PIMCO

PIMCO CANADA CORP.

Annual Management Report of Fund Performance

December 31, 2023

PIMCO Canadian Total Return Bond Fund

This annual management report of fund performance contains financial highlights but does not contain the complete annual financial statements of the investment fund. You can get a copy of the annual financial statements at your request, and at no cost, by calling 866.341.3350 or by writing to us at PIMCO Canada Corp., 199 Bay Street, Suite 2050, Commerce Court Station, PO Box 363, Toronto, ON M5L 1G2 or by visiting our website at www.pimco.ca or SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Securityholders may also contact us using one of these methods to request a copy of the investment fund's annual financial report, proxy voting policies and procedures, proxy voting disclosure record, or quarterly portfolio disclosure.

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Management Discussion of Fund Performance

Investment Objectives and Strategies

PIMCO Canadian Total Return Bond Fund ("the Fund") seeks to achieve higher investment returns relative to the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index through investment income and capital gains, while aiming to preserve capital.

In order to achieve its objectives, the Fund invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of investment grade fixed income instruments of varying maturities, including government of Canada bonds, provincial bonds and corporate debt. Securities are predominantly Canadian dollar denominated but the Fund may also make tactical investments in foreign denominated issues.

Risk

No changes affecting the overall risk associated with investing in the Fund were made during the period. The risks of investing in the Fund remain as outlined in the Fund's most recent Simplified Prospectus. Accordingly, the Fund remains suitable for the same investors outlined in the Simplified Prospectus.

Results of Operations

Series A units of the Fund returned 7.30% net of fees during the 12-month reporting period ended December 31, 2023. The returns of the other series of units of the Fund are similar to those of Series A, except for the expense structure differences.

The following market conditions were prevalent during the 12-month reporting period:

In Q1, risk assets broadly gained despite the collapse of Silicon Valley Bank (SVB) and concerns over the health of the financial sector. Bond yields fell amid a global flight to quality and the yield curve further inverted, while the MOVE index reached its highest level since the peak of the Great Financial Crisis. The collapse of SVB and subsequent merger between UBS and Credit Suisse took center stage. Shockwaves reverberated through markets following the failure of SVB, with the 2-year Treasury posting its largest three-day slide since 1987 as investors flocked to quality. Volatility remained elevated as the market's confidence in Credit Suisse deteriorated and the Swiss National Bank orchestrated its takeover by UBS. Stock indices fell and bond yields rallied globally as concerns of financial contagion dampened risk sentiment. Despite exceeding expectations, inflation data continued to cool, spurring mixed market reactions. Annualized core Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the U.S. continued its months-long decline, falling to 6.4% and 6.0% in January and February, respectively. In the Eurozone, headline inflation declined to 6.9% year-on-year in March from 8.5% in February given lower energy prices, though core inflation reached an all-time high of 5.7% in March. Instability in the financial sector and broadly cooling inflation led investors to revise their expectations for central bank rate hikes as a sharp pullback in bank lending may slow the economy. The Federal Reserve delivered two 25 bps hikes over the quarter, including one in March despite heightened volatility. The central bank also revised its forward guidance for rates, softening its commitment to future hikes while maintaining the same 5.1% terminal rate projection from December. The Bank of England also raised policy rates twice over the quarter (+50 and +25 bps, respectively), and markets are now pricing in that the central bank will hike just once more as inflation has likely peaked. Similar to the U.S. and U.K., the European Central Bank raised policy rates twice (each time +50 bps); however, the central bank has signaled that it will continue to raise policy rates to lower core inflation. Bonds acted as safe haven assets in March amid broader market volatility, although returns for global equities and bonds over the quarter were both largely positive. The MSCI World Index and Global Aggregate Bond Index posted quarterly returns of 7.7% and 3.0%, respectively, while the Bloomberg Commodity Index returned -5.4% as energy prices fell. The widening of financial and high yield credit spreads impacted those market segments in March; however, returns over the quarter remained positive.

