

Freda Fabrizio
 Form 4
 November 03, 2010

FORM 4 UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
 Washington, D.C. 20549

OMB APPROVAL

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person *
 Freda Fabrizio

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading Symbol
 ESTEE LAUDER COMPANIES INC [EL]

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer

(Check all applicable)

(Last) (First) (Middle)

3. Date of Earliest Transaction (Month/Day/Year)
 11/01/2010

Director 10% Owner
 Officer (give title below) Other (specify below)
 President and CEO

THE ESTEE LAUDER COMPANIES INC., 767 FIFTH AVENUE

(Street)

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed(Month/Day/Year)

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check Applicable Line)
 Form filed by One Reporting Person
 Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

NEW YORK, NY 10153

(City) (State) (Zip)

Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Indirect Beneficial Ownership (Instr. 4)		
				(A) or (D)	Price				
Class A Common Stock	11/01/2010		C	26,119	A	Ⓟ	53,163	D	
Class A Common Stock	11/01/2010		F(2)	13,315	D	\$	70.04	39,848	D

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

Persons who respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form

SEC 1474 (9-02)

displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned
(e.g., puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)

1. Title of Derivative Security (Instr. 3)	2. Conversion or Exercise Price of Derivative Security	3. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	3A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	4. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	5. Number of Derivative Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4, and 5)	6. Date Exercisable and Expiration Date (Month/Day/Year)	7. Title and Amount of Underlying Securities (Instr. 3 and 4)	8. Amount or Number of Shares
Restricted Stock Units (Share Payout)	(1)	11/01/2010		M	26,119 (3)	(4) (4)	Class A Common Stock	26,119

Reporting Owners

Reporting Owner Name / Address	Relationships			
	Director	10% Owner	Officer	Other
Freda Fabrizio THE ESTEE LAUDER COMPANIES INC. 767 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10153	X		President and CEO	

Signatures

Fabrizio Freda, by Spencer G. Smul,
attorney-in-fact
Date: 11/03/2010

**Signature of Reporting Person

Date

Explanation of Responses:

- * If the form is filed by more than one reporting person, see Instruction 4(b)(v).
- ** Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute Federal Criminal Violations. See 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 78ff(a).
- (1) Not applicable. Restricted stock units vest and are paid out in shares of Class A Common Stock on a one-to-one basis on the applicable vesting date.
- (2) Represents the withholding of shares for tax purposes.
- (3) Vesting of portions of restricted stock units granted September 11, 2008, September 2, 2009, September 3, 2009 and September 1, 2010. Remaining restricted stock units from the grants dated September 11, 2008, July 1, 2009, September 2, 2009, September 3, 2009 and September 1, 2010, will vest and be paid out as follows: 39,801 on July 1, 2011, 41,459 on October 31, 2011, 39,801 on July 1, 2012, 16,978 on October 31, 2012 and 7,174 on October 31, 2013, or in each case the first day thereafter that shares may be sold pursuant to company policy. Upon payout, additional shares will be withheld to cover minimum statutory tax obligations. Restricted stock units are accompanied by dividend equivalent rights that will be payable in cash at the time of payout of the related shares.

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Note: File three copies of this Form, one of which must be manually signed. If space is insufficient, see Instruction 6 for procedure. Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB number. mily:Arial Narrow" SIZE="1"> 32 0

UAG

02/2016 EUR 9,738 10,644 95 0 02/2016 \$ 6,057 EUR 5,590 0 (1) 02/2016 669 GBP 473 5 0 03/2016 EUR 5,590 \$ 6,061

Total Forward Foreign Currency Contracts

\$ 1,618 \$ (201)

50 PIMCO CLOSED-END FUNDS

See Accompanying Notes

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January 31, 2016 (Unaudited)

SWAP AGREEMENTS:

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CORPORATE ISSUES - SELL PROTECTION ⁽¹⁾

Counterparty	Reference Entity	Fixed Receive Rate	Maturity Date	Implied	Notional Amount ⁽³⁾	Premiums (Received)	Unrealized (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value	
				Credit Spread at January 31, 2016 ⁽²⁾				Asset	Liability
BPS	Petrobras International Finance Co.	1.000%	12/20/2024	10.555%	\$ 500	\$ (98)	\$ (132)	\$ 0	\$ (230)
GST	Petrobras International Finance Co.	1.000	12/20/2024	10.555	700	(139)	(183)	0	(322)
HUS	Petrobras Global Finance BV	1.000	09/20/2020	11.018	20	(3)	(4)	0	(7)
	Petrobras International Finance Co.	1.000	12/20/2019	11.002	200	(16)	(43)	0	(59)
	Petrobras International Finance Co.	1.000	12/20/2024	10.555	800	(166)	(202)	0	(368)
MYC	Chesapeake Energy Corp.	5.000	09/20/2020	44.507	100	(10)	(58)	0	(68)
	Petrobras International Finance Co.	1.000	12/20/2019	11.002	4,100	(379)	(833)	0	(1,212)
						\$ (811)	\$ (1,455)	\$ 0	\$ (2,266)

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

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

(3) The maximum potential amount the Fund could be required to pay as a seller of credit protection or receive as a buyer of credit protection if a credit event occurs as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement.

INTEREST RATE SWAPS

Counterparty	Pay/Receive			Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Unrealized Swap Agreements, at Value		Asset	Liability
	Floating Rate	Floating Rate Index	Fixed Rate			Premiums Paid/(Received)	Appreciation/Depreciation		

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BPS	Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	11.250%	01/04/2021	BRL	14,750	\$	558	\$	(53)	\$	505	\$	0
CBK	Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.350	02/18/2021	\$	61,500		358		313		671		0
DUB	Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	15.900	01/04/2021	BRL	14,800		46		(64)		0		(18)
	Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.900	02/18/2026	\$	26,300		172		188		360		0
UAG	Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	11.250	01/04/2021	BRL	29,500		(44)		(965)		0		(1,009)
							\$	1,090	\$	(581)	\$	1,536	\$	(1,027)
Total Swap Agreements							\$	279	\$	(2,036)	\$	1,536	\$	(3,293)

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: OVER THE COUNTER SUMMARY

The following is a summary by counterparty of the market value of OTC financial derivative instruments and collateral (received)/pledged as of January 31, 2016:

(1) Securities with an aggregate market value of \$3,126 have been pledged as collateral for financial derivative instruments as governed by International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. master agreements as of January 31, 2016.

Counterparty	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities				Total Over the Counter	Net Market Value of OTC Derivatives	Collateral (Received)/ Pledged	Net Exposure ⁽⁴⁾
	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Purchased Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Written Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter				
BOA	\$ 20	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 20	\$ (26)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (26)	\$ (6)	\$ 0	\$ (6)	
BPS	0	0	505	505	0	0	(230)	(230)	275	(350)	(75)	
BRC	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(10)	(8)	
CBK	1,416	0	671	2,087	(1)	0	0	(1)	2,086	(1,880)	206	
DUB	1	0	360	361	(38)	0	(18)	(56)	305	(388)	(83)	
GST	0	0	0	0	0	0	(322)	(322)	(322)	264	(58)	
HUS	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	(434)	(435)	(435)	659	224	
JPM	39	0	0	39	(89)	0	0	(89)	(50)	0	(50)	
MSB	3	0	0	3	(13)	0	0	(13)	(10)	0	(10)	
MYC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,280)	(1,280)	(1,280)	1,212	(68)	
NAB	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	
SCX	32	0	0	32	(32)	0	0	(32)	0	0	0	
UAG	101	0	0	101	(1)	0	(1,009)	(1,010)	(909)	991	82	
Total Over the Counter	\$ 1,618	\$ 0	\$ 1,536	\$ 3,154	\$ (201)	\$ 0	\$ (3,293)	\$ (3,494)				

⁽⁴⁾ Net Exposure represents the net receivable/(payable) that would be due from/to the counterparty in the event of default. Exposure from OTC financial derivative instruments can only be netted across transactions governed under the same master agreement with the same legal entity. See Note 7, Principal Risks, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information regarding master netting arrangements.

See Accompanying Notes

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Schedule of Investments PIMCO Income Strategy Fund (Cont.)

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The following is a summary of the fair valuation of the Fund's derivative instruments categorized by risk exposure. See Note 7, Principal Risks, in the Notes to Financial Statements on risks of the Fund.

Fair Values of Financial Derivative Instruments on the Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of January 31, 2016:

	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments					Total
	Commodity Contracts	Credit Contracts	Equity Contracts	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	
Financial Derivative Instruments - Assets						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Swap Agreements	\$ 0	\$ 29	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,385	\$ 1,414
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,618	\$ 0	\$ 1,618
Swap Agreements	0	0	0	0	1,536	1,536
	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,618	\$ 1,536	\$ 3,154
	\$ 0	\$ 29	\$ 0	\$ 1,618	\$ 2,921	\$ 4,568
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Swap Agreements	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,314	\$ 1,314
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 201	\$ 0	\$ 201
Swap Agreements	0	2,266	0	0	1,027	3,293
	\$ 0	\$ 2,266	\$ 0	\$ 201	\$ 1,027	\$ 3,494
	\$ 0	\$ 2,266	\$ 0	\$ 201	\$ 2,341	\$ 4,808

The effect of Financial Derivative Instruments on the Statements of Operations for the period ended January 31, 2016:

	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments					Total
	Commodity Contracts	Credit Contracts	Equity Contracts	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	

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Net Realized Gain (Loss) on Financial Derivative Instruments

Exchange-traded or centrally cleared

Swap Agreements	\$ 0	\$ (122)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (5,884)	\$ (6,006)
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Over the counter

Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,987	\$ 0	\$ 1,987
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Swap Agreements	0	34	0	0	(1,632)	(1,598)
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	\$ 0	\$ 34	\$ 0	\$ 1,987	\$ (1,632)	\$ 389
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	\$ 0	\$ (88)	\$ 0	\$ 1,987	\$ (7,516)	\$ (5,617)
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Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Financial Derivative Instruments

Exchange-traded or centrally cleared

Swap Agreements	\$ 0	\$ (75)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,932	\$ 4,857
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Over the counter

Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,209	\$ 0	\$ 1,209
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Swap Agreements	0	(1,072)	0	0	(458)	(1,530)
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	\$ 0	\$ (1,072)	\$ 0	\$ 1,209	\$ (458)	\$ (321)
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	\$ 0	\$ (1,147)	\$ 0	\$ 1,209	\$ 4,474	\$ 4,536
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52 PIMCO CLOSED-END FUNDS

See Accompanying Notes

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January 31, 2016 (Unaudited)

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following is a summary of the fair valuations according to the inputs used as of January 31, 2016 in valuing the Fund's assets and liabilities:

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 01/31/2016
Investments in Securities, at Value				
Bank Loan Obligations	\$ 0	\$ 3,770	\$ 975	\$ 4,745
Corporate Bonds & Notes				
Banking & Finance	0	76,138	3,980	80,118
Industrials	0	38,307	0	38,307
Utilities	0	23,142	0	23,142
Municipal Bonds & Notes				
California	0	4,748	0	4,748
Illinois	0	6,379	0	6,379
Virginia	0	320	0	320
West Virginia	0	5,379	0	5,379
U.S. Government Agencies	0	4,609	2,357	6,966
U.S. Treasury Obligations	0	1,165	0	1,165
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities				
Asset-Backed Securities	0	69,401	0	69,401
Sovereign Issues	0	1,715	0	1,715
Common Stocks				
Financials	0	0	92	92
Preferred Securities				
Banking & Finance	5,270	6,510	0	11,780
Short-Term Instruments				
Repurchase Agreements				
Repurchase Agreements	\$ 0	\$ 5,253	\$ 0	\$ 5,253
Short-Term Notes				
Short-Term Notes	0	5,799	0	5,799
U.S. Treasury Bills				
U.S. Treasury Bills	0	2,761	0	2,761
Total Investments	\$ 5,270	\$ 307,975	\$ 7,404	\$ 320,649
Financial Derivative Instruments - Assets				
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared				
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	0	1,414	0	1,414
Over the counter				
Over the counter	0	3,154	0	3,154
	\$ 0	\$ 4,568	\$ 0	\$ 4,568
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities				
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared				
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	0	(1,314)	0	(1,314)
Over the counter				
Over the counter	0	(3,494)	0	(3,494)
	\$ 0	\$ (4,808)	\$ 0	\$ (4,808)
Totals	\$ 5,270	\$ 307,735	\$ 7,404	\$ 320,409

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There were no significant transfers between Levels 1 and 2 during the period ended January 31, 2016.

The following is a reconciliation of the fair valuations using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the Fund during the period ended January 31, 2016:

Category and Subcategory	Beginning Balance at 07/31/2015	Net Purchases	Net Sales	Accrued Discounts/ (Premiums)	Realized Gain/(Loss)	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) ⁽¹⁾	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Ending Balance at 01/31/2016	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) on Investments Held at 01/31/2016 ⁽¹⁾
Investments in Securities, at Value										
Bank Loan Obligations	\$ 0	\$ 1,039	\$ 0	\$ 3	\$ 0	\$ (67)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 975	\$ (67)
Corporate Bonds & Notes										
Banking & Finance	2,665	1,293	(31)	1	0	52	0	0	3,980	56
U.S. Government Agencies	0	2,479	(14)	3	6	(117)	0	0	2,357	(117)
Common Stocks										
Financials	96	0	0	0	0	(4)	0	0	92	(4)
Totals	\$ 2,761	\$ 4,811	\$ (45)	\$ 7	\$ 6	\$ (136)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 7,404	\$ (132)

The following is a summary of significant unobservable inputs used in the fair valuations of assets and liabilities categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

Category and Subcategory	Ending Balance at 01/31/2016	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Input Value(s) (% Unless Noted Otherwise)
Investments in Securities, at Value				
Bank Loan Obligations	\$ 975	Proxy Pricing	Base Price	97.00
Corporate Bonds & Notes Banking & Finance				
	1,304	Other Valuation Techniques ⁽²⁾		
	2,676	Proxy Pricing	Base Price	113.30
U.S. Government Agencies	2,357	Proxy Pricing	Base Price	56.31
Common Stocks				
Financials	92	Other Valuation Techniques ⁽²⁾		
Total	\$ 7,404			

⁽¹⁾ Any difference between Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/(Depreciation) and Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/(Depreciation) on Investments Held at January 31, 2016 may be due to an investment no longer held or categorized as Level 3 at period end.

⁽²⁾ Includes valuation techniques not defined in the Notes to Financial Statements as securities valued using such techniques are not considered significant to the Fund.

