives. **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.

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.

Important Disclosures

The LSEG Lipper Fund Awards, granted annually, highlight funds and fund companies that have excelled in delivering consistently strong risk-adjusted performance relative to their peers. The LSEG Lipper Fund Awards are based on the Lipper Leader for Consistent Return rating, which is a risk-adjusted performance measure calculated over 36, 60 and 120 months. The fund with the highest Lipper Leader for Consistent Return (Effective Return) value in each eligible classification wins the LSEG Lipper Fund Award. For more information, see lipperfundawards.com. Although LSEG makes reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data contained herein, the accuracy is not guaranteed by LSEG Lipper. ©2024 LSEG Lipper. All rights reserved. Used under license. Past rankings are no guarantee of future rankings.

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ICE BofA SOFR Overnight Rate Index tracks the performance of a synthetic asset paying SOFR to a stated maturity. The index is based on the assumed purchase at par of a synthetic instrument having exactly its stated maturity and with a coupon equal to that day's fixing rate. That issue is assumed to be sold the following business day (priced at a yield equal to the current day fixing rate) and rolled into a new instrument. 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.

PIMCO as a general matter provides services to qualified institutions, financial intermediaries and institutional investors. Individual investors should contact their own financial professional to determine the most appropriate investment options for their financial situation. This material contains the current opinions of the manager and such opinions are subject to change without notice. This material has been distributed for informational purposes only and should not be considered as investment advice or a recommendation of any particular security, strategy or investment product. Information contained herein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but not guaranteed. No part of this material may be reproduced in any form, or referred to in any other publication, without express written permission. PIMCO is a trademark of Allianz Asset Management of America LLC in the United States and throughout the world. **PIMCO Investments LLC, distributor**, 1633 Broadway, New York, NY, 10019 is a company of PIMCO ©2024 PIMCO.

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)