In Q2, risk assets broadly gained despite concerns surrounding stress within the banking sector and a possible U.S. debt default. Bond yields broadly rose as growth proved resilient and inflation remained sticky, while central banks resumed hawkish forward guidance. Concerns over a possible U.S. debt default prompted yields on short-dated Treasury bills to exceed 5.3%, and the cost of 1-year U.S. Treasury default swaps reached an all-time high. Risk sentiment remained robust, however, as markets were optimistic about negotiations. The S&P 500 hit a 9-month high after the House of Representatives passed a bill to raise the debt ceiling, which then passed through the Senate without much excitement from markets. Signs of easing inflation prompted the Fed to offer dovish rhetoric earlier in the quarter; however, resilient growth and a swifter-than-expected resolution of stresses within the banking sector caused the Fed to signal that at least two additional rate hikes will be needed to combat inflation. U.S. headline inflation continued its decline over the quarter, rising at a 4% annual pace in May, which was the lowest reading in over two years. However, core inflation remained stubbornly high as much of the inflationary decline has been due to easing fuel and energy prices. Growth and inflation metrics have begun to diverge, prompting central banks to take different paths. The Federal Reserve hiked its policy rate once (+25 bps) before pausing in June, only to then signal that at least two additional hikes will be needed to combat inflation. Meanwhile, the Bank of England raised policy rates twice over the quarter (+25 bps and +50 bps, respectively) to a level of 5% as core inflation unexpectedly held steady at 8.7%. Markets are now pricing in a potential peak of 6% as Governor Bailey signaled further hikes will be necessary if inflation does not show signs of moderating. Similar to the U.K., the European Central Bank raised policy rates twice (each time +25 bps) and made it clear that more hikes are on the way. Despite this backdrop, the MSCI World finished the quarter up 6.99%, and credit spreads broadly tightened. The Global Aggregate Bond Index (Unhedged) posted a quarterly return of -1.53%, while the 10-year U.S. Treasury finished the quarter 37 bps higher at 3.84%.

In Q3, risk sentiment declined as upside surprises in economic data reignited investor concerns that rates will need to stay higher for longer. Bond yields broadly rose as growth proved resilient and inflation remained sticky, while central banks continued hawkish forward guidance. Resilient growth and the "higher-for-longer" narrative caused real yields on U.S. 10-year Treasuries to climb to over 2% — the highest level since the Great Financial Crisis. Notably, the term premium on the

U.S. 10-year Treasury became positive for the first time since June 2021, contributing to yield curve steepening over the quarter. U.S. core inflation cooled over the quarter, rising at a 3.9% annual pace in August, while sharply higher energy prices lifted headline inflation to its largest increase in seven months. Despite signs of inflation easing, the Federal Reserve raised its outlook for the federal funds rate at the end of 2024 by 50 basis points compared to its June projections against a backdrop persistently strong labor market conditions. Growth and inflation metrics continue to diverge, leading central banks to take different paths. The Federal Reserve hiked its policy rate once (+25 bps) before pausing in September, only to then signal that they expect to hike once more before year-end. Similar to the U.S., the Bank of England raised its policy rate once (+ 25bps) and then paused as inflation surprised to the downside. Meanwhile, the European Central Bank hiked policy rates twice (each time +25 bps) before signaling that the September hike was likely to be its last. The MSCI World Index returned -3.5% over the quarter albeit being up 11.1% over the year. The Global Aggregate Bond Index (USD-Hedged) also posted a negative quarterly return of -1.82%, and the 10-year U.S. Treasury yield ended the quarter 73 bps higher at 4.57%.

In Q4, risk assets broadly gained as early signs of slowing inflation led markets to price in an accelerated pace of rate cuts in 2024. Bond yields rallied and financial conditions eased, while central bank forward guidance diverged. Cooling macroeconomic data combined with the Fed's dovish pivot in the latter half of the quarter caused yields on 10-year U.S. Treasuries to fall 69 basis points (bps) — ending the year unchanged relative to year-end 2022. U.S. unemployment rates gradually ticked up, while nominal wage inflation continued to prove sticky at 4%. The headline Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) price index cooled over the quarter, with November data marking the first monthly decline since April 2020. Core PCE, which strips out volatile food and energy prices, also eased. Against this backdrop, the Fed released updated economic projections viewed as consistent with growing confidence that the U.S. economy will achieve a soft landing. These projections include a median outlook for 75 bps of net rate cuts in 2024 — up from 50 bps last quarter. The divergence in global monetary policy intensified over the quarter, with developed market central banks taking different paths with respect to their hiking cycles. The Federal Reserve paused twice and alluded to the near-term possibility of rate cuts as Chair Powell stated that the era of "higher for longer" policy rates was likely over in the U.S. Meanwhile, despite pausing twice over the quarter, both the Bank of England and European Central Bank remained steadfast in their commitment to keep policy tight well into next year. The MSCI World Index returned 11.53% over the quarter, bringing the index's total return for 2023 up to 24.44%. The Global Aggregate Bond Index (USD-Hedged) also posted a positive quarterly return of 5.99%, and the 10-year U.S. Treasury yield ended the quarter 69 bps lower at 3.88%.