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	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES 125.8%		
BANK LOAN OBLIGATIONS 1.5%		
iHeartCommunications, Inc.		
7.178% due 01/30/2019	\$ 6,800	\$ 4,532
Sequa Corp.		
5.250% due 06/19/2017	5,276	3,548
Total Bank Loan Obligations (Cost \$11,273)		8,080
CORPORATE BONDS & NOTES 52.0%		
BANKING & FINANCE 28.5%		
AGFC Capital Trust		
6.000% due 01/15/2067	1,800	1,233
American International Group, Inc.		
6.250% due 03/15/2087 (i)	11,608	12,595
8.175% due 05/15/2068	300	391
Banco do Brasil S.A.		
6.250% due 04/15/2024 (f)	3,700	1,804
9.000% due 06/18/2024 (f)	4,509	2,728
Banco Espirito Santo S.A.		
2.625% due 05/08/2017 ^	EUR 3,000	1,154
4.000% due 01/21/2019 ^	8,100	3,115
4.750% due 01/15/2018 ^	2,300	885
Banco Santander S.A.		
6.250% due 09/11/2021 (f)	1,600	1,585
Barclays Bank PLC		
7.625% due 11/21/2022	\$ 2,200	2,463
Barclays PLC		
6.500% due 09/15/2019 (f)	EUR 1,500	1,572
8.000% due 12/15/2020 (f)	3,900	4,444
BGC Partners, Inc.		
5.375% due 12/09/2019	\$ 6,370	6,579
Blackstone CQP Holdco LP		
9.296% due 03/19/2019	2,600	2,608
BNP Paribas S.A.		
7.375% due 08/19/2025 (f)	6,600	6,484
Cantor Fitzgerald LP		
6.500% due 06/17/2022 (i)	8,500	8,906
Co-operative Group Holdings Ltd.		
7.500% due 07/08/2026	GBP 6,150	9,550
Communications Sales & Leasing, Inc.		
8.250% due 10/15/2023	\$ 3,200	2,840
Credit Agricole S.A.		
7.500% due 06/23/2026 (f)	GBP 3,600	4,867
7.875% due 01/23/2024 (f)	\$ 2,800	2,733
Credit Suisse Group AG		
7.500% due 12/11/2023 (f)	7,863	8,090
GSPA Monetization Trust		
6.422% due 10/09/2029 (i)	4,892	5,559
Jefferies Finance LLC		
6.875% due 04/15/2022	6,850	5,429
LBG Capital PLC		
12.750% due 08/10/2020	GBP 300	430
15.000% due 12/21/2019	EUR 1,100	1,662
Lloyds Banking Group PLC		
7.625% due 06/27/2023 (f)	GBP 5,600	8,029

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National Bank of Greece S.A.			
3.875% due 10/07/2016	EUR	1,750	1,856
Nationwide Building Society			
10.250% (f)	GBP	11	2,032
Navient Corp.			
5.500% due 01/15/2019	\$	9,808	9,220
5.625% due 08/01/2033		150	99
8.450% due 06/15/2018		3,400	3,528
		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Novo Banco S.A.			
5.000% due 04/04/2019	EUR	311 \$	267
5.000% due 04/23/2019		653	562
5.000% due 05/14/2019		431	371
5.000% due 05/21/2019		241	206
5.000% due 05/23/2019		240	205
OneMain Financial Holdings, Inc.			
7.250% due 12/15/2021	\$	3,020	2,997
Rabobank Group			
8.400% due 06/29/2017 (f)		700	747
Royal Bank of Scotland Group PLC			
7.500% due 08/10/2020 (f)		200	204
Tesco Property Finance PLC			
5.411% due 07/13/2044	GBP	4,463	5,244
6.052% due 10/13/2039		2,674	3,511
TIG FinCo PLC			
8.500% due 03/02/2020		687	1,003
8.750% due 04/02/2020		3,804	4,702
Vnesheconombank Via VEB Finance PLC			
6.902% due 07/09/2020	\$	2,600	2,600
Western Group Housing LP			
6.750% due 03/15/2057		5,500	6,438
			153,527
INDUSTRIALS 13.6%			
BMC Software Finance, Inc.			
8.125% due 07/15/2021		1,470	906
Boxer Parent Co., Inc. (9.000% Cash or 9.750% PIK)			
9.000% due 10/15/2019 (c)(i)		4,980	2,857
Caesars Entertainment Operating Co., Inc.			
8.500% due 02/15/2020 ^		1,500	1,133
9.000% due 02/15/2020 ^		2,300	1,725
11.250% due 06/01/2017 ^		9,820	7,156
Centene Escrow Corp.			
5.625% due 02/15/2021 (b)		140	143
6.125% due 02/15/2024 (b)		140	143
Chesapeake Energy Corp.			
3.872% due 04/15/2019		480	128
Forbes Energy Services Ltd.			
9.000% due 06/15/2019		1,164	460
Ford Motor Co.			
7.700% due 05/15/2097 (i)		10,460	11,948
Harvest Operations Corp.			
6.875% due 10/01/2017		4,353	3,069
Hellenic Railways Organization S.A.			
4.028% due 03/17/2017	EUR	1,400	1,370
iHeartCommunications, Inc.			
9.000% due 09/15/2022	\$	1,200	786
Intelsat Luxembourg S.A.			
7.750% due 06/01/2021		6,338	2,789
8.125% due 06/01/2023		255	106
Intrepid Aviation Group Holdings LLC			
6.875% due 02/15/2019		7,420	5,788
Pertamina Persero PT			
6.450% due 05/30/2044		8,654	7,478
Russian Railways via RZD Capital PLC			
7.487% due 03/25/2031	GBP	1,300	1,709

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Scientific Games International, Inc.			
10.000% due 12/01/2022		\$ 3,300	2,310
Sequa Corp.			
7.000% due 12/15/2017		7,918	2,079
Spanish Broadcasting System, Inc.			
12.500% due 04/15/2017		2,100	2,055
		PRINCIPAL	MARKET
		AMOUNT	VALUE
		(000S)	(000S)
Spirit Issuer PLC			
6.582% due 12/28/2027	GBP	1,000 \$	1,482
Tembec Industries, Inc.			
9.000% due 12/15/2019		\$ 2,100	1,339
UCP, Inc.			
8.500% due 10/21/2017		2,000	2,007
Unique Pub Finance Co. PLC			
5.659% due 06/30/2027	GBP	4,141	5,856
6.542% due 03/30/2021		1,572	2,318
Westmoreland Coal Co.			
8.750% due 01/01/2022		\$ 6,335	3,706
			72,846
UTILITIES 9.9%			
AK Transneft OJSC Via TransCapitalInvest Ltd.			
8.700% due 08/07/2018		2,800	3,073
Frontier Communications Corp.			
8.875% due 09/15/2020		440	443
10.500% due 09/15/2022		720	706
11.000% due 09/15/2025		720	697
Gazprom Neft OAO Via GPN Capital S.A.			
4.375% due 09/19/2022 (i)		6,100	5,368
6.000% due 11/27/2023		13,900	13,039
Gazprom OAO Via Gaz Capital S.A.			
5.999% due 01/23/2021		300	300
Illinois Power Generating Co.			
6.300% due 04/01/2020		3,035	1,351
7.000% due 04/15/2018		5,400	2,916
7.950% due 06/01/2032		700	305
Northwestern Bell Telephone			
7.750% due 05/01/2030		12,625	14,357
Odebrecht Drilling Norbe Ltd.			
6.350% due 06/30/2022		393	145
Odebrecht Offshore Drilling Finance Ltd.			
6.625% due 10/01/2023		4,227	972
6.750% due 10/01/2023		4,557	1,025
Petrobras Global Finance BV			
2.750% due 01/15/2018	EUR	470	424
3.406% due 03/17/2020	\$	270	188
4.875% due 03/17/2020		450	340
5.750% due 01/20/2020		220	173
6.625% due 01/16/2034	GBP	100	88
6.750% due 01/27/2041	\$	2,400	1,520
7.875% due 03/15/2019		6,900	6,003
			53,433
Total Corporate Bonds & Notes			279,806
(Cost \$325,735)			
MUNICIPAL BONDS & NOTES 9.2%			
CALIFORNIA 2.9%			
La Quinta Financing Authority, California Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2011			
8.070% due 09/01/2036		3,000	3,404
Riverside County, California Redevelopment Successor Agency Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2010			
7.500% due 10/01/2030		1,200	1,334
San Francisco, California City & County Redevelopment Agency Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2009			
8.406% due 08/01/2039		1,650	2,130

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Stockton Public Financing Authority, California Revenue Bonds, (BABs), Series 2009		
7.942% due 10/01/2038	7,500	8,503
		15,371

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See Accompanying Notes

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January 31, 2016 (Unaudited)

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
ILLINOIS 0.1%		
Chicago, Illinois General Obligation Bonds, Series 2015		
7.375% due 01/01/2033	\$ 180	\$ 186
7.750% due 01/01/2042	330	337
		523
OHIO 4.0%		
Ohio State University Revenue Bonds, Series 2011		
4.800% due 06/01/2111	21,000	21,823
VIRGINIA 0.1%		
Tobacco Settlement Financing Corp., Virginia Revenue Bonds, Series 2007		
6.706% due 06/01/2046	835	675
WEST VIRGINIA 2.1%		
Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority, West Virginia Revenue Bonds, Series 2007		
7.467% due 06/01/2047	12,755	11,193
Total Municipal Bonds & Notes (Cost \$43,743)		49,585
U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES 2.9%		
Fannie Mae		
3.500% due 02/25/2042 (a)	1,438	173
4.500% due 11/25/2042 (a)	3,785	580
5.824% due 01/25/2040 (a)	554	109
Freddie Mac		
2.563% due 11/25/2055	8,869	4,994
3.000% due 02/15/2033 (a)	3,083	370
3.500% due 12/15/2032 (a)	5,704	837
7.977% due 12/25/2027	3,900	3,529
9.777% due 04/25/2028	2,200	2,104
10.860% due 09/15/2035	1,337	1,436
10.927% due 05/25/2028	580	565
11.177% due 03/25/2025	749	775
Ginnie Mae		
3.500% due 06/20/2042 - 10/20/2042 (a)	1,268	135
4.000% due 10/16/2042 - 10/20/2042 (a)	690	103
Total U.S. Government Agencies (Cost \$16,516)		15,710
U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS 0.9%		
U.S. Treasury Floating Rate Notes		
0.473% due 10/31/2017 (k)(m)	4,868	4,867
Total U.S. Treasury Obligations (Cost \$4,867)		4,867

NON-AGENCY MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES 29.1%

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Banc of America Alternative Loan Trust			
6.000% due 01/25/2036 ^		170	145
Banc of America Funding Corp.			
6.000% due 01/25/2037		9,449	6,877
Banc of America Funding Trust			
3.099% due 01/20/2047 ^		50	42
BCAP LLC Trust			
2.866% due 08/26/2037		14,339	8,468
2.932% due 08/28/2037		6,572	4,913
3.150% due 05/26/2036		239	5
4.323% due 07/26/2037		15,776	13,932
5.283% due 03/26/2037		1,458	423
6.090% due 12/26/2035	\$	5,229	\$ 4,201
6.250% due 11/26/2036		5,762	4,874
10.446% due 05/26/2037		1,260	512
11.672% due 09/26/2036		5,613	4,739
21.468% due 06/26/2036		252	73
Bear Stearns ALT-A Trust			
0.927% due 01/25/2036 ^		1,963	1,579
2.610% due 11/25/2035		9,715	7,670
2.692% due 11/25/2036 ^		623	436
2.942% due 09/25/2035 ^		1,134	930
Chase Mortgage Finance Trust			
2.679% due 12/25/2035 ^		16	15
5.500% due 05/25/2036 ^		60	57
Citicorp Mortgage Securities Trust			
5.500% due 04/25/2037		190	189
6.000% due 09/25/2037		2,177	2,275
Countrywide Alternative Loan Resecuritization Trust			
6.000% due 05/25/2036 ^		3,999	3,462
6.000% due 08/25/2037 ^		1,741	1,495
Countrywide Alternative Loan Trust			
5.274% due 04/25/2036 ^		1,788	1,376
5.500% due 03/25/2035		499	417
5.500% due 01/25/2036		1,177	1,070
5.500% due 03/25/2036 ^		189	161
5.750% due 01/25/2035		604	611
5.750% due 02/25/2035		681	672
5.750% due 12/25/2036 ^		1,171	916
6.000% due 02/25/2035		572	594
6.000% due 04/25/2036		813	699
6.000% due 04/25/2037 ^		2,720	2,082
6.250% due 11/25/2036 ^		1,198	1,131
6.250% due 12/25/2036 ^		852	690
6.500% due 08/25/2036 ^		726	549
Countrywide Home Loan Mortgage Pass-Through Trust			
0.717% due 03/25/2035 ^		7,190	5,921
5.750% due 03/25/2037 ^		951	874
6.000% due 07/25/2037		2,824	2,422
6.250% due 09/25/2036 ^		1,020	935
Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Securities Corp.			
6.000% due 11/25/2035 ^		694	538
Credit Suisse Mortgage Capital Mortgage-Backed Trust			
5.750% due 04/25/2036 ^		264	220
6.750% due 08/25/2036 ^		2,218	1,769
Epic Drummond Ltd.			
0.044% due 01/25/2022	EUR	3,006	2,936
First Horizon Alternative Mortgage Securities Trust			
6.000% due 05/25/2036 ^	\$	1,227	1,020
6.000% due 08/25/2036 ^		1,981	1,618
First Horizon Mortgage Pass-Through Trust			
2.711% due 05/25/2037 ^		617	493
2.750% due 11/25/2035 ^		1,244	1,011
IndyMac Mortgage Loan Trust			
6.500% due 07/25/2037 ^		4,091	2,610
JPMorgan Alternative Loan Trust			