Over the reporting period, the Fund's interest rate and spread sector strategies contributed to relative performance while currency strategies were neutral. Within spread sectors, the largest contributors came from the Fund's constructive positioning within U.S. securitized fixed income including but not limited to non-agency RMBS, CMBS, structured products, and other forms of ABS, which provided the Fund with a yield and carry advantage alongside a high-quality credit profile. Our exposure to senior global financial credit within the U.S. and Europe also added to performance within spread strategies given their attractive spreads and strong credit outlook.

Within duration, the Fund remained flexible throughout the year, and managed to outperform the benchmark. The largest contributor relative to performance in the fourth quarter was outright duration positioning relative to the benchmark amid rate volatility. However, the Fund also engaged in other alpha generating interest rate strategies throughout the year. This includes but is not limited to, engaging in relative value trades between Canadian and U.S. rates as well as tactical curve positioning, including a curve steepener in the second half of the year.

Recent Developments

Please note that the following contains the opinions of Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO"), the Fund's sub-adviser, as of the time of writing, and may not have been updated to reflect real-time market developments. All opinions are subject to change without notice.

Economic activity held up better than expected in 2023 despite aggressive central bank tightening across the globe, banking sector turmoil, and geopolitical stress. Despite restrictive monetary policy raising borrowing costs across most major developed markets, financial conditions remained loose. The failure of Credit Suisse and the collapse of numerous regional banks in the U.S. put strain on the financial sector, but swift government intervention helped mitigate contagion risks. Consumption and unemployment levels proved resilient throughout most of the year but have recently begun to fade as the lagged effects of monetary policy become evident. An easing in supply chain bottlenecks and waning demand have resulted in early signs of cooling inflation in the U.S; however, inflation is proving to be sticky in the U.K. and euro area, creating more room for divergence in monetary policy in the coming months. Now, as we are likely at or near the end of the steepest interest-rate hiking cycle in decades, economic activity is on a course that remains difficult to map.

Further disinflation and the potential for a faster cutting cycle should, in our view, raise the prospects for a soft landing. However, this is not to say that we believe that the path toward a soft landing is the only possible path. It is our view that the tighter-for-longer strategy that central banks have been communicating along with the strong possibility of stagnation in developed market supply and demand growth leave recession risks elevated.

In Canada, indications of slowing inflation and a cooling labor market led market participants to price in an accelerated path of rate cuts for 2024, prompting a broad rally across the global bond market in the fourth quarter. However, we still see the possibility of stickier than expected inflation as being preventative to early rate cuts and believe that resilience in the U.S. economy may not extend to Canada. For instance, unlike the U.S., a unique challenge in Canada is the direct inclusion of mortgage costs in the CPI. As mortgages are continually reset, they contribute to headline inflation figures, complicating the task of setting an appropriate monetary path. Additionally, Canada's real GDP per capita has been declining, in contrast to the growth in the U.S. This suggests underlying economic momentum may have slowed much more than headline growth suggests.

The implications of a weaker Canadian economy prompt us to see more opportunity within Canadian duration as opposed to the U.S. given that we expect the Bank of Canada to be more accommodative than the U.S. Federal Reserve.

In spread sectors, we continue to prefer securitized credit including U.S. non-agency mortgages, where housing fundamentals remain strong and senior-legacy positioning offers defensive qualities. We remain cautious on generic corporate credit but do seek to find select opportunities within the senior debt of global financial issuers.

Given PIMCO's perspective on the economy, the Fund will maintain flexibility and liquidity in portfolio construction amidst periods of higher volatility and market dislocation. PIMCO is focused on identifying opportunities that present a meaningful price upside from a normalization of business activity. The Fund will maintain duration and tactical currency exposure to countries that have strong fundamentals and offer potential for higher yield.

On March 1, 2023, Barbara Macpherson joined the Fund's independent review committee to fill the vacancy left by the departure of Joanne De Laurentiis and Anthony Cox, each of whose term ended on March 1, 2023.

Related Party Transactions

PIMCO Canada Corp. (the "Manager") is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of PIMCO. The Manager has retained PIMCO, a related party, to provide investment advice and make investment decisions for the Fund's investment portfolio. The Manager receives management fees from the Fund other than in the case of Series I and Series I (US$) units, where the fees are paid directly by the investor to the Manager. The Manager, not the Fund, pays the fees payable to PIMCO for investment advisory services.

The Manager is a related party as defined by International Accounting Standards 24: Related Party Disclosures. The Fund is permitted to purchase or sell securities from or to certain related affiliated Funds or portfolios under specified conditions outlined in the standing instructions of the Fund's independent review committee, which have been designed to mitigate potential conflicts of interest that may arise from a purchase or sale of securities by the Fund from or to another investment Fund managed by PIMCO Canada.

Financial Highlights

The following tables show selected key financial information about the Fund and are intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the past twelve months ended December 31, 2023, and for the past four years or periods since inception.

The Fund's Net Assets per Unit ^(1)

Series A		Periods ended December 31			
	2023	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
Net Assets, beginning of year/period ($)	9.47	11.16	11.69	11.06	10.70
Increase (decrease) from operations:					
Total revenue	0.42	0.32	0.29	0.37	0.48
Total expenses (excluding distributions)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.16)
Realized gains (losses) for the period	(0.36)	(0.76)	0.20	0.31	0.13
Unrealized gain (losses) for the period	0.71	(1.10)	(0.88)	0.50	0.25
Total increase (decrease) from operations (2)	0.66	(1.65)	(0.52)	1.04	0.70
Distributions:					
From net investment income (excluding dividends)	(0.33)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.23)	(0.33)
From capital gains	—	—	—	(0.19)	—
Total Annual Distributions (3)	(0.33)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.42)	(0.33)
Net Assets, end of year/period ($) (4)	9.82	9.47	11.16	11.69	11.06

Ratios and Supplemental Data

Series A		Periods ended December 31			
	2023	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
Total net asset value ($) (000's) (5)	3,960	3,769	6,332	9,419	9,581
Number of units outstanding (000's) (5)	403	398	568	806	866
Management expense ratio (6)	1.13%	1.12%	1.13%	1.18%	1.46%
Management expense ratio before waivers or absorptions	1.13%	1.12%	1.13%	1.18%	1.46%
Trading expense ratio (7)	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Portfolio turnover rate (8)	146%	106%	236%	440%	352%
Net asset value per unit ($)	9.82	9.47	11.16	11.69	11.06

^ A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than $0.01 or 0.01%.

(1) This information is derived from the Fund's audited annual financial statements.

(2) Net assets and distributions are based on the actual number of Fund units outstanding at the relevant time. The increase (decrease) from operations is based on the weighted average number of units outstanding over the financial period.

(3) Distributions were paid in cash or reinvested in additional units of the Fund.

(4) This is not a reconciliation of the beginning and ending net assets per unit.

(5) This information is presented as at December 31 of the years shown.

(6) Management expense ratio is based on total expenses (excluding distributions, commissions and other portfolio transaction costs) for the stated period and is expressed as an annualized percentage of daily average net asset value during the period.

(7) The trading expense ratio represents total commissions and other portfolio transaction costs expressed as an annualized percentage of daily average net asset value during the period.

(8) The Fund's portfolio turnover rate indicates how actively the Fund's portfolio advisor manages its portfolio investments. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% is equivalent to the Fund Buying and selling all of the securities in its portfolio once in the course of the year. The higher a fund's portfolio turnover rate in a year, the greater the trading costs payable by the fund in the year, and the greater the chance of an investor receiving taxable capital gains in the year. There is not necessarily a relationship between a high turnover rate and the performance of a fund.

The Fund's Net Assets per Unit ^(1)

Series F		Periods ended December 31			
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Net Assets, beginning of year/period ($)	9.53	11.26	11.82	11.17	10.79
Increase (decrease) from operations:					
Total revenue	0.42	0.32	0.30	0.37	0.48
Total expenses (excluding distributions)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.10)
Realized gains (losses) for the period	(0.36)	(0.74)	0.22	0.33	0.13
Unrealized gain (losses) for the period	0.74	(1.29)	(0.76)	0.44	0.24
Total increase (decrease) from operations (2)	0.75	(1.77)	(0.31)	1.07	0.75
Distributions:					
From net investment income (excluding dividends)	(0.40)	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.29)	(0.38)
From capital gains	—	—	—	(0.19)	—
Total Annual Distributions (3)	(0.40)	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.48)	(0.38)
Net Assets, end of year/period ($) (4)	9.87	9.53	11.26	11.82	11.17