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2.620% due 03/25/2037 ^	1,899	1,449
2.707% due 05/25/2036 ^	2,996	2,448
2.870% due 03/25/2036 ^	3,217	2,537
JPMorgan Mortgage Trust		
2.684% due 10/25/2035	464	452
2.744% due 02/25/2036 ^	738	646
6.000% due 08/25/2037 ^	344	304
6.500% due 09/25/2035	138	142
Lehman Mortgage Trust		
6.000% due 07/25/2036 ^	1,331	985
6.000% due 07/25/2037 ^	2,133	1,948
6.500% due 09/25/2037 ^	4,276	3,286
	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
Lehman XS Trust		
0.647% due 06/25/2047	\$ 3,491	\$ 2,498
MASTR Asset Securitization Trust		
6.500% due 11/25/2037 ^	729	593
Merrill Lynch Mortgage Investors Trust		
2.720% due 03/25/2036 ^	2,665	1,793
Nomura Asset Acceptance Corp. Alternative Loan Trust		
4.976% due 05/25/2035 ^	18	15
RBSSP Resecuritization Trust		
0.582% due 02/26/2047	8,061	7,430
Residential Accredit Loans, Inc. Trust		
3.713% due 12/26/2034 ^	1,826	1,509
6.000% due 08/25/2036 ^	555	457
Residential Asset Securitization Trust		
5.750% due 02/25/2036 ^	1,622	1,295
6.000% due 03/25/2037 ^	2,199	1,544
6.000% due 05/25/2037 ^	2,513	2,167
6.000% due 07/25/2037 ^	1,955	1,396
6.250% due 09/25/2037 ^	3,299	2,360
Residential Funding Mortgage Securities, Inc. Trust		
3.512% due 09/25/2035	2,578	2,238
3.774% due 08/25/2036 ^	2,726	2,409
Structured Adjustable Rate Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.676% due 11/25/2036 ^	4,178	3,274
2.724% due 01/25/2036 ^	3,442	2,634
4.148% due 07/25/2036 ^	1,060	885
Suntrust Adjustable Rate Mortgage Loan Trust		
2.818% due 02/25/2037 ^	505	443
WaMu Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates Trust		
4.275% due 02/25/2037 ^	922	852
4.412% due 07/25/2037 ^	1,727	1,595
4.439% due 05/25/2037 ^	2,368	2,094
6.009% due 10/25/2036 ^	1,332	1,110
Wells Fargo Mortgage-Backed Securities Trust		
2.671% due 07/25/2036 ^	570	538
5.750% due 03/25/2037 ^	550	539
Total Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities (Cost \$149,848)		156,512
ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES 19.9%		
Apidos CLO		
0.000% due 07/22/2026 (e)	1,500	693
Argent Securities Trust		
0.617% due 03/25/2036	3,211	1,539
Bear Stearns Asset-Backed Securities Trust		
0.567% due 10/25/2036 ^	7,564	5,986
6.500% due 10/25/2036 ^	400	306
CIFC Funding Ltd.		
0.000% due 05/24/2026 (e)	2,400	1,603
0.000% due 07/22/2026 (e)	1,500	814
Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust, Inc.		
0.577% due 12/25/2036	20,151	10,743
Countrywide Asset-Backed Certificates		

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0.567% due 12/25/2046	22,833	17,987
0.627% due 06/25/2047	15,049	10,907
Countrywide Asset-Backed Certificates Trust		
1.177% due 11/25/2035	4,008	2,778
Fremont Home Loan Trust		
0.577% due 01/25/2037	17,181	8,660
Greenpoint Manufactured Housing		
8.140% due 03/20/2030	1,646	1,743
IndyMac Home Equity Mortgage Loan Asset-Backed Trust		
0.587% due 07/25/2037	3,731	2,292

See Accompanying Notes

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Table of Contents**Schedule of Investments PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II (Cont.)**

		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)		MARKET VALUE (000S)
JPMorgan Mortgage Acquisition Corp.				
0.717% due 01/25/2036	\$	889	\$	755
Lehman XS Trust				
6.290% due 06/24/2046		5,013		4,170
Long Beach Mortgage Loan Trust				
0.727% due 01/25/2036		5,000		2,827
MASTR Asset-Backed Securities Trust				
5.233% due 11/25/2035		399		402
Mid-State Trust				
6.340% due 10/15/2036		1,344		1,437
Morgan Stanley Mortgage Loan Trust				
6.250% due 07/25/2047 ^		919		663
Specialty Underwriting & Residential Finance Trust				
0.927% due 09/25/2036		14,080		9,084
Taberna Preferred Funding Ltd.				
0.694% due 12/05/2036		10,108		7,884
0.714% due 08/05/2036 ^		11,804		8,617
1.083% due 07/05/2035		7,048		5,286
Total Asset-Backed Securities (Cost \$108,855)				107,176
SOVEREIGN ISSUES 0.8%				
Autonomous Community of Valencia				
2.289% due 09/03/2017	EUR	2,500		2,730
		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)		MARKET VALUE (000S)
Republic of Greece Government International Bond				
3.800% due 08/08/2017	JPY	204,000	\$	1,466
4.750% due 04/17/2019	EUR	300		271
Total Sovereign Issues (Cost \$4,882)				4,467
SHARES				
COMMON STOCKS 0.1%				
FINANCIALS 0.1%				
TIG FinCo PLC (g)		496,900		496
Total Common Stocks (Cost \$737)				496
PREFERRED SECURITIES 4.7%				
BANKING & FINANCE 4.7%				
Citigroup Capital				
6.983% due 10/30/2040		260,000		6,648
Farm Credit Bank of Texas				
10.000% due 12/15/2020 (f)		14,900		18,653
Total Preferred Securities (Cost \$23,789)				25,301
SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 4.7%				
REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (g) 3.0%				
				16,400

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	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT (000S)	MARKET VALUE (000S)
SHORT-TERM NOTES 0.8%		
Federal Home Loan Bank		
0.279% due 02/17/2016	\$ 200	\$ 200
0.335% due 02/26/2016	3,900	3,899
		4,099
U.S. TREASURY BILLS 0.9%		
0.255% due 02/18/2016 (d)(m)	4,957	4,956
Total Short-Term Instruments (Cost \$25,455)		25,455
Total Investments in Securities (Cost \$715,700)		
		677,455
Total Investments 125.8% (Cost \$715,700)		
	\$	677,455
Financial Derivative Instruments (j)(l) 0.0%		
(Cost or Premiums, net \$481)		(234)
Preferred Shares (17.2%)		(92,450)
Other Assets and Liabilities, net (8.6%)		(46,368)
Net Assets Applicable to Common Shareholders 100.0%	\$	538,403

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS*):

- * A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.
- ^ Security is in default.
- (a) Interest only security.
- (b) When-issued security.
- (c) Payment in-kind bond security.
- (d) Coupon represents a weighted average yield to maturity.
- (e) Zero coupon bond.
- (f) Perpetual maturity; date shown, if applicable, represents next contractual call date.

(g) RESTRICTED SECURITIES:

Issuer Description	Acquisition Date	Cost	Market Value	Market Value as Percentage of Net Assets
TIG FinCo PLC	04/02/2015	\$ 737	\$ 496	0.09%

BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

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(h) REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS:

Counterparty	Lending Rate	Settlement Date	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Collateralized By	Collateral (Received)	Repurchase Agreements, at Value	Repurchase Agreement Proceeds to be Received ⁽¹⁾
BCY	0.540%	01/29/2016	02/01/2016	\$ 600	U.S. Treasury Notes 1.625% due 06/30/2019	\$ (613)	\$ 600	\$ 600
BPG	0.550	01/29/2016	02/01/2016	12,600	U.S. Treasury Floating Rate Note 0.382% due 07/31/2017	(12,864)	12,600	12,601
DEU	0.550	01/29/2016	02/01/2016	3,200	U.S. Treasury Bonds 3.750% due 11/15/2043	(3,272)	3,200	3,200
Total Repurchase Agreements						\$ (16,749)	\$ 16,400	\$ 16,401

⁽¹⁾ Includes accrued interest.

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See Accompanying Notes

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January 31, 2016 (Unaudited)

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS:

Counterparty	Borrowing Rate	Borrowing Date	Maturity Date	Amount Borrowed ⁽³⁾	Payable for Reverse Repurchase Agreements
BCY	(1.000%)	12/31/2015	02/01/2016	\$ (513)	\$ (512)
	(0.500)	01/29/2016	TBD ⁽²⁾	(507)	(507)
JML	1.250	01/22/2016	02/22/2016	(3,390)	(3,391)
MSC	0.650	10/30/2015	02/01/2016	(5,076)	(5,085)
	1.000	02/01/2016	05/02/2016	(4,980)	(4,980)
RDR	0.760	11/23/2015	02/23/2016	(8,630)	(8,643)
	1.000	01/22/2016	TBD ⁽²⁾	(187)	(187)
SAL	(0.500)	01/14/2016	02/01/2016	(1,821)	(1,820)
UBS	0.900	01/11/2016	04/11/2016	(7,889)	(7,893)
	1.440	01/04/2016	07/05/2016	(5,012)	(5,018)
Total Reverse Repurchase Agreements					\$ (38,036)

⁽²⁾ Open maturity reverse repurchase agreement.⁽³⁾ The average amount of borrowings outstanding during the period ended January 31, 2016 was \$(43,276) at a weighted average interest rate of 0.686%.**BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS SUMMARY**

The following is a summary by counterparty of the market value of Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions and collateral (received)/pledged as of January 31, 2016:

(i) Securities with an aggregate market value of \$41,573 have been pledged as collateral under the terms of the following master agreements as of January 31, 2016.

Counterparty	Repurchase Agreement Proceeds to be Received	Payable for Reverse Repurchase Agreements	Payable for Sale-Buyback Transactions	Total Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions	Collateral (Received)/Pledged	Net Exposure ⁽⁴⁾
Global/Master Repurchase Agreement						
BCY	\$ 600	\$ (1,019)	\$ 0	\$ (419)	\$ 535	\$ 116
BPG	12,601	0	0	12,601	(12,864)	(263)
DEU	3,200	0	0	3,200	(3,272)	(72)
JML	0	(3,391)	0	(3,391)	4,400	1,009
MSC	0	(10,065)	0	(10,065)	11,118	1,053
RDR	0	(8,830)	0	(8,830)	9,107	277

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SAL	0	(1,820)	0	(1,820)	0	(1,820)
SBI	0	0	0	0	2,083	2,083
UBS	0	(12,911)	0	(12,911)	13,718	807

Total Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions \$ **16,401** \$ **(38,036)** \$ **0**

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

CERTAIN TRANSFERS ACCOUNTED FOR AS SECURED BORROWINGS

Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements

	Overnight and				
	Continuous	Up to 30 days	31-90 days	Greater Than 90 days	Total
Reverse Repurchase Agreements					
Corporate Bonds & Notes	\$ (7,417)	\$ (12,034)	\$ (7,893)	\$ (5,712)	\$ (33,056)
Total Borrowings	\$ (7,417)	\$ (12,034)	\$ (7,893)	\$ (5,712)	\$ (33,056)
Gross amount of recognized liabilities for reverse repurchase agreements (5)					\$ (33,056)

(5) Unsettled reverse repurchase agreements liability of \$(4,980) is outstanding at period end.

See Accompanying Notes

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Table of Contents**Schedule of Investments PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II (Cont.)****(j) FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: EXCHANGE-TRADED OR CENTRALLY CLEARED****SWAP AGREEMENTS:****CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CREDIT INDICES - SELL PROTECTION ⁽¹⁾**

Index/Tranches	Fixed	Maturity	Notional Amount (2)	Market Value (3)	Unrealized (Depreciation)	Variation Margin	
	Receive Rate	Date				Asset	Liability
CDX.HY-24 5-Year Index	5.000%	06/20/2020	\$ 9,009	\$ 272	\$ (422)	\$ 35	\$ 0
CDX.HY-25 5-Year Index	5.000	12/20/2020	12,300	39	(58)	48	0
				\$ 311	\$ (480)	\$ 83	\$ 0

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

(2) The maximum potential amount the Fund could be required to pay as a seller of credit protection or receive as a buyer of credit protection if a credit event occurs as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement.

(3) The prices and resulting values for credit default swap agreements on credit indices serve as an indicator of the current status of the payment/performance risk and represent the likelihood of an expected liability (or profit) for the credit derivative should the notional amount of the swap agreement be closed/sold as of the period end. Increasing market values, in absolute terms when compared to the notional amount of the swap, represent a deterioration of the referenced indices' credit soundness and a greater likelihood or risk of default or other credit event occurring as defined under the terms of the agreement.

INTEREST RATE SWAPS

Pay/Receive	Floating Rate Index	Fixed Rate	Maturity	Notional Amount	Market Value	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)	Variation Margin	
			Date				Asset	Liability
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.750%	06/17/2025	\$ 149,020	\$ 13,169	\$ 4,078	\$ 897	\$ 0
Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	3.500	06/19/2044	201,500	53,256	59,830	2,310	0
Receive	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.500	06/15/2046	312,300	(10,370)	(26,119)	0	(3,139)
Pay	6-Month AUD-BBR-BBSW	3.000	12/17/2019	AUD 12,900	253	59	7	0
Pay	6-Month AUD-BBR-BBSW	3.500	06/17/2025	8,100	385	184	12	0
					\$ 56,693	\$ 38,032	\$ 3,226	\$ (3,139)
Total Swap Agreements					\$ 57,004	\$ 37,552	\$ 3,309	\$ (3,139)

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: EXCHANGE-TRADED OR CENTRALLY CLEARED SUMMARY

The following is a summary of the market value and variation margin of Exchange-Traded or Centrally Cleared Financial Derivative Instruments as of January 31, 2016:

(k) Securities with an aggregate market value of \$3,233 and cash of \$5,142 have been pledged as collateral for exchange-traded and centrally cleared financial derivative instruments as of January 31, 2016. See Note 7, Principal Risks, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information regarding master netting arrangements.