Ratios and Supplemental Data

Series F		Periods ended December 31			
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total net asset value ($) (000's) (5)	12,788	14,642	58,983	26,096	27,012
Number of units outstanding (000's) (5)	1,295	1,536	5,240	2,208	2,419
Management expense ratio (6)	0.55%	0.56%	0.57%	0.61%	0.90%
Management expense ratio before waivers or absorptions	0.55%	0.56%	0.57%	0.61%	0.90%
Trading expense ratio (7)	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Portfolio turnover rate (8)	146%	106%	236%	440%	352%
Net asset value per unit ($)	9.87	9.53	11.26	11.82	11.17

^ A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than $0.01 or 0.01%.

(1) This information is derived from the Fund's audited annual financial statements.

(2) Net assets and distributions are based on the actual number of Fund units outstanding at the relevant time. The increase (decrease) from operations is based on the weighted average number of units outstanding over the financial period.

(3) Distributions were paid in cash or reinvested in additional units of the Fund.

(4) This is not a reconciliation of the beginning and ending net assets per unit.

(5) This information is presented as at December 31 of the years shown.

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(8) The Fund's portfolio turnover rate indicates how actively the Fund's portfolio advisor manages its portfolio investments. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of the securities in its portfolio once in the course of the year. The higher a fund's portfolio turnover rate in a year, the greater the trading costs payable by the fund in the year, and the greater the chance of an investor receiving taxable capital gains in the year. There is not necessarily a relationship between a high turnover rate and the performance of a fund.

The Fund's Net Assets per Unit ^(1)

Series I		Periods ended December 31			
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Net Assets, beginning of year/period ($)	9.38	11.05	11.56	10.92	10.57
Increase (decrease) from operations:					
Total revenue	0.41	0.32	0.29	0.36	0.47
Total expenses (excluding distributions)	—	—	—	(0.01)	(0.04)
Realized gains (losses) for the period	(0.37)	(0.75)	0.08	0.30	0.13
Unrealized gain (losses) for the period	0.67	(0.94)	(0.48)	0.51	0.24
Total increase (decrease) from operations (2)	0.71	(1.37)	(0.11)	1.16	0.80
Distributions:					
From net investment income (excluding dividends)	(0.46)	(0.30)	(0.30)	(0.35)	(0.44)
From capital gains	—	—	—	(0.19)	—
Total Annual Distributions (3)	(0.46)	(0.30)	(0.30)	(0.54)	(0.44)
Net Assets, end of year/period ($) (4)	9.70	9.38	11.05	11.56	10.92

Ratios and Supplemental Data

Series I		Periods ended December 31			
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total net asset value ($) (000's) (5)	470,795	605,844	707,937	527,851	385,315
Number of units outstanding (000's) (5)	48,530	64,570	64,090	45,676	35,281
Management expense ratio (6)	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.05%	0.33%
Management expense ratio before waivers or absorptions	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.05%	0.33%
Trading expense ratio (7)	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Portfolio turnover rate (8)	146%	106%	236%	440%	352%
Net asset value per unit ($)	9.70	9.38	11.05	11.56	10.92

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(3) Distributions were paid in cash or reinvested in additional units of the Fund.

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The Fund's Net Assets per Unit ^(1)

Series M		Periods ended December 31			
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Net Assets, beginning of year/period ($)	9.43	11.18	11.81	11.18	10.80
Increase (decrease) from operations:					
Total revenue	0.41	0.31	0.30	0.37	0.47
Total expenses (excluding distributions)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.10)
Realized gains (losses) for the period	(0.36)	(0.74)	0.28	0.25	0.15
Unrealized gain (losses) for the period	0.83	(1.36)	(1.22)	0.63	0.17
Total increase (decrease) from operations (2)	0.83	(1.84)	(0.70)	1.18	0.69
Distributions:					
From net investment income (excluding dividends)	(0.41)	(0.32)	(0.36)	(0.31)	(0.38)
From capital gains	—	—	—	(0.19)	—
Total Annual Distributions (3)	(0.41)	(0.32)	(0.36)	(0.50)	(0.38)
Net Assets, end of year/period ($) (4)	9.75	9.43	11.18	11.81	11.18