	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities			
	Variation Margin				Variation Margin			
	Market Value		Asset		Market Value		Liability	
	Purchased	Futures	Swap	Total	Written	Futures	Swap	Total
Total Exchange-Traded or Centrally Cleared	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,309	\$ 3,309	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (3,139)	\$ (3,139)

(l) FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: OVER THE COUNTER

FORWARD FOREIGN CURRENCY CONTRACTS:

Counterparty	Settlement Month	Currency to be Delivered	Currency to be Received	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)					
				Asset	Liability				
BOA	02/2016	\$	53,808	GBP	37,731	\$	0	\$	(46)
	03/2016	GBP	37,004	\$	52,750		21		0
	06/2016	EUR	1,940		2,656		546		0
	06/2016	\$	113	EUR	84		0		(22)
BRC	06/2016	EUR	368	\$	506		106		0
CBK	02/2016	GBP	38,696		57,428		2,290		0
	02/2016	\$	725	EUR	667		0		(3)
	02/2016		691	GBP	463		0		(31)

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January 31, 2016 (Unaudited)

Counterparty	Settlement Month	Currency to be Delivered	Currency to be Received	Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation)		
				Asset	Liability	
DUB	02/2016	BRL	14,877	\$ 3,680	\$ 0	\$ (40)
	02/2016	\$	3,760	BRL 14,877	0	(40)
	06/2016	EUR	205	\$ 281	58	0
	06/2016	\$	23	EUR 17	0	(4)
HUS	02/2016	JPY	14,142	\$ 115	0	(2)
JPM	02/2016	AUD	840	590	0	(4)
	02/2016	BRL	14,878	3,642	0	(78)
	02/2016	EUR	2,074	2,247	2	(2)
	02/2016	JPY	10,530	86	0	(1)
	02/2016	\$	3,680	BRL 14,877	40	0
	02/2016		11,147	EUR 10,199	0	(98)
	03/2016		852	BRL 3,585	36	0
MSB	02/2016	JPY	167,800	\$ 1,387	1	0
	06/2016	EUR	516	710	149	0
NAB	06/2016		1,123	1,542	320	0
	07/2016		70	95	19	0
SCX	02/2016	\$	1,417	JPY 167,800	0	(31)
	03/2016	JPY	167,800	\$ 1,418	31	0
UAG	02/2016	EUR	28,645	31,311	280	0
	02/2016	\$	21,403	EUR 19,754	0	(4)
	02/2016		1,365	GBP 965	10	0
	03/2016	EUR	19,754	\$ 21,418	4	0
Total Forward Foreign Currency Contracts					\$ 3,913	\$ (406)

SWAP AGREEMENTS:**CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ON CORPORATE ISSUES - SELL PROTECTION ⁽¹⁾**

Counterparty	Reference Entity	Fixed Receive Rate	Maturity Date	Implied Credit Spread at January 31, 2016 ⁽²⁾	Notional Amount ⁽³⁾	Premiums (Received)	Unrealized (Depreciation)	Swap Agreements, at Value	
								Asset	Liability
BPS	Petrobras International Finance Co.	1.000%	12/20/2024	10.555%	\$ 1,000	\$ (195)	\$ (265)	\$ 0	\$ (460)
GST	Petrobras Global Finance BV	1.000	09/20/2020	11.018	10	(1)	(2)	0	(3)
	Petrobras International Finance Co.	1.000	12/20/2024	10.555	1,400	(278)	(365)	0	(643)

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HUS	Petrobras Global Finance BV	1.000	09/20/2020	11.018	40	(6)	(7)	0	(13)
	Petrobras International Finance Co.	1.000	12/20/2019	11.002	300	(25)	(64)	0	(89)
	Petrobras International Finance Co.	1.000	12/20/2024	10.555	1,700	(353)	(428)	0	(781)
MYC	Chesapeake Energy Corp.	5.000	09/20/2020	44.507	300	(30)	(174)	0	(204)
	Petrobras International Finance Co.	1.000	12/20/2019	11.002	8,700	(805)	(1,768)	0	(2,573)
						\$ (1,693)	\$ (3,073)	\$ 0	\$ (4,766)

- (1) If the Fund is a seller of protection and a credit event occurs, as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement, the Fund will either (i) pay to the buyer of protection an amount equal to the notional amount of the swap and take delivery of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index or (ii) pay a net settlement amount in the form of cash or securities equal to the notional amount of the swap less the recovery value of the referenced obligation or underlying securities comprising the referenced index.
- (2) Implied credit spreads, represented in absolute terms, utilized in determining the market value of credit default swap agreements on corporate issues as of period end serve as an indicator of the current status of the payment/performance risk and represent the likelihood or risk of default for the credit derivative. The implied credit spread of a particular referenced entity reflects the cost of buying/selling protection and may include upfront payments required to be made to enter into the agreement. Wider credit spreads represent a deterioration of the referenced entity's credit soundness and a greater likelihood or risk of default or other credit event occurring as defined under the terms of the agreement.
- (3) The maximum potential amount the Fund could be required to pay as a seller of credit protection or receive as a buyer of credit protection if a credit event occurs as defined under the terms of that particular swap agreement.

INTEREST RATE SWAPS

Counterparty	Pay/Receive	Floating Rate	Floating Rate Index	Fixed Rate	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Unrealized Swap Agreements, at Value			
							Premiums Paid/(Received)	Appreciation/Depreciation	Asset	Liability
BPS	Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	11.250%	01/04/2021	BRL	30,900	\$ 1,168	\$ (111)	\$ 1,057	\$ 0
CBK	Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.350	02/18/2021	\$	111,600	650	568	1,218	0
DUB	Receive	1-Year BRL-CDI	15.900	01/04/2021	BRL	31,000	96	(135)	0	(39)
	Pay	3-Month USD-LIBOR	2.900	02/18/2026	\$	53,700	352	384	736	0
UAG	Pay	1-Year BRL-CDI	11.250	01/04/2021	BRL	61,900	(92)	(2,025)	0	(2,117)
							\$ 2,174	\$ (1,319)	\$ 3,011	\$ (2,156)
Total Swap Agreements							\$ 481	\$ (4,392)	\$ 3,011	\$ (6,922)

See Accompanying Notes

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Table of Contents**Schedule of Investments PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II (Cont.)****FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: OVER THE COUNTER SUMMARY**

The following is a summary by counterparty of the market value of OTC financial derivative instruments and collateral (received)/pledged as of January 31, 2016:

(m) Securities with an aggregate market value of \$6,290 have been pledged as collateral for financial derivative instruments as governed by International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. master agreements as of January 31, 2016.

Counterparty	Financial Derivative Assets				Financial Derivative Liabilities				Total	Net Market Value of OTC Derivatives	Collateral (Received)/ Pledged	Net Exposure ⁽⁴⁾
	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Purchased Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter	Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	Written Options	Swap Agreements	Total Over the Counter				
BOA	\$ 567	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 567	\$ (68)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (68)	\$ 499	\$ (500)	\$ (1)	
BPS	0	0	1,057	1,057	0	0	(460)	(460)	597	(760)	(163)	
BRC	106	0	0	106	0	0	0	0	106	0	106	
CBK	2,290	0	1,218	3,508	(34)	0	0	(34)	3,474	(2,946)	528	
DUB	58	0	736	794	(84)	0	(39)	(123)	671	(840)	(169)	
GST	0	0	0	0	0	0	(646)	(646)	(646)	538	(108)	
HUS	0	0	0	0	(2)	0	(883)	(885)	(885)	864	(21)	
JPM	78	0	0	78	(183)	0	0	(183)	(105)	0	(105)	
MSB	150	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	150	(140)	10	
MYC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2,777)	(2,777)	(2,777)	2,752	(25)	
NAB	339	0	0	339	0	0	0	0	339	(270)	69	
SCX	31	0	0	31	(31)	0	0	(31)	0	0	0	
UAG	294	0	0	294	(4)	0	(2,117)	(2,121)	(1,827)	1,967	140	
Total Over the Counter	\$ 3,913	\$ 0	\$ 3,011	\$ 6,924	\$ (406)	\$ 0	\$ (6,922)	\$ (7,328)				

⁽⁴⁾ Net Exposure represents the net receivable/(payable) that would be due from/to the counterparty in the event of default. Exposure from OTC financial derivative instruments can only be netted across transactions governed under the same master agreement with the same legal entity. See Note 7, Principal Risks, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information regarding master netting arrangements.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The following is a summary of the fair valuation of the Fund's derivative instruments categorized by risk exposure. See Note 7, Principal Risks, in the Notes to Financial Statements on risks of the Fund.

Fair Values of Financial Derivative Instruments on the Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of January 31, 2016:

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Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments

	Commodity Contracts	Credit Contracts	Equity Contracts	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	Total
Financial Derivative Instruments - Assets						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Swap Agreements	\$ 0	\$ 83	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,226	\$ 3,309
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,913	\$ 0	\$ 3,913
Swap Agreements	0	0	0	0	3,011	3,011
	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,913	\$ 3,011	\$ 6,924
	\$ 0	\$ 83	\$ 0	\$ 3,913	\$ 6,237	\$ 10,233
Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Swap Agreements	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,139	\$ 3,139
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 406	\$ 0	\$ 406
Swap Agreements	0	4,766	0	0	2,156	6,922
	\$ 0	\$ 4,766	\$ 0	\$ 406	\$ 2,156	\$ 7,328
	\$ 0	\$ 4,766	\$ 0	\$ 406	\$ 5,295	\$ 10,467

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The effect of Financial Derivative Instruments on the Statements of Operations for the period ended January 31, 2016:

	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments					Total
	Commodity Contracts	Credit Contracts	Equity Contracts	Foreign Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Contracts	
Net Realized Gain (Loss) on Financial Derivative Instruments						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Swap Agreements	\$ 0	\$ (127)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (15,030)	\$ (15,157)
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,240	\$ 0	\$ 3,240
Swap Agreements	0	72	0	0	(3,576)	(3,504)
	\$ 0	\$ 72	\$ 0	\$ 3,240	\$ (3,576)	\$ (264)
	\$ 0	\$ (55)	\$ 0	\$ 3,240	\$ (18,606)	\$ (15,421)
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Financial Derivative Instruments						
Exchange-traded or centrally cleared						
Swap Agreements	\$ 0	\$ (243)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 11,887	\$ 11,644
Over the counter						
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,900	\$ 0	\$ 1,900
Swap Agreements	0	(2,281)	0	0	(885)	(3,166)
	\$ 0	\$ (2,281)	\$ 0	\$ 1,900	\$ (885)	\$ (1,266)
	\$ 0	\$ (2,524)	\$ 0	\$ 1,900	\$ 11,002	\$ 10,378

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following is a summary of the fair valuations according to the inputs used as of January 31, 2016 in valuing the Fund's assets and liabilities:

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair
				Value at 01/31/2016
Investments in Securities, at Value				

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Bank Loan Obligations	\$ 0	\$ 8,080	\$ 0	\$ 8,080
Corporate Bonds & Notes				
Banking & Finance	0	145,360	8,167	153,527
Industrials	0	70,839	2,007	72,846
Utilities	0	53,433	0	53,433
Municipal Bonds & Notes				
California	0	15,371	0	15,371
Illinois	0	523	0	523
Ohio	0	21,823	0	21,823
Virginia	0	675	0	675
West Virginia	0	11,193	0	11,193
U.S. Government Agencies	0	10,716	4,994	15,710
U.S. Treasury Obligations	0	4,867	0	4,867
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	0	156,512	0	156,512
Asset-Backed Securities	0	107,176	0	107,176
Sovereign Issues	0	4,467	0	4,467
Common Stocks				
Financials	0	0	496	496
Preferred Securities				
Banking & Finance	6,648	18,653	0	25,301

Fair

Value at

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	01/31/2016
Short-Term Instruments				
Repurchase Agreements	\$ 0	\$ 16,400	\$ 0	\$ 16,400
Short-Term Notes	0	4,099	0	4,099
U.S. Treasury Bills	0	4,956	0	4,956
Total Investments	\$ 6,648	\$ 655,143	\$ 15,664	\$ 677,455

Financial Derivative Instruments - Assets

Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	0	3,309	0	3,309
Over the counter	0	6,924	0	6,924
	\$ 0	\$ 10,233	\$ 0	\$ 10,233

Financial Derivative Instruments - Liabilities

Exchange-traded or centrally cleared	0	(3,139)	0	(3,139)
Over the counter	0	(7,328)	0	(7,328)
	\$ 0	\$ (10,467)	\$ 0	\$ (10,467)

Totals	\$ 6,648	\$ 654,909	\$ 15,664	\$ 677,221
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There were no significant transfers between Levels 1 and 2 during the period ended January 31, 2016.

The following is a reconciliation of the fair valuations using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the Fund during the period ended January 31, 2016:

Category and Subcategory	Beginning Balance at 07/31/2015	Net Purchases	Net Sales	Accrued Discounts/ (Premiums)	Realized Gain/(Loss)	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) (1)	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Ending Balance at 01/31/2016	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) on Investments Held at
										01/31/2016 (1)
Investments in Securities, at Value										
Corporate Bonds & Notes										
Banking & Finance	\$ 5,535	\$ 2,587	\$ (64)	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 107	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 8,167	\$ 115

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Industrials	2,007	0	0	1	0	(1)	0	0	2,007	(2)
U.S. Government Agencies	0	5,254	(31)	13	12	(254)	0	0	4,994	(254)
Common Stocks										
Financials	520	0	0	0	0	(24)	0	0	496	(24)
Totals	\$ 8,062	\$ 7,841	\$ (95)	\$ 15	\$ 13	\$ (172)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 15,664	\$ (165)

See Accompanying Notes

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Schedule of Investments PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II (Cont.)

January 31, 2016 (Unaudited)

The following is a summary of significant unobservable inputs used in the fair valuations of assets and liabilities categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

Category and Subcategory	Ending Balance at 01/31/2016	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Input Value(s) (% Unless Noted Otherwise)
Investments in Securities, at Value				
Corporate Bonds & Notes				
Banking & Finance	\$ 2,608	Other Valuation Techniques ⁽²⁾		
	5,559	Proxy Pricing	Base Price	113.30
Industrials	2,007	Proxy Pricing	Base Price	100.09
U.S. Government Agencies	4,994	Proxy Pricing	Base Price	56.31
Common Stocks				
Financials	496	Other Valuation Techniques ⁽²⁾		
Total	\$ 15,664			

⁽¹⁾ Any difference between Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/(Depreciation) and Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation/(Depreciation) on Investments Held at January 31, 2016 may be due to an investment no longer held or categorized as Level 3 at period end.

⁽²⁾ Includes valuation techniques not defined in the Notes to Financial Statements as securities valued using such techniques are not considered significant to the Fund.

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See Accompanying Notes

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January 31, 2016 (Unaudited)

1. ORGANIZATION

PIMCO Corporate & Income Opportunity Fund, PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund, PIMCO High Income Fund, PIMCO Income Strategy Fund and PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II (each a Fund and collectively the Funds) are organized as closed-end management investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the Act), and the rules and regulations thereunder. PIMCO Corporate & Income Opportunity Fund, PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund, PIMCO High Income Fund, PIMCO Income Strategy Fund and PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II were organized as Massachusetts business trusts on the dates shown in the table below. Pacific Investment Management Company LLC (PIMCO or the Manager) serves as the Funds' investment manager.

Fund Name	Formation Date
PIMCO Corporate & Income Opportunity Fund	September 13, 2002
PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund	October 17, 2001
PIMCO High Income Fund	February 18, 2003
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund	June 19, 2003
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II	June 30, 2004

Each Fund has authorized an unlimited number of Common Shares at a par value of \$0.00001 per share.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) Securities Transactions and Investment Income Securities transactions are recorded as of the trade date for financial reporting purposes. Securities purchased or sold on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis may be settled 15 days or more after the trade date. Realized gains and losses from securities sold are recorded on the identified cost basis. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date, except certain dividends from foreign securities where the ex-dividend date may have passed, which are recorded as soon as a Fund is informed of the ex-dividend date. Interest income, adjusted for the accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums, is recorded on the accrual basis from settlement date. For convertible securities,

premiums attributable to the conversion feature are not amortized. Estimated tax liabilities on certain foreign securities are recorded on an accrual basis and are reflected as components of interest income or net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on investments on the Statements of Operations, as appropriate. Tax liabilities realized as a result of such security sales are reflected as a component of net realized

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gain/loss on investments on the Statements of Operations. Paydown gains and losses on mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities are recorded as components of interest income on the Statements of Operations. Income or short-term capital gain distributions received from underlying funds are recorded as dividend income. Long-term capital gain distributions received from underlying funds are recorded as realized gains.

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

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

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Notes to Financial Statements (Cont.)

(c) Distributions – Common Shares The Funds intend to declare distributions from net investment income and gains from the sale of portfolio securities and other sources to common shareholders monthly. Net realized capital gains earned by each Fund, if any, will be distributed no less frequently than once each year. A Fund may engage in investment strategies, including the use of derivatives, to, among other things, generate current, distributable income without regard to possible declines in the Fund’s net asset value. A Fund’s income and gain-generating strategies, including certain derivatives strategies, may generate current income and gains for monthly distributions even in situations when the Fund has experienced a decline in net assets, including losses due to adverse changes in securities markets or the Fund’s portfolio of investments, including derivatives. Consequently, common shareholders may receive distributions and owe tax at a time when their investment in a Fund has declined in value, which tax may be at ordinary income rates. Also, the tax treatment of certain derivatives may be open to different interpretations. Any recharacterization of payments made or received by a Fund pursuant to derivatives potentially could affect the amount, timing or character of Fund distributions. In addition, the tax treatment of such investment strategies may be changed by regulation or otherwise.

Income distributions and capital gain distributions are determined in accordance with income tax regulations which may differ from U.S. GAAP. Differences between tax regulations and U.S. GAAP may cause timing differences between income and capital gain recognition. Examples of events that give rise to timing differences include wash sales, straddles and capital loss carryforwards. Further, the character of investment income and capital gains may be different for certain transactions under the two methods of accounting. Examples of characterization differences include the treatment of paydowns on mortgage-backed securities, swaps, foreign currency transactions and contingent debt instruments. As a result, income distributions and capital gain distributions declared during a fiscal period may differ significantly from the net investment income (loss) and realized gains (losses) reported on each Fund’s annual financial statements presented under U.S. GAAP.

Distributions classified as a tax basis return of capital, if any, are reflected on the Statements of Changes in Net Assets and have been recorded to paid in capital. In addition, other amounts have been reclassified between undistributed (overdistributed) net investment income (loss), accumulated undistributed (overdistributed) net realized gains (losses) and/or paid in capital to more appropriately conform financial accounting to tax characterizations of distributions.

(d) New Accounting Pronouncements In June 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-11 that expanded secured borrowing accounting

for certain repurchase agreements. The ASU also sets forth additional disclosure requirements for certain transactions accounted for as sales in order to provide financial statement users with information to compare to similar transactions accounted for as secured borrowings. The ASU became effective prospectively for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and interim periods beginning after March 15, 2015. The Funds have adopted the ASU. The financial statements have been modified to provide enhanced disclosures surrounding secured borrowing transactions. See the Notes to Schedule of Investments for additional details.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15 requiring management to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern. The ASU is effective prospectively for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods thereafter. At this time, management is evaluating the implications of these changes on the financial statements.

In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-07 which removes the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The ASU also removes the requirement to make certain

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disclosures for all investments that are eligible to be measured at fair value using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015 and interim periods within those annual periods. At this time, management is evaluating the implications of these changes on the financial statements.

3. INVESTMENT VALUATION AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(a) Investment Valuation Policies The net asset value (NAV) of a Fund s shares is determined by dividing the total value of portfolio investments and other assets attributable to that Fund, less any liabilities, by the total number of shares outstanding of that Fund.

On each day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open, Fund shares are ordinarily valued as of the close of regular trading (NYSE Close). Information that becomes known to the Funds or their agents after the time as of which NAV has been calculated on a particular day will not generally be used to retroactively adjust the price of a security or the NAV determined earlier that day. Each Fund reserves the right to change the time as of which its respective NAV is calculated if the Fund closes earlier, or as permitted by the SEC.

For purposes of calculating NAV, portfolio securities and other assets for which market quotes are readily available are valued at market value. Market value is generally determined on the basis of official

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

If a foreign (non-U.S.) equity security's value has materially changed after the close of the security's primary exchange or principal market but before the NYSE Close, the security may be valued at fair value based on procedures established and approved by the Board of Trustees (the "Board"). Foreign (non-U.S.) equity securities that do not trade when the NYSE is open are also valued at fair value. With respect to foreign (non-U.S.) equity securities, a Fund may determine the fair value of investments based on information provided by Pricing Services and other third-party vendors, which may recommend fair value or adjustments with reference to other securities, indices or assets. In considering whether fair valuation is required and in determining fair values, a Fund may, among other things, consider significant events (which may be considered to include changes in the value of U.S. securities or securities indices) that occur after the close of the relevant market and before the NYSE Close. A Fund may utilize modeling tools provided by third-party vendors to determine fair values of non-U.S.

securities. Foreign (non-U.S.) exchanges may permit trading in foreign (non-U.S.) equity securities on days when a Fund is not open for business, which may result in a Fund's portfolio investments being affected when shareholders are unable to buy or sell shares.

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

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

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Investments for which market quotes or market-based valuations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board or persons acting at their direction. The Board has adopted methods for valuing securities and other assets in circumstances where market quotes are not readily available, and has delegated to PIMCO the responsibility for applying the fair valuation methods. In the event that market quotes or market-based valuations are not readily available, and the security or asset cannot be valued pursuant to a Board approved valuation method, the value of the security or asset will be determined in good faith by the Valuation Oversight Committee of the Board (Valuation Oversight Committee), generally based on recommendations provided by the Manager. Market quotes are considered not readily available in circumstances where there is an absence of current or reliable market-based data (e.g., trade information, bid/ask information, indicative market quotations (Broker Quotes), Pricing Services prices), including where events occur after the close of the relevant market, but prior to the NYSE Close, that materially affect the values of a Fund s securities or assets. In addition,

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market quotes are considered not readily available when, due to extraordinary circumstances, the exchanges or markets on which the securities trade do not open for trading for the entire day and no other market prices are available. The Board has delegated to the Manager the responsibility for monitoring significant events that may materially affect the values of a Fund's securities or assets and for determining whether the value of the applicable securities or assets should be reevaluated in light of such significant events.

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

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

ⁿ Level 1 Inputs using (unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets or exchanges for identical assets and liabilities.

ⁿ Level 2 Significant other observable inputs, which may include, but are not limited to, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in markets that are active, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities (such as interest rates, yield curves, volatilities, prepayment speeds, loss severities, credit risks and default rates) or other market corroborated inputs.

ⁿ Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs based on the best information available in the circumstances, to the extent observable inputs are not available, which may include assumptions made by the Board or persons acting at their direction that are used in determining the fair value of investments.

In accordance with the requirements of U.S. GAAP, the amounts of transfers between Levels 1 and 2 and transfers in and out of Level 3, if material, are disclosed in the Notes to Schedules of Investments of each respective Fund.

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

(c) Valuation Techniques and the Fair Value Hierarchy

Level 1 and Level 2 trading assets and trading liabilities, at fair value The valuation methods (or techniques) and significant inputs used in determining the fair values of portfolio securities or other assets and liabilities categorized as Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Investments valued (denominated) in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are converted to the U.S. dollar using exchange rates (currency spot and forward rates) obtained from Pricing Services. As a result, the NAV of a Fund's shares may be affected by changes in the value of currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar. The value of securities traded in markets outside the United States or denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar may be affected significantly on a day that a Fund is not open for business. Valuation adjustments may be applied to certain securities that are solely traded on a foreign exchange to account for the market movement between the close of the foreign market and the NYSE Close. These securities are valued using Pricing Services that consider the correlation of the trading patterns of the foreign security to the intraday trading in the U.S. markets for investments. Securities using these valuation adjustments are categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Preferred securities and other equities traded on inactive markets or valued by reference to similar instruments are also categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Short-term debt instruments (such as commercial paper) having a remaining maturity of 60 days or less may be valued at amortized cost, so long as the amortized cost of such short-term debt instrument is approximately the same as the fair value of the instrument as determined without the use of amortized cost valuation. Prior to July 31, 2015, short-term investments having a maturity of 60 days or less and repurchase agreements were generally valued at amortized cost which approximates fair value. Short-term debt instruments having a remaining maturity of 60 days or less are categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Equity exchange-traded options and over the counter financial derivative instruments, such as foreign currency contracts, options

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

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Centrally cleared swaps listed or traded on a multilateral or trade facility platform, such as a registered exchange, are valued at the daily settlement price determined by the respective exchange (if available). For centrally cleared credit default swaps the clearing facility requires its members to provide actionable price levels across complete term structures. These levels, along with external third-party prices, are used to produce daily settlement prices. These securities are categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Centrally cleared interest rate swaps are valued using a pricing model that references the underlying rates including the overnight index swap rate and London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) forward rate to produce the daily settlement price. These securities are categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Level 3 trading assets and trading liabilities, at fair value When a fair valuation method is applied by PIMCO that uses significant unobservable inputs, investments will be priced by a method that the Board or persons acting at their direction believe reflects fair value and are categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The valuation techniques and significant inputs used in determining the fair values of portfolio assets and liabilities categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Proxy pricing procedures set the base price of a fixed income security and subsequently adjust the price proportionally to market value changes of a pre-determined security deemed to be comparable in duration, generally a U.S. Treasury or sovereign note based on country of issuance. The base price may be a broker-dealer quote, transaction price, or an internal value as derived by analysis of market data. The base price of the security may be reset on a periodic basis based on the availability of market data and procedures approved by the Valuation Oversight Committee. Significant changes in the unobservable inputs of the proxy pricing process (the base price) would result in direct and

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proportional changes in the fair value of the security. These securities are categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

If third-party evaluated vendor pricing is not available or not deemed to be indicative of fair value, the Manager may elect to obtain indicative market quotations (broker quotes) directly from the broker-dealer or passed through from a third-party vendor. In the event that fair value is based upon a single sourced broker quote, these securities are categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Broker quotes are typically received from established market participants. Although independently received, the Manager does not have the transparency to view the underlying inputs which support the market quotation. Significant changes in the broker quote would have direct and proportional changes in the fair value of the security.

The validity of the fair value is reviewed by the Manager on a periodic basis and may be amended in accordance with the Funds' valuation procedures.

4. SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

(a) Investments in Securities

Loan Participations, Assignments and Originations Certain Funds may invest in direct debt instruments which are interests in amounts owed to lenders or lending syndicates by corporate, governmental, or other borrowers. A Fund's investments in loans may be in the form of direct investments, participations in loans or assignments of all or a portion of loans from third parties or investments in or originations of loans by a Fund or Funds. A loan is often administered by a bank or other financial institution (the lender) that acts as agent for all holders. The agent administers the terms of the loan, as specified in the loan agreement. A Fund may invest in multiple series or tranches of a loan, which may have varying terms and carry different associated risks. A Fund generally has no right to enforce compliance with the terms of the loan agreement with the borrower. As a result, a Fund may be subject to the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender that is selling the loan agreement.

In the event of the insolvency of the lender selling a participation, a Fund may be treated as a general creditor of the lender and may not benefit from any set-off between the lender and the borrower. When a Fund purchases assignments from lenders it acquires direct rights against the borrowers of the loans. These loans may include participations in bridge loans, which are loans taken out by borrowers for a short period (typically less than one year) pending arrangement of more permanent financing through, for example, the issuance of bonds, frequently high yield bonds issued for the purpose of acquisitions.

Investments in loans are generally subject to risks similar to those of investments in other types of debt obligations, including, among

others, credit risk, interest rate risk, variable and floating rate securities risk, and risks associated with mortgage-related securities. In addition, in many cases loans are subject to the risks associated with below- investment grade securities. The Funds may be subject to heightened or additional risks and potential liabilities and costs by investing in mezzanine and other subordinated loans or acting as an originator of loans, including those arising under bankruptcy, fraudulent conveyance, equitable subordination, lender liability, environmental and other laws and regulations, and risks and costs associated with debt servicing and taking foreclosure actions associated with the loans. To the extent that a Fund originates a loan, it may be responsible for all or a substantial portion of the expenses associated with initiating the loan. This may include significant legal and due diligence expenses, which will be indirectly borne by the Fund and its shareholders. A Fund may pay fees and expenses

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associated with originating a loan, including significant legal and due diligence expenses, irrespective of whether the loan transaction is ultimately consummated or closed.

The types of loans and related investments in which the Funds may invest include, among others, senior loans, subordinated loans (including second lien loans, B-Notes and mezzanine loans), whole loans, commercial real estate and other commercial loans and structured loans. The Funds may originate loans or acquire direct interests in loans through primary loan distributions and/or in private transactions. In the case of subordinated loans, there may be significant indebtedness ranking ahead of the borrower's obligation to the holder of such a loan, including in the event of the borrower's insolvency. Mezzanine loans are typically secured by a pledge of an equity interest in the mortgage borrower that owns the real estate rather than an interest in a mortgage.

Investments in loans may include unfunded loan commitments, which are contractual obligations for future funding. Unfunded loan commitments may include revolving credit facilities, which may obligate a Fund to supply additional cash to the borrower on demand. Unfunded loan commitments represent a future obligation in full, even though a percentage of the committed amount may not be utilized by the borrower. When investing in a loan participation, a Fund has the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the lender selling the loan agreement and only upon receipt of payments by the lender from the borrower. A Fund may receive a commitment fee based on the undrawn portion of the underlying line of credit portion of a loan. In certain circumstances, a Fund may receive a penalty fee upon the prepayment of a loan by a borrower. Fees earned or paid are recorded as a component of interest income or interest expense, respectively, on the Statements of Operations. As of January 31, 2016, the Funds had no unfunded loan commitments outstanding.

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Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Certain Funds may invest in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, loans on real property. Mortgage-related securities are created from pools of residential or commercial mortgage loans, including mortgage loans made by savings and loan institutions, mortgage bankers, commercial banks and others. These securities provide a monthly payment which consists of both interest and principal. Interest may be determined by fixed or adjustable rates. The rate of prepayments on underlying mortgages will affect the price and volatility of a mortgage-related security, and may have the effect of shortening or extending the effective duration of the security relative to what was anticipated at the time of purchase. The timely payment of principal and interest of certain mortgage-related securities is guaranteed with the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Pools created and guaranteed by non-governmental issuers, including government-sponsored corporations, may be supported by various forms of insurance or guarantees, but there can be no assurance that private insurers or guarantors can meet their obligations under the insurance policies or guarantee arrangements. Many of the risks of investing in mortgage-related securities secured by commercial mortgage loans reflect the effects of local and other economic conditions on real estate markets, the ability of tenants to make lease payments, and the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants. These securities may be less liquid and may exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage-related or other asset-backed securities. Other asset-backed securities are created from many types of assets, including auto loans, credit card receivables, home equity loans, and student loans.