Ratios and Supplemental Data

Series M		Periods ended December 31			
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total net asset value ($) (000's) (5)	6,072	6,989	8,287	21,749	19,816
Number of units outstanding (000's) (5)	623	741	741	1,841	1,772
Management expense ratio (6)	0.50%	0.51%	0.53%	0.57%	0.85%
Management expense ratio before waivers or absorptions	0.50%	0.51%	0.53%	0.57%	0.85%
Trading expense ratio (7)	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Portfolio turnover rate (8)	146%	106%	236%	440%	352%
Net asset value per unit ($)	9.75	9.43	11.18	11.81	11.18

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The Fund's Net Assets per Unit ^(1)

Series O		Periods ended December 31			
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Net Assets, beginning of year/period ($)	9.47	11.15	11.69	11.05	10.69
Increase (decrease) from operations:					
Total revenue	0.42	0.31	0.29	0.36	0.48
Total expenses (excluding distributions)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.16)
Realized gains (losses) for the period	(0.36)	(0.76)	0.15	0.29	0.11
Unrealized gain (losses) for the period	0.75	(1.27)	(0.69)	0.53	0.22
Total increase (decrease) from operations (2)	0.71	(1.83)	(0.37)	1.05	0.65
Distributions:					
From net investment income (excluding dividends)	(0.33)	(0.21)	(0.20)	(0.23)	(0.33)
From capital gains	—	—	—	(0.19)	—
Total Annual Distributions (3)	(0.33)	(0.21)	(0.20)	(0.42)	(0.33)
Net Assets, end of year/period ($) (4)	9.82	9.47	11.15	11.69	11.05

Ratios and Supplemental Data

Series O		Periods ended December 31			
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total net asset value ($) (000's) (5)	3,061	2,681	4,752	5,586	3,897
Number of units outstanding (000's) (5)	312	283	426	478	353
Management expense ratio (6)	1.09%	1.08%	1.09%	1.13%	1.41%
Management expense ratio before waivers or absorptions	1.09%	1.08%	1.09%	1.13%	1.41%
Trading expense ratio (7)	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Portfolio turnover rate (8)	146%	106%	236%	440%	352%
Net asset value per unit ($)	9.82	9.47	11.15	11.69	11.05

^ A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than $0.01 or 0.01%.

(1) This information is derived from the Fund's audited annual financial statements.

(2) Net assets and distributions are based on the actual number of Fund units outstanding at the relevant time. The increase (decrease) from operations is based on the weighted average number of units outstanding over the financial period.

(3) Distributions were paid in cash or reinvested in additional units of the Fund.

(4) This is not a reconciliation of the beginning and ending net assets per unit.

(5) This information is presented as at December 31 of the years shown.

(6) Management expense ratio is based on total expenses (excluding distributions, commissions and other portfolio transaction costs) for the stated period and is expressed as an annualized percentage of daily average net asset value during the period.

(7) The trading expense ratio represents total commissions and other portfolio transaction costs expressed as an annualized percentage of daily average net asset value during the period.

(8) The Fund's portfolio turnover rate indicates how actively the Fund's portfolio advisor manages its portfolio investments. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of the securities in its portfolio once in the course of the year. The higher a fund's portfolio turnover rate in a year, the greater the trading costs payable by the fund in the year, and the greater the chance of an investor receiving taxable capital gains in the year. There is not necessarily a relationship between a high turnover rate and the performance of a fund.

Management Fees

The Manager is responsible for the operations of the Fund including arranging for the provision of services such as investment management, transfer agency, fund accounting and other administrative services. In consideration for the provision of such services, the Manager is paid a management fee by the Fund that is calculated and accrued daily and is payable monthly. With respect to Series I units, management fees are negotiated between the investor and the Manager. These fees are paid directly by the investor and are not an expense of the Fund. Many of the operating expenses of the Fund are largely payable by the Manager and not by the Fund. Management fees are used to pay trailing commissions, in connection with Series A and Series O units, to registered dealers for the services and/or advice that they provide to investors.

The breakdown of the services received as a percentage of the management fees are as follows:

	Management Fee	Trailing commissions paid to dealers	Investment management and general administration
Series A	1.00%	50%	50%
Series F	0.50%	0%	100%
Series M	0.46%	0%	100%
Series O	0.96%	52%	48%

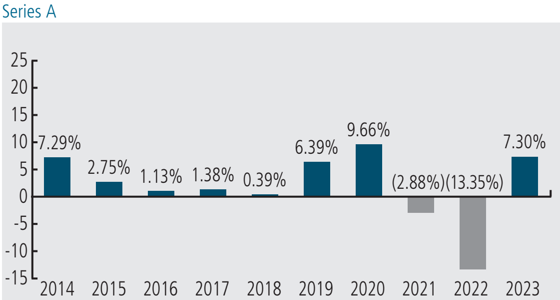
Past Performance

Past performance is not a guarantee or a reliable indicator of future results. The performance figures assume that all distributions made by the investment fund in the periods shown were reinvested in additional units of the Fund. The performance figures do not take into account sales, redemption, distribution or other optional charges that could have reduced returns or performance.