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

As CMOs have evolved, some classes of CMO bonds have become more common. For example, a Fund may invest in parallel-pay and planned amortization class (PAC) CMOs and multi-class pass-through certificates. Parallel-pay CMOs and multi-class pass-through certificates are structured to provide payments of principal on each payment date to more than one class. These simultaneous payments are taken into account in calculating the stated maturity date or final distribution date of each class, which, as with other CMO and multi-class pass-through structures, must be retired by its stated maturity date or final distribution date but may be retired earlier. PACs generally

require payments of a specified amount of principal on each payment date. PACs are parallel-pay CMOs with the required principal amount on such securities having the highest priority after interest has been paid to all classes. Any CMO or multi-class pass through structure that includes PAC securities must also have support tranches known as support bonds, companion bonds or non-PAC bonds which lend or absorb principal cash flows to allow the PAC securities to maintain their stated maturities and final distribution dates within a range of actual prepayment experience. These support tranches are subject to a higher level of maturity risk compared to other mortgage-related securities, and usually provide a higher yield to compensate investors. If principal cash flows are received in amounts outside a pre-determined range such that the support bonds cannot lend or absorb sufficient cash flows to the PAC securities as intended, the PAC securities are subject to heightened maturity risk. A Fund may invest in various tranches of CMO bonds, including support bonds.

Collateralized Debt Obligations (CDOs) include Collateralized Bond Obligations (CBOs), Collateralized Loan Obligations (CLOs) and other similarly structured securities. CBOs and CLOs are types of asset-backed securities. A CBO is a trust which is typically backed by a diversified pool of high risk, below investment grade fixed income securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. For both CBOs and CLOs, the cash flows from the trust are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. The riskiest portion is the equity tranche which bears the bulk of defaults from the bonds or loans in the trust and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches from default in all but the most severe circumstances. Since it is partially protected from defaults, a senior tranche from a CBO trust or CLO trust typically has higher ratings and lower yields than the

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underlying securities, and can be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, CBO or CLO tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults and aversion to CBO or CLO securities as a class. The risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the CDO in which a Fund invests. CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to, (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments, (ii) the collateral may decline in value or default, (iii) a Fund may invest in CDOs that are subordinate to other classes, and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

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Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities (SMBS) are derivative multi- class mortgage securities. SMBS are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions on a pool of mortgage assets. An SMBS will have one class that will receive all of the interest (the interest-only or IO class), while the other class will receive the entire principal (the principal-only or PO class). IOs and POs can be extremely volatile in response to changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise and fall, the value of IOs tends to move in the same direction as interest rates. POs perform best when prepayments on the underlying mortgages rise since this increases the rate at which the principal is returned and the yield to maturity on the PO. When payments on mortgages underlying a PO are slower than anticipated, the life of the PO is lengthened and the yield to maturity is reduced. The yield to maturity on an IO class is extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the related underlying mortgage assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on a Fund's yield to maturity from these securities. If the underlying mortgage assets experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, the Funds may fail to recoup some or all of its initial investment in these securities even if the security is in one of the highest rating categories. Payments received for IOs are included in interest income on the Statements of Operations. Because no principal will be received at the maturity of an IO, adjustments are made to the cost of the security on a monthly basis until maturity. These adjustments are included in interest income on the Statements of Operations. Payments received for POs are treated as reductions to the cost and par value of the securities.

Payment In-Kind Securities Certain Funds may invest in payment in-kind securities (PIKs). PIKs may give the issuer the option at each interest payment date of making interest payments in either cash or additional debt securities. Those additional debt securities usually have the same terms, including maturity dates and interest rates, and associated risks as the original bonds. The daily market quotations of the original bonds may include the accrued interest (referred to as a dirty price) and require a pro rata adjustment from the unrealized appreciation or depreciation on investments to interest receivable on the Statements of Assets and Liabilities.

Restricted Securities Certain Funds may invest in securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. These securities may be sold privately, but are required to be registered or exempted from such registration before being sold to the public. Private placement securities are generally considered to be restricted except for those securities traded between qualified institutional investors under the provisions of Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933. Disposal of restricted securities may involve time-consuming negotiations and expenses, and prompt sale at an acceptable price may be difficult to

achieve. Restricted securities outstanding at January 31, 2016 are disclosed in the Notes to Schedules of Investments.

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

Government-related guarantors (i.e., not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government) include FNMA and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC or Freddie Mac). FNMA is a government-sponsored corporation. FNMA purchases conventional (i.e., not insured or guaranteed by any government agency) residential mortgages from a list of approved seller/servicers which include state and federally chartered savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, commercial banks and credit unions and mortgage bankers. Pass-through

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securities issued by FNMA are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by FNMA, but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. FHLMC issues Participation Certificates (PCs), which are pass-through securities, each representing an undivided interest in a pool of residential mortgages. FHLMC guarantees the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal, but PCs are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

When-Issued Transactions Certain Funds may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued basis. These transactions are made conditionally because a security, although authorized, has not yet been issued in the market. A commitment is made by a Fund to purchase or sell these securities for a predetermined price or yield, with payment and delivery taking place beyond the customary settlement period. A Fund may sell when-issued securities before they are delivered, which may result in a realized gain or loss.

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5. BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

The following disclosures contain information on a Fund's ability to lend or borrow cash or securities to the extent permitted under the Act, which may be viewed as borrowing or financing transactions by a Fund. The location of these instruments is described below. For a detailed description of credit and counterparty risks that can be associated with borrowings and other financing transactions, please see Note 7, Principal Risks.

(a) Repurchase Agreements Certain Funds may engage in repurchase agreements. Under the terms of a typical repurchase agreement, a Fund takes possession of an underlying debt obligation (collateral) subject to an obligation of the seller to repurchase, and a Fund to resell, the obligation at an agreed-upon price and time. The underlying securities for all repurchase agreements are held in safekeeping at the Fund's custodian or designated subcustodians under tri-party repurchase agreements. The market value of the collateral must be equal to or exceed the total amount of the repurchase obligations, including interest. Repurchase agreements, including accrued interest, are included on the Statements of Assets and Liabilities. Interest earned is recorded as a component of interest income on the Statements of Operations. In periods of increased demand for collateral, a Fund may pay a fee for the receipt of collateral, which may result in interest expense to the Fund.

(b) Reverse Repurchase Agreements Certain Funds may enter into reverse repurchase agreements. In a reverse repurchase agreement, a Fund delivers a security in exchange for cash to a financial institution, the counterparty, with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the same or substantially the same security at an agreed upon price and date. A Fund is entitled to receive principal and interest payments, if any, made on the security delivered to the counterparty during the term of the agreement. Cash received in exchange for securities delivered plus accrued interest payments to be made by a Fund to counterparties are reflected as a liability on the Statements of Assets and Liabilities. Interest payments made by a Fund to counterparties are recorded as a component of interest expense on the Statements of Operations. In periods of increased demand for the security, a Fund may receive a fee for use of the security by the counterparty, which may result in interest income to the Fund. In the event the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, a Fund's use of the proceeds of the agreement may be restricted pending a determination by the other party, or its trustee or receiver, whether to enforce the Fund's obligation to repurchase the securities. Reverse repurchase agreements involve leverage risk and also the risk that the market value of the securities to be repurchased may decline below the repurchase price (see Note 7, Principal Risks).

6. FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The following disclosures contain information on how and why the Funds may use financial derivative instruments, the credit-risk-related contingent features in certain financial derivative instruments, and how financial derivative instruments affect the Funds' financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The location and fair value amounts of these instruments on the Statements of Assets and Liabilities and the realized and changes in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on the Statements of Operations, each categorized by type of financial derivative contract and related risk exposure, are included in a table in the Notes to Schedules of Investments. The financial derivative instruments outstanding as of period end and the amounts of realized and changes in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on financial derivative instruments during the period, as disclosed in the Notes to Schedules of Investments, serve as indicators of the volume of financial derivative activity for the Funds.

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PIMCO Corporate & Income Opportunity Fund is subject to regulation as a commodity pool under the Commodity Exchange Act pursuant to recent rule changes by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"). The Manager has registered with the CFTC as a Commodity Pool Operator and a Commodity Trading Adviser with respect to the Fund, and is a member of the National Futures Association. As a result, additional CFTC-mandated disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping obligations apply to PIMCO Corporate & Income Opportunity Fund. Compliance with the CFTC's regulatory requirements could increase PIMCO Corporate & Income Opportunity Fund's expenses, adversely affecting its total return.

(a) **Forward Foreign Currency Contracts** Certain Funds may enter into forward foreign currency contracts in connection with settling planned purchases or sales of securities, to hedge the currency exposure associated with some or all of a Fund's securities or as a part of an investment strategy. A forward foreign currency contract is an agreement between two parties to buy and sell a currency at a set price on a future date. The market value of a forward foreign currency contract fluctuates with changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Forward foreign currency contracts are marked to market daily, and the change in value is recorded by a Fund as an unrealized gain or loss. Realized gains or losses are equal to the difference between the value of the contract at the time it was opened and the value at the time it was closed and are recorded upon delivery or receipt of the currency. The contractual obligations of a buyer or seller of a forward foreign currency contract may generally be satisfied by taking or making physical delivery of the underlying currency, establishing an opposite position in the contract and recognizing the profit or loss on both positions simultaneously on the delivery date or, in some instances, paying a cash settlement before the designated date of delivery. These

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contracts may involve market risk in excess of the unrealized gain or loss reflected on the Statements of Assets and Liabilities. Although forwards may be intended to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currencies, at the same time, they tend to limit any potential gain which might result should the value of such currencies increase. In addition, a Fund could be exposed to risk if the counterparties are unable to meet the terms of the contracts or if the value of the currency changes unfavorably to the U.S. dollar. To mitigate such risk, cash or securities may be exchanged as collateral pursuant to the terms of the underlying contracts.

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

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

For purposes of applying a Fund's investment policies and restrictions, swap agreements are generally valued by a Fund at market value. In the case of a credit default swap (see below), however, in applying certain of a Fund's investment policies and restrictions, the Funds will value the credit default swap at its notional value or its full exposure value (i.e., the sum of the notional amount for the contract plus the market value), but may value the credit default swap at market value for purposes of applying certain of a Fund's other investment policies and restrictions. For example, a Fund may value credit default swaps at full exposure value for purposes of a Fund's credit quality guidelines (if any) because such value reflects a Fund's actual economic exposure during the term of the credit default swap agreement. In this context, both the notional amount and the market value may be positive or negative depending on whether a Fund is selling or buying protection through the credit default swap. The manner in which certain securities or other instruments are valued by a Fund for purposes of applying investment policies and restrictions may differ from the manner in which those investments are valued by other types of investors.

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

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

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

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total net assets, a Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap.

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

Credit default swap agreements on corporate or sovereign issues involve one party making a stream of payments to another party in exchange for the right to receive a specified return in the event of a default or other credit event. If a credit event occurs and cash settlement is not elected, a variety of other deliverable obligations may be delivered in lieu of the specific referenced obligation. The ability to deliver other obligations may result in a cheapest-to-deliver option (the buyer of protection's right to choose the deliverable obligation with the lowest value following a credit event).

Credit default swap agreements on credit indices involve one party making a stream of payments to another party in exchange for the right to receive a specified return in the event of a write-down, principal shortfall, interest shortfall or default of all or part of the referenced entities comprising the credit index. A credit index is a basket of credit instruments or exposures designed to be representative of some part of the credit market as a whole. These indices are made up of reference credits that are judged by a poll of dealers to be the most liquid entities in the credit default swap market-based on the sector of the index. Components of the indices may include, but are not limited to, investment grade securities, high yield securities, asset-backed securities, emerging markets, and/or various credit ratings within each

sector. Credit indices are traded using credit default swaps with standardized terms including a fixed spread and standard maturity dates. An index credit default swap references all the names in the index, and if there is a default, the credit event is settled based on that name's weight in the index. The composition of the indices changes periodically, usually every six months, and for most indices, each name has an equal weight in the index. Credit default swaps on credit indices may be used to hedge a portfolio of credit default swaps or bonds, which is less expensive than it would be to buy many credit default swaps to achieve a similar effect or to take an active long or short position with respect to the likelihood of a particular referenced obligation's default. Credit default swaps on indices are instruments often used to attempt to protect investors owning bonds against default, and traders use them to speculate on changes in credit quality.

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

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Increasing market values, in absolute terms when compared to the notional amount of the swap, represent a deterioration of the referenced entity's credit soundness and a greater likelihood or risk of default or other credit event occurring as defined under the terms of the agreement.

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

Interest Rate Swap Agreements Certain Funds are subject to interest rate risk exposure in the normal course of pursuing their investment

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Notes to Financial Statements (Cont.)

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

Asset Segregation Certain of the transactions described above can be viewed as constituting a form of borrowing or financing transaction by the Fund. In such event, a Fund may, but is not required to cover its commitment under such transactions by segregating or earmarking assets in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees, in which case such transactions will not be considered senior securities by the Fund. With respect to forwards, futures contracts, options and swaps that are contractually permitted or required to cash settle (i.e., where physical delivery of the underlying reference asset is not required), a Fund is permitted to segregate or earmark liquid assets equal to the Fund's daily marked-to-market net obligation under the derivative instrument, if any, rather than the derivative's full notional value. By segregating or earmarking liquid assets equal to only its net marked-to-market obligation under derivatives that are required to cash settle, a Fund will have the ability to employ leverage to a greater extent than if a Fund were to segregate or earmark liquid assets equal to the full notional value of the derivative.

7. PRINCIPAL RISKS

In the normal course of business, the Funds trade financial instruments and enter into financial transactions where risk of potential loss exists due to such things as changes in the market (market risk) or failure or inability of the other party to a transaction to perform (credit and counterparty risk). See below for a detailed description of select principal

risks. For a more comprehensive list of potential risks the Funds may be subject to, please see the Important Information About the Funds.

Market Risks A Fund's investments in financial derivatives and other financial instruments expose the Fund to various risks such as, but not limited to, interest rate, foreign currency, equity and commodity risks.

Interest rate risk is the risk that fixed income securities will decline in value because of changes in interest rates. As nominal interest rates rise, the value of certain fixed income securities held by a Fund is likely to decrease. A nominal interest rate can be described as the sum of a real interest rate and an expected inflation rate. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable, and a Fund may lose money if these changes are not anticipated by the Fund's management. A Fund may not be able to hedge against changes in interest rates or may choose not to do so for cost or other reasons. In addition, any hedges may not work as intended.

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Fixed income securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Duration is useful primarily as a measure of the sensitivity of a fixed income security's market price to interest rate (i.e. yield) movements. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to rise (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions).

At present, the U.S. is experiencing historically low interest rates. The Funds may be subject to heightened interest rate risk because the Fed has ended its quantitative easing program and has begun, and may continue, to raise interest rates. Further, while U.S. bond markets have steadily grown over the past three decades, dealer market making ability has remained relatively stagnant. Given the importance of intermediary market making in creating a robust and active market, fixed income securities may face increased volatility and liquidity risks. All of these factors, collectively and/or individually, could cause a Fund to lose value.

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

If a Fund invests directly in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, or in financial derivatives that provide exposure to foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, it will be subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the base currency of the Fund, or, in the case of hedging positions, that the Fund's base currency will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks

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or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad. As a result, a Fund's investments in foreign currency denominated securities may reduce the Fund's returns.

The market values of a Fund's investments may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company or issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. Equity securities and equity related investments generally have greater market price volatility than fixed income securities, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility. Credit ratings downgrades may also negatively affect securities held by a Fund. Even when markets perform well, there is no assurance that the investments held by a Fund will increase in value along with the broader market. In addition, market risk includes the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt the economy on a national or global level.

Credit and Counterparty Risks A Fund will be exposed to credit risk to parties with whom it trades and will also bear the risk of settlement default. A Fund seeks to minimize concentrations of credit risk by undertaking transactions with a large number of counterparties on recognized and reputable exchanges, where applicable. A Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a financial derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or a loan of portfolio securities, is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. Securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which are often reflected in credit ratings.

Similar to credit risk, a Fund may be exposed to counterparty risk, or the risk that an institution or other entity with which a Fund has unsettled or open transactions will default. PIMCO, as Manager, seeks to minimize counterparty risks to a Fund in a number of ways. Prior to entering into transactions with a new counterparty, the PIMCO Counterparty Risk Committee conducts an extensive credit review of such counterparty and must approve the use of such counterparty. Furthermore, pursuant to the terms of the underlying contract, to the extent that unpaid amounts owed to a Fund exceed a predetermined threshold, such counterparty is required to advance collateral to a Fund in the form of cash or securities equal in value to the unpaid amount owed to a Fund. A Fund may invest such collateral in securities or other instruments and will typically pay interest to the counterparty on the collateral received. If the unpaid amount owed to the Fund subsequently decreases, a Fund would be required to return to the counterparty all or a portion of the collateral previously advanced to a Fund.

All transactions in listed securities are settled/paid for upon delivery using approved counterparties. The risk of default is considered minimal, as delivery of securities sold is only made once a Fund has received payment. Payment is made on a purchase once the securities have been delivered by the counterparty. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligation.

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

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

Master Repurchase Agreements and Global Master Repurchase Agreements (individually and collectively Master Repo Agreements) govern repurchase, reverse repurchase, and sale-buyback transactions between the Funds and select counterparties. Master Repo Agreements

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maintain provisions for, among other things, initiation, income payments, events of default, and maintenance of collateral. The market value of transactions under the Master Repo Agreement, collateral pledged or received, and the net exposure by counterparty as of period end are disclosed in the Notes to Schedules of Investments.

Master Securities Forward Transaction Agreements (Master Forward Agreements) govern the considerations and factors surrounding the settlement of certain forward settling transactions, such as To-Be- Announced securities, delayed-delivery or sale-buyback transactions by and between a Fund and select counterparties. The Master Forward Agreements maintain provisions for, among other things, initiation and confirmation, payment and transfer, events of default, termination, and maintenance of collateral. The market value of forward settling transactions, collateral pledged or received, and the net exposure by counterparty as of period end is disclosed in the Notes to Schedules of Investments.

Customer Account Agreements and related addendums govern cleared derivatives transactions such as futures, options on futures, and cleared Over the Counter (OTC) derivatives. Cleared derivatives transactions require posting of initial margin as determined by each relevant clearing agency which is segregated at a broker account registered with the CFTC, or the applicable regulator. In the United States, counterparty risk is significantly reduced as creditors of a futures broker do not have a claim to Fund assets in the segregated account. Additionally, portability of exposure in the event of default further reduces risk to the Funds. Variation margin, or changes in market value, are exchanged daily, but may not be netted between futures and cleared OTC derivatives. The market value or accumulated unrealized appreciation or depreciation, initial margin posted, and any unsettled variation margin as of period end is disclosed in the Notes to Schedule of Investments.

International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. Master Agreements and Credit Support Annexes (ISDA Master Agreements) govern OTC financial derivative transactions entered into by a Fund and select counterparties. ISDA Master Agreements maintain provisions for general obligations, representations, agreements, collateral and events of default or termination. Events of termination include conditions that may entitle counterparties to elect to terminate early and cause settlement of all outstanding transactions under the applicable ISDA Master Agreement. Any election to terminate early could be material to the financial statements. In limited circumstances, the ISDA Master Agreement may contain additional provisions that add counterparty protection beyond coverage of existing daily exposure if the counterparty has a decline in credit quality below a predefined level. These amounts, if any, may be segregated with a third-party custodian. The market value of OTC financial derivative instruments, collateral

received or pledged, and net exposure by counterparty as of period end are disclosed in the Notes to Schedules of Investments.

8. FEES AND EXPENSES

(a) Management Fee Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement with PIMCO (the Agreement), subject to the supervision of the Board, PIMCO is responsible for providing to each Fund investment guidance and policy direction in connection with the management of the Fund, including oral and written research, analysis, advice, and statistical and economic data and information. In addition, pursuant to the Agreement and subject to the general supervision of the Board, PIMCO, at its expense, provides or causes to be furnished most other supervisory and administrative services the Funds require, including but not limited to, expenses of most third-party service providers (e.g., audit, custodial, legal, transfer agency, printing) and other expenses, such as those associated with insurance, proxy solicitations and mailings for shareholder meetings, New York Stock Exchange listing and related fees, tax services, valuation services and other services the Funds require for their daily operations.

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Pursuant to the Agreement, PIMCO receives an annual fee, payable monthly, at the annual rates shown in the table below:

Fund Name	Annual Rate
PIMCO Corporate & Income Opportunity Fund	0.65% ⁽¹⁾
PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund	0.81% ⁽¹⁾
PIMCO High Income Fund	0.76% ⁽¹⁾
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund	0.86% ⁽²⁾
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II	0.83% ⁽²⁾

- (1) Management fees calculated based on the Fund's average daily net asset value (including daily net assets attributable to any preferred shares of the Fund that may be outstanding).
- (2) Management fees calculated based on the Fund's average weekly total managed assets. Total managed assets includes total assets of each Fund (including any assets attributable to any preferred shares or other forms of leverage that may be outstanding) minus accrued liabilities (other than liabilities representing leverage).

(b) Fund Expenses Each Fund bears other expenses which may vary and affect the total level of expenses paid by shareholders, such as (i) salaries and other compensation or expenses, including travel expenses of any of the Fund's executive officers and employees, if any, who are not officers, directors, shareholders, members, partners or employees of PIMCO or its subsidiaries or affiliates; (ii) taxes and governmental fees, if any, levied against the Fund; (iii) brokerage fees and commissions and other portfolio transaction expenses incurred by or for the Fund (including, without limitation, fees and expenses of outside legal counsel or third-party consultants retained in connection with reviewing, negotiating and structuring specialized loan and other investments made by the Fund, subject to specific or general authorization by the Fund's Board); (iv) expenses of the Fund's securities lending (if any), including any securities lending agent fees,

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as governed by a separate securities lending agreement; (v) costs, including interest expense, of borrowing money or engaging in other types of leverage financing, including, without limitation, through the use by the Fund of reverse repurchase agreements, tender option bonds, bank borrowings and credit facilities; (vi) costs, including dividend and/or interest expenses and other costs (including, without limitation, offering and related legal costs, fees to brokers, fees to auction agents, fees to transfer agents, fees to ratings agencies and fees to auditors associated with satisfying ratings agency requirements for preferred shares or other securities issued by the Fund and other related requirements in the Fund's organizational documents) associated with the Fund's issuance, offering, redemption and maintenance of preferred shares, commercial paper or other senior securities for the purpose of incurring leverage; (vii) fees and expenses of any underlying funds or other pooled investment vehicles in which the Fund invests; (viii) dividend and interest expenses on short positions taken by the Fund; (ix) fees and expenses, including travel expenses, and fees and expenses of legal counsel retained for their benefit, of Trustees who are not officers, employees, partners, shareholders or members of PIMCO or its subsidiaries or affiliates; (x) extraordinary expenses, including extraordinary legal expenses, as may arise, including expenses incurred in connection with litigation, proceedings, other claims, and the legal obligations of the Fund to indemnify its Trustees, officers, employees, shareholders, distributors, and agents with respect thereto; (xi) organizational and offering expenses of the Fund, including with respect to share offerings, such as rights offerings and shelf offerings, following the Fund's initial offering, and expenses associated with tender offers and other share repurchases and redemptions; and (xii) expenses of the Fund which are capitalized in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Each of the Trustees of the Funds who is not an interested person under Section 2(a)(19) of the Act, (the Independent Trustees) also serves as a trustee of a number of other closed-end funds for which PIMCO serves as investment manager (together with the Funds, the PIMCO Closed-End Funds), as well as PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust, an open-end investment company with multiple series for which PIMCO serves as investment manager (PMAT and, together with the PIMCO Closed-End Funds, the PIMCO-Managed Funds). In addition, each of the Independent Trustees also serves as a trustee of certain investment companies (together, the Allianz-Managed Funds), for which Allianz Global Investors Fund Management (AGIFM), an affiliate of PIMCO that served as the investment manager of the PIMCO Managed Funds prior to the close of business on September 5, 2014, serves as investment adviser.

Each Independent Trustee currently receives annual compensation of \$225,000 for his or her service on the Boards of the PIMCO-Managed Funds, payable quarterly. The Independent Chairman of the Boards receives an additional \$75,000 per year, payable quarterly. The Audit Oversight Committee Chairman receives an additional \$50,000 annually, payable quarterly. Trustees are also reimbursed for meeting-related expenses.

Each Trustee's compensation for his or her service as a Trustee on the Boards of the PIMCO-Managed Funds and other costs in connection with joint meetings of such Funds are allocated among the PIMCO-Managed Funds, as applicable, on the basis of fixed percentages as between PMAT and the PIMCO Closed-End Funds. Trustee compensation and other costs will then be further allocated pro rata among the individual PIMCO-Managed Funds within each grouping based on each such PIMCO-Managed Fund's relative net assets.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Manager is a related party. Fees payable to this party are disclosed in Note 8 and the accrued related party fee amounts are disclosed on the Statements of Assets and Liabilities.

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Certain Funds are permitted to purchase or sell securities from or to certain related affiliated funds under specified conditions outlined in procedures adopted by the Board. The procedures have been designed to ensure that any purchase or sale of securities by the Funds from or to another fund or portfolio that are, or could be, considered an affiliate by virtue of having a common investment adviser (or affiliated investment advisers), common Trustees and/or common officers complies with Rule 17a-7 of the Act. Further, as defined under the procedures, each transaction is effected at the current market price. During the period ended January 31, 2016, as indicated below, the Funds below engaged in purchases and sales of securities pursuant to Rule 17a-7 of the Act (amounts in thousands):

Fund Name	Purchases	Sales
PIMCO Corporate & Income Opportunity Fund	\$ 26,209	\$ 62,925
PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund	15,617	33,726
PIMCO High Income Fund	34,491	111,134
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund	4,636	13,802
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II	10,988	23,052

10. GUARANTEES AND INDEMNIFICATIONS

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

Table of Contents**Notes to Financial Statements (Cont.)****11. PURCHASES AND SALES OF SECURITIES**

The length of time a Fund has held a particular security is not generally a consideration in investment decisions. A change in the securities held by a Fund is known as portfolio turnover. Each Fund may engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective, particularly during periods of volatile market movements. High portfolio turnover involves correspondingly greater transaction costs to a Fund, including brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestments in other securities. Such sales may also result in realization of taxable capital gains, including short-term capital gains (which are generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates). The transaction costs and tax effects associated with portfolio turnover may adversely affect a Fund's performance. The portfolio turnover rates are reported in the Financial Highlights.

Purchases and sales of securities (excluding short-term investments) for the period ended January 31, 2016, as indicated below, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Fund Name	U.S. Government/Agency		All Other	
	Purchases	Sales	Purchases	Sales
PIMCO Corporate & Income Opportunity Fund	\$ 33,276	\$ 24,451	\$ 205,438	\$ 214,466
PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund	8,258	1,798	185,816	132,124
PIMCO High Income Fund	15,958	5,365	173,645	282,195
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund	4,844	1,199	61,577	56,640
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II	15,019	4,894	138,014	112,151

12. AUCTION-RATE PREFERRED SHARES

Each series of Auction-Rate Preferred Shares (ARPS) outstanding of each Fund has a liquidation preference of \$25,000 per share plus any accumulated, unpaid dividends. Dividends are accumulated daily at an annual rate that is typically re-set every seven days through auction procedures (or through default procedures in the event of failed auctions). Distributions of net realized capital gains, if any, are paid annually.

For the reporting period ended January 31, 2016, the annualized dividend rates on the ARPS ranged from:

Fund Name	Shares Issued and Outstanding	High	Low	As of January 31, 2016
PIMCO Corporate & Income Opportunity Fund				
Series M	1,884	0.722%	0.160%	0.722%
Series T	1,770	0.722%	0.160%	0.722%
Series W	1,847	0.762%	0.140%	0.762%

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Series TH	2,033	0.762%	0.120%	0.762%
Series F	1,984	0.722%	0.160%	0.722%
PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund				
Series M	406	0.542%	0.120%	0.542%
Series T	449	0.542%	0.120%	0.542%
Series W	473	0.572%	0.105%	0.572%
Series TH	434	0.572%	0.090%	0.572%
Series F	459	0.542%	0.120%	0.542%
PIMCO High Income Fund				
Series M	688	0.578%	0.128%	0.578%
Series T	958	0.578%	0.128%	0.578%
Series W	738	0.610%	0.112%	0.610%
Series TH	757	0.610%	0.096%	0.610%
Series F	938	0.578%	0.128%	0.578%
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund				
Series T	766	1.640%	1.400%	1.638%
Series W	699	1.640%	1.400%	1.640%
Series TH	586	1.642%	1.397%	1.641%

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January 31, 2016 (Unaudited)

Fund Name	Shares Issued and Outstanding	High	Low	As of January 31, 2016
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II				
Series M	721	1.640%	1.399%	1.639%
Series T	881	1.640%	1.400%	1.638%
Series W	671	1.640%	1.400%	1.640%
Series TH	753	1.642%	1.397%	1.641%
Series F	672	1.642%	1.399%	1.636%

Each Fund is subject to certain limitations and restrictions while ARPS are outstanding. Failure to comply with these limitations and restrictions could preclude a Fund from declaring or paying any dividends or distributions to common shareholders or repurchasing common shares and/or could trigger the mandatory redemption of ARPS at their liquidation preference plus any accumulated, unpaid dividends.