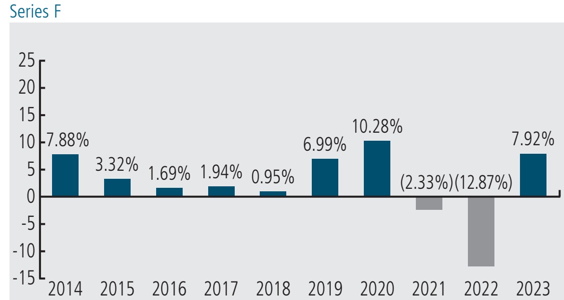
Year-by-Year Returns

The following bar charts show the Series' performance for the 12-month period ended December 31, 2023, and for each of the previous periods ended December 31 and illustrate how the Series' performance has changed from year to year. In percentage terms, the bar charts indicate how much an investment made on January 1 would have grown or decreased by the end of the period.

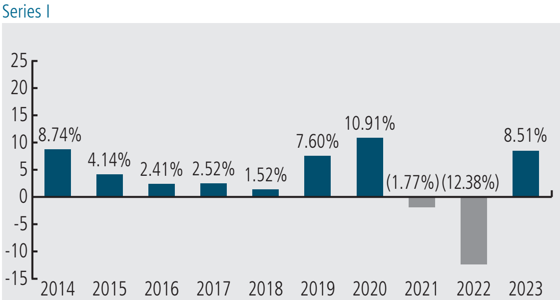
Series A



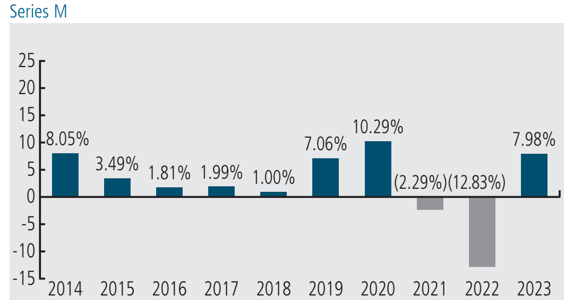
Series F



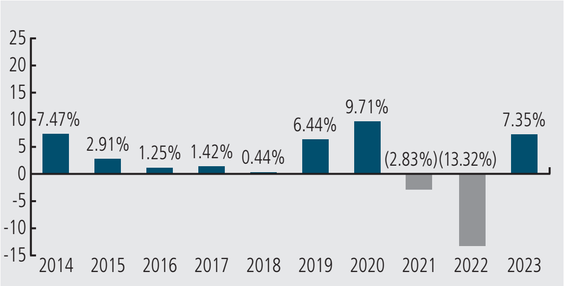
Series I



Series M



Series O



Annual Compound Returns

This table shows the Fund's historical annual compound returns compared to its benchmark, the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index*, for the periods shown ending December 31, 2023. The FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index is designed to be a broad measure of the Canadian investment-grade fixed income market.

	Inception Date	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
PIMCO Canadian Total Return Bond Fund Series A	01/20/11	7.30%	(3.34%)	1.05%	1.80%	2.26%
PIMCO Canadian Total Return Bond Fund Series F	01/20/11	7.92%	(2.80%)	1.62%	2.37%	2.83%
PIMCO Canadian Total Return Bond Fund Series I	01/20/11	8.51%	(2.25%)	2.19%	3.01%	3.51%
PIMCO Canadian Total Return Bond Fund Series M	01/31/12	7.98%	(2.75%)	1.66%	2.45%	2.28%
PIMCO Canadian Total Return Bond Fund Series O	01/20/11	7.35%	(3.30%)	1.09%	1.88%	2.36%
FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index**	—	6.69%	(2.80%)	1.30%	2.42%	2.84%

*The FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index is designed to be a broad measure of the Canadian investment-grade fixed income market. Returns are calculated daily, and are weighted by market capitalization, so that the return on a bond influences the return on the index in proportion to the bonds market value. It is intended to be a transparent index, with individual security holdings disclosed electronically each day. The Universe Index is divided into a variety of sub-indexes according to term and credit. The main term subsectors are Short, Mid, and Long. There are four main credit or borrower categories: bonds issued by the Government of Canada (including Crown Corporations), Provincial bonds (including provincially-guaranteed securities), Municipal Bonds, and Corporate Bonds. The Corporate sector is further divided into sub-sectors based on credit rating: a combined AAA/AA sector, a single-A sector, and a BBB sector. It is not possible to invest directly in an unmanaged index.