Preferred shareholders of each Fund, who are entitled to one vote per share, generally vote together with the common shareholders of the Fund but vote separately as a class to elect two Trustees of the Fund and on certain matters adversely affecting the rights of the ARPS.

Since mid-February 2008, holders of ARPS issued by the Funds have been directly impacted by a lack of liquidity, which has similarly affected ARPS holders in many of the nation's closed-end funds. Since then, regularly scheduled auctions for ARPS issued by the Funds have consistently failed because of insufficient demand (bids to buy shares) to meet the supply (shares offered for sale) at each auction. In a failed auction, ARPS holders cannot sell all, and may not be able to sell any, of their shares tendered for sale. While repeated auction failures have affected the liquidity for ARPS, they do not constitute a default or automatically alter the credit quality of the ARPS, and ARPS holders have continued to receive dividends at the defined maximum rate, as defined in the table below:

Fund Name	Applicable %		Reference Rate	Maximum Rate
PIMCO Corporate & Income Opportunity Fund	200%	x	7-day AA Financial Composite Commercial Paper Rates	= Maximum Rate for PTY
PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund	150%	x	7-day AA Financial Composite Commercial Paper Rates	= Maximum Rate for PCN
PIMCO High Income Fund	160%	x	7-day AA Financial Composite Commercial Paper Rates	= Maximum Rate for PHK
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund ⁽¹⁾	150%	x	7-Day USD LIBOR	=
			The higher of	OR
	1.25%	+	7-Day USD LIBOR	=
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II ⁽¹⁾	150%	x	7-Day USD LIBOR	=
			The higher of	OR
	1.25%	+	7-Day USD LIBOR	=

⁽¹⁾ The Maximum Rate is the higher of a) the product of the Applicable % and Reference Rate or b) 1.25% plus the Reference Rate.

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The maximum rate is a function of short-term interest rates and is typically higher than the rate that would have otherwise been set through a successful auction. If the Funds' ARPS auctions continue to fail and the maximum rate payable on the ARPS rises as a result of changes in short-term interest rates, returns for the Fund's common shareholders could be adversely affected.

On October 16, 2015, PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund and PIMCO High Income Fund each commenced a voluntary tender offer for up to 100% of its outstanding ARPS at a price equal to a percentage of the ARPS per share liquidation preference and any unpaid dividends accrued through the expiration of the tender offers (each, a Tender Offer and, together, the Tender Offers). The price and per share liquidation preference for PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund and PIMCO High Income Fund can be found in the table below.

On November 20, 2015 PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund and PIMCO High Income Fund, announced the expiration and results of the Tender Offers. PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund and PIMCO High Income Fund accepted for payment 4,539 and 7,601 ARPS, respectively, which represented approximately 67% and 65%, respectively, of their outstanding ARPS. The ARPS of PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund and PIMCO High Income Fund that were not tendered remain outstanding.

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Table of Contents**Notes to Financial Statements (Cont.)**

Details of the ARPS tendered and not withdrawn per series for the period ended January 31, 2016 are provided in the table below:

Fund Name	Liquidation			Cash Exchanged for ARPS Tendered	ARPS Outstanding		ARPS Outstanding after Tender Offer as of 1/31/2016
	Preference Per Share	Tender offer Price Per Share	Price Percentage		as of 7/31/2015	ARPS Tendered	
PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund							
Series M	\$ 25,000	\$ 20,625	82.5%	\$ 19,511,250	1,352	946	406
Series T	25,000	20,625	82.5	18,624,375	1,352	903	449
Series W	25,000	20,625	82.5	18,129,375	1,352	879	473
Series TH	25,000	20,625	82.5	18,933,750	1,352	918	434
Series F	25,000	20,625	82.5	18,418,125	1,352	893	459
				93,616,875	6,760	4,539	2,221
PIMCO High Income Fund							
Series M	\$ 25,000	\$ 20,750	83.0%	\$ 34,196,000	2,336	1,648	688
Series T	25,000	20,750	83.0	28,593,500	2,336	1,378	958
Series W	25,000	20,750	83.0	33,158,500	2,336	1,598	738
Series TH	25,000	20,750	83.0	32,764,250	2,336	1,579	757
Series F	25,000	20,750	83.0	29,008,500	2,336	1,398	938
				157,720,750	11,680	7,601	4,079

13. REGULATORY AND LITIGATION MATTERS

The Funds are not named as defendants in any material litigation or arbitration proceedings and are not aware of any material litigation or claim pending or threatened against them.

PIMCO has received a Wells Notice from the staff of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) that relates to the PIMCO Total Return Active Exchange-Traded Fund (BOND), a series of PIMCO ETF Trust. The notice indicates the staff's preliminary determination to recommend that the SEC commence a civil action against PIMCO stemming from a nonpublic investigation relating to BOND. A Wells Notice is neither a formal allegation of wrongdoing nor a finding that any law was violated.

This matter principally pertains to the valuation of smaller sized positions in non-agency mortgage-backed securities purchased by BOND between its inception on February 29, 2012 and June 30, 2012, BOND's performance disclosures for that period, and PIMCO's compliance policies and procedures related to these matters.

The Wells process provides PIMCO with the opportunity to demonstrate to the SEC staff why it believes its conduct was appropriate, in keeping with industry standards, and that no action should be taken. PIMCO believes that this matter is unlikely to have a material adverse effect on any Fund or on PIMCO's ability to provide investment management services to any Fund.

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

14. FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS

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

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

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, the Manager has reviewed the Funds tax positions for all open tax years. As of July 31, 2015, the Funds have recorded no liability for net unrecognized tax benefits relating to uncertain income tax positions they have taken or expect to take in future tax returns.

Each Fund files U.S. tax returns. While the statute of limitations remains open to examine the Funds U.S. tax returns filed for the fiscal years from 2012-2014, no examinations are in progress or anticipated at this time. No Fund is aware of any tax positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits will significantly change in the next twelve months.

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January 31, 2016 (Unaudited)

As of July 31, 2015, the Funds had accumulated capital losses expiring in the following years (amounts in thousands). The Funds will resume capital gain distributions in the future to the extent gains are realized in excess of accumulated capital losses.

	Expiration of Accumulated Capital Losses			
	07/31/2016	07/31/2017	07/31/2018	07/31/2019
PIMCO Corporate & Income Opportunity Fund	\$	\$	\$	\$
PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund				
PIMCO High Income Fund	195,114	488,807		
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund		21,867	106,315	
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II		67,542	277,492	

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

Under the Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010, a fund is permitted to carry forward any new capital losses for an unlimited period. Additionally, such capital losses that are carried forward will retain their character as either short-term or long-term capital losses rather than being considered all short-term under previous law.

As of July 31, 2015, the Funds had the following post-effective capital losses with no expiration:

	Short-Term	Long-Term
PIMCO Corporate & Income Opportunity Fund	\$ 90,028	\$
PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund	17,636	
PIMCO High Income Fund	135,621	
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund	7,676	
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II	9,149	

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

As of January 31, 2016, the aggregate cost and the net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments for federal income tax purposes are as follows (amounts in thousands):

Fund Name	Federal Tax Cost	Aggregate Gross	Aggregate Gross	Net Unrealized
		Unrealized	Unrealized	Appreciation
		Appreciation	(Depreciation)	(Depreciation) ⁽¹⁾
PIMCO Corporate & Income Opportunity Fund	\$ 1,243,266	\$ 44,870	\$ (70,158)	\$ (25,288)

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PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund	664,214	19,673	(49,353)	(29,680)
PIMCO High Income Fund Fund	1,069,807	61,815	(120,273)	(58,458)
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund	341,775	8,199	(29,325)	(21,126)
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II	715,700	21,444	(59,689)	(38,245)

(1) Primary differences, if any, between book and tax net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) are attributable to wash sale loss deferrals for federal income tax purposes.

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In preparing these financial statements, the Funds' management has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through the date the financial statements were issued.

On February 1, 2016, the following distributions were declared to common shareholders payable March 1, 2016 to shareholders of record on February 11, 2016:

PIMCO Corporate & Income Opportunity Fund	\$ 0.130000 per common share
PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund	\$ 0.112500 per common share
PIMCO High Income Fund	\$ 0.103460 per common share
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund	\$ 0.090000 per common share
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II	\$ 0.080000 per common share

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Notes to Financial Statements (Cont.)

January 31, 2016 (Unaudited)

On March 1, 2016, the following distributions were declared to common shareholders payable April 1, 2016 to shareholders of record on March 11, 2016:

PIMCO Corporate & Income Opportunity Fund	\$	0.130000 per common share
PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund	\$	0.112500 per common share
PIMCO High Income Fund	\$	0.103460 per common share
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund	\$	0.090000 per common share
PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II	\$	0.080000 per common share

There were no other subsequent events identified that require recognition or disclosure.

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(Unaudited)

Counterparty Abbreviations:

BCY	Barclays Capital, Inc.	GST	Goldman Sachs International	RBC	Royal Bank of Canada
BOA	Bank of America N.A.	HUS	HSBC Bank USA N.A.	RDR	RBC Capital Markets
BPG	BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	JML	JP Morgan Securities Plc	SAL	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.
BPS	BNP Paribas S.A.	JPM	JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.	SBI	Citigroup Global Markets Ltd.
BRC	Barclays Bank PLC	MEI	Merrill Lynch International	SCX	Standard Chartered Bank
CBK	Citibank N.A.	MSB	Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A	SOG	Societe Generale
DEU	Deutsche Bank Securities, Inc.	MSC	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	SSB	State Street Bank and Trust Co.
DUB	Deutsche Bank AG	MYC	Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc.	UAG	UBS AG Stamford
FOB	Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC	NAB	National Australia Bank Ltd.	UBS	UBS Securities LLC
GLM	Goldman Sachs Bank USA				

Currency Abbreviations:

AUD	Australian Dollar	GBP	British Pound	MXN	Mexican Peso
BRL	Brazilian Real	JPY	Japanese Yen	USD (or \$)	United States Dollar
EUR	Euro				

Index/Spread Abbreviations:

ABX.HE	Asset-Backed Securities Index - Home Equity	CDX.HY	Credit Derivatives Index - High Yield	CDX.IG	Credit Derivatives Index - Investment Grade
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Municipal Bond or Agency Abbreviations:

AGM	Assured Guaranty Municipal	NPFGC	National Public Finance Guarantee Corp.
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Other Abbreviations:

ABS	Asset-Backed Security	BBSW	Bank Bill Swap Reference Rate	CLO	Collateralized Loan Obligation
ALT	Alternate Loan Trust	CBO	Collateralized Bond Obligation	LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
BABs	Build America Bonds	CDI	Brazil Interbank Deposit Rate	PIK	Payment-in-Kind
BBR	Bank Bill Rate	CDO	Collateralized Debt Obligation		

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Investment Strategy Updates

(Unaudited)

Effective October 6, 2015, each Fund adopted the following non-fundamental investment policy:

The staff of the SEC has taken the position that purchased OTC options and the assets used as cover for written OTC options should generally be treated as illiquid. However, the staff of the SEC has also taken the position that the determination of whether a particular instrument is liquid should be made under guidelines and standards established by a fund's board of trustees/directors. The SEC staff has provided examples of factors that may be taken into account in determining whether a

particular instrument should be treated as liquid. Pursuant to policies adopted by the Fund's Board of Trustees, purchased OTC options and the assets used as cover for OTC options written by a Fund may be treated as liquid under certain circumstances, such as when PIMCO has the contractual right to terminate or close out the OTC option on behalf of a Fund within seven days. These policies are not fundamental policies of the Funds and may be changed or modified by the Board of Trustees without the approval of shareholders, provided that any such change or modification will be consistent with applicable positions of the SEC staff.

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General Information

Investment Manager

Pacific Investment Management Company LLC

1633 Broadway

New York, NY 10019

Custodian

State Street Bank and Trust Company

801 Pennsylvania Avenue

Kansas City, MO 64105

Transfer Agent, Dividend Paying Agent and Registrar

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC

6201 15th Avenue

Brooklyn, NY 11219

Legal Counsel

Ropes & Gray LLP

Prudential Tower

800 Boylston Street

Boston, MA 02199

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

1100 Walnut Street, Suite 1300

Kansas City, MO 64106

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This report is submitted for the general information of the shareholders of PIMCO Corporate & Income Opportunity Fund, PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund, PIMCO High Income Fund, PIMCO Income Strategy Fund and PIMCO Income Strategy Fund II.

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Item 2. Code of Ethics.

The information required by this Item 2 is only required in an annual report on this Form N-CSR.

Item 3. Audit Committee Financial Expert.

The information required by this Item 3 is only required in an annual report on this Form N-CSR.

Item 4. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

The information required by this Item 4 is only required in an annual report on this Form N-CSR.

Item 5. Audit Committee of Listed Registrants.

The information required by this Item 5 is only required in an annual report on this Form N-CSR.

Item 6. Schedule of Investments.

The Schedule of Investments is included as part of the reports to shareholders under Item 1.

Item 7. Disclosure of Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures for Closed-End Management Investment Companies.

The information required by this Item 7 is only required in an annual report on this Form N-CSR.

Item 8. Portfolio Managers of Closed-End Management Investment Companies.

Not applicable.

Item 9. Purchases of Equity Securities by Closed-End Management Investment Company and Affiliated Purchasers.

None.

Item 10. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

There have been no material changes to the procedures by which shareholders may recommend nominees to the Fund's Board of Trustees since the Fund last provided disclosure in response to this item.

Item 11. Controls and Procedures.

- (a) The principal executive officer and principal financial & accounting officer have concluded that the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 30a-3(c) under the 1940 Act) provide reasonable assurances that material information relating to the Registrant is made known to them by the appropriate persons, based on their evaluation of these controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days of the filing of this report.

- (b) There were no changes in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 30a-3(d) under the 1940 Act) that occurred during the second fiscal quarter of the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 12. Exhibits.

- (a)(1) Exhibit 99.CODE Code of Ethics is not applicable for semiannual reports.

- (a)(2) Exhibit 99.CERT Certifications pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

- (b) Exhibit 99.906CERT Certifications pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

PIMCO Income Strategy Fund

By: /s/ PETER G. STRELOW

Peter G. Strelow
President (Principal Executive Officer)

Date: March 28, 2016

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

By: /s/ PETER G. STRELOW

Peter G. Strelow
President (Principal Executive Officer)

Date: March 28, 2016

By: /s/ WILLIAM G. GALIPEAU

William G. Galipeau
Treasurer (Principal Financial & Accounting Officer)

Date: March 28, 2016