**Inception date used for FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index is January 20, 2011, the Fund's first available series.

Summary of Investment Portfolio as at December 31, 2023

The Summary of Investment Portfolio may change due to the Fund's ongoing portfolio transactions. Updates are available quarterly. To obtain a copy, please contact a member of our client services team at 1-866-341-3350.

Country Allocation	% of NAV
Canada	54.7
United States	23.7
Cayman Islands	5.8
Ireland	5.3
Other	7.1
Total Investments (Long Positions)	96.6
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.6
Financial Derivative Positions (Long Positions) [1]	1.0
Financial Derivative Positions (Short Positions) [1]	(0.5)
Other Assets Less Liabilities	0.3
Total Portfolio Allocation	100.0

Class Allocation	% of NAV
Corporate Bonds & Notes	30.4
Provincial Securities	27.5
Asset-Backed Securities	17.5
Federal Government Securities	11.7
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	7.9
Other	1.6
Total Investments (Long Positions)	96.6
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.6
Financial Derivative Positions (Long Positions) [1]	1.0
Financial Derivative Positions (Short Positions) [1]	(0.5)
Other Assets Less Liabilities	0.3
Total Portfolio Allocation	100.0

Top 25 Holdings	% of NAV
Province of Ontario 4.650% 06/02/2041	5.4
Canada Government Bond 1.500% 12/01/2031	5.1
Province of Ontario 3.450% 06/02/2045	2.9
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.6
Province of Ontario 3.500% 06/02/2043	2.4
Canada Government Bond 1.750% 12/01/2053	2.1
Province of Ontario 2.800% 06/02/2048	1.9
Province of Ontario 6.000% 08/25/2038	1.7
JPMorgan Chase & Co. 1.896% 03/05/2028	1.5
Barclays PLC 2.166% 06/23/2027	1.5
Province of Ontario 4.700% 06/02/2037	1.5
Province of Quebec 3.500% 12/01/2045	1.4
Canada Housing Trust 4.250% 03/15/2034	1.4
Royal Bank of Canada 1.936% 05/01/2025	1.4
Province of Ontario 5.850% 03/08/2033	1.3
Bank of Nova Scotia 1.850% 11/02/2026	1.3
Province of Quebec 3.500% 12/01/2048	1.3
Toronto-Dominion Bank 4.680% 01/08/2029	1.2
Canada Government Bond 2.750% 12/01/2033	1.2
Province of Ontario 2.900% 06/02/2049	1.1
Province of Alberta 3.450% 12/01/2043	1.0
Rogers Communications, Inc. 4.250% 04/15/2032	0.9
Province of Alberta 3.300% 12/01/2046	0.8
BNP Paribas SA 2.538% 07/13/2029	0.8
Canada Government Bond 2.750% 12/01/2055	0.8
Total Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units (amount in thousands)	$496,676

[1] % of NAV Represents unrealized gain (loss).

PIMCO

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Notes. This document may contain forward-looking statements about the Fund (including its performance, strategies, risks, prospects, condition and actions) and other anticipated future events, results, circumstances and expectations. Speculation or stated beliefs about future events, such as market and economic conditions, security performance or other projections are "forward-looking statements". Forward-looking statements may include statements that are predictive in nature, depend upon or refer to future events or conditions, or include words such as "may", "will", "should", "expects", "anticipates", "intends", "plans", "believes", "estimates", "predicts", "suspect", "potential" or "continue", "forecast", "objective", "preliminary", "typical", and other similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including, without limitation, general economic, political and market factors in North America and internationally, interest and foreign exchange rates, the volatility of global equity and capital markets, business competition, technological change, changes in government regulations, changes in tax laws, unexpected judicial or regulatory proceedings, catastrophic events. The foregoing list of important risks that may affect future results is not exhaustive. We caution you not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual events could differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward looking statements. All opinions contained in forward-looking statements are subject to change without notice and are provided in good faith but without legal responsibility. There is no specific intention of updating any forward looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.