PIMCO Flexible Emerging Markets Income Fund

The PIMCO Flexible Emerging Markets Income Fund seeks to provide attractive risk-adjusted returns and current income. The Fund utilizes a flexible asset allocation strategy across liquid and illiquid credit instruments in multiple emerging markets.

Key Terms

**Symbol:** EMFLX  
**Inception Date:** March 15, 2022  
**Repurchase Frequency:** Quarterly share repurchases expected to equal 5% of outstanding shares*  
**Expected repurchase dates:** February, May, August, November  
**Subscriptions / NAV:** Daily  
**Dividend Frequency:** Monthly  
**Portfolio Management Team:** Pramol Dhawan, Nikolas Skouloudis, Michal Bar  
**Registered:** 1940-Act / 1933-Act  
**Tax treatment:** 1099

Why EMFLX?

- **Ability to tap into higher income potential:** The Fund can pursue opportunities beyond the traditional EM opportunity set.**
- **Can complement alternative credit exposure:** The Fund’s seeks to offer a lower correlation to returns from some existing forms of credit.
- **Aims to mitigate downside risk:** Seeks to build covenant-heavy structures that may help mitigate default risk.***

Flexibility to access value across a broader universe

- **EMFLX** seeks to access value beyond what investors may find in traditional mutual funds, expanding the opportunity set to less liquid markets and pursuing less conventional lending arrangements.
- **We believe** that by taking on illiquidity and complexity, investors can gain yield in a space unrelated to U.S. and other developed market credit, without needing to move down the capital structure.

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*Limited liquidity is provided to shareholders only through the Fund’s quarterly offers to repurchase between 5% to 25% (expected to be 5%) of its outstanding shares at net asset value. There is no secondary market for the Fund’s shares and none is expected to develop. Investors should consider shares of the Fund to be an illiquid investment.

**The risks associated with emerging markets investments include, among other things: (i) risks due to less social, political and economic stability; (ii) the smaller size of the market for such securities and a lower volume of trading, resulting in a lack of liquidity and in price volatility; (iii) potential restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests and requirements for government approval prior to investment by foreign persons; (iv) certain national policies that may restrict the Fund’s repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities, including temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances; (v) the lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards and/or standards that may be significantly different from the standards required in the United States; (vi) less publicly available information regarding issuers; (vii) potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations; and (viii) higher rates of inflation, higher interest rates and other economic concerns. The emerging markets in which the Fund may invest include frontier markets. Frontier market countries are emerging market countries, but generally have smaller economies or less mature capital markets, low trading volumes and potential for extreme price volatility and illiquidity than more developed emerging markets, and, as a result, the risks are magnified in frontier countries.

*** Investments with complex structures may offer the potential for a favorable rate of return, but they also entail certain risks. Such investments may be less liquid than other debt securities, and the price of such instruments may be more volatile.

*Complexity in its various forms: underwriting, modeling, sourcing, originating, structuring or servicing. Source: PIMCO. For illustrative purposes only.

*Limited liquidity premium and complexity premium refers to the concept that excess returns can be obtained from investing in assets that are illiquid or perceived to be more complex. Chart is presented for illustrative purposes only, as a general example of types of investments that the Fund may pursue and is not intended to represent the Fund’s investment strategies, performance or how the Fund’s portfolio will be invested or allocated at any particular time.

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EMFLX may broaden current alternative credit exposure with EM opportunities

EMFLX can potentially **broaden alternative credit exposure** by pursuing a return stream with historically low correlation to US-based credit, particularly during high volatility events.

Incorporating EM into an investment portfolio **may help to improve the efficient frontier** achievable alongside corporate credit and – regardless of risk tolerance – investors may benefit from EM’s broad investment properties.

*As of 31 December 2022. SOURCE: PIMCO. Hypothetical example for illustrative purposes only presented as a general example depicting historical yield to worst and estimated volatility of different index groupings and is not intended to represent the Fund’s investment strategies, performance, yield-to-worst, or estimated volatility.*

Leveraging PIMCO’s experience in emerging markets

EMFLX aims to benefit from PIMCO’s built-to-scale, tested process for informational, analytical and behavioral advantages.

**EM Resources**
One of the largest teams in the industry with access to PIMCO’s negotiating power and global, 24-hour coverage of this resource-intensive asset class

**Risk Management**
Aim to buffer portfolios from extreme events, backed by our proprietary quantitative analytical models

**Specialized Knowledge**
Tap into potentially higher yielding, covenant-heavy opportunities due to PIMCO’s access to bespoke transactions

**Macroeconomic Insights**
Wield top-down expertise from our investment and regional portfolio committees to understand EM in a global context

Source: PIMCO. As of 30 April 2023. For illustrative purposes only.

1See end disclosures for information regarding volatility estimates. All investments contain risk and may lose value. Alternative investments can be speculative and may involve a high degree of risk. Foreign investments may pose greater risks than trading in U.S. markets and these risks are heightened in emerging markets. There is no guarantee that an investment in any strategy or portfolio will achieve the investment objectives or that the desired results will be realized.

2Benchmarks: IG Credit: BBG US Credit Index; US HY: BBG US HY Index; Bank Loans: CS Leverage Loan Index; EM External: JPM EMBI Global Diversified Index; EM Corporate: JPM CEMBI Diversified. Each portfolio requires a minimum of 25% in IG Credit with a maximum of 50% in any single asset class outside of IG Credit.

Yield to Worst (YTW) is the estimated lowest potential yield that can be received on a bond without the issuer actually defaulting. The YTW is calculated by making worst-case scenario assumptions by calculating the returns that would be received if provisions, including prepayment, call, or sinking fund, are used by the bond’s issuer.

The views expressed are as of the date specified, and may not reflect recent market developments. This information should not be considered as investment advice or a recommendation of any particular security, strategy or investment product. There can be no assurance that the Fund or any investment strategy will achieve its investment objectives or structure its investment portfolio as anticipated.

Diversification does not ensure against loss.
The value of real estate and portfolios that invest in real estate may fluctuate due to: losses from casualty or condemnation, changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, property tax rates, regulatory limitations on rents, zoning laws, and operating expenses. Structured products such as collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) and collateralized debt obligations (CDOs) are also highly complex instruments, typically involving a high degree of risk; use of these instruments may involve derivative instruments that could lose more than the principal amount invested. Derivatives may involve certain costs and risks such as liquidity, interest rate, market, credit, management and the risk that a position could not be closed when most advantageous. Investing in derivatives could lose more than the amount invested. The use of leverage may cause a portfolio to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements. Leverage, including borrowing, may cause a portfolio to be more volatile than if the portfolio had not been leveraged. The Fund may invest without limit in investment grade debt securities and in below investment grade debt securities (commonly referred to as “high yield” securities or “junk bonds”), including securities of defaulted, stressed and distressed issuers. The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

An investment in an interval fund is not appropriate for all investors. Unlike typical closed-end funds, an interval fund’s shares are not typically listed on a stock exchange. Although interval funds provide limited liquidity to investors by offering to repurchase a limited amount of shares on a periodic basis, investors should consider shares of the Fund to be an illiquid investment. Investments in interval funds are therefore subject to liquidity risk as an investor may not be able to sell the shares at an advantageous time or price. There is also no secondary market for the Fund’s shares and none is expected to develop. There is no guarantee that an investor will be able to tender all or any of their requested Fund shares in a periodic repurchase offer.

The foregoing is only a description of certain key risks, and is not a complete enumeration of all risks to which the Fund will be subject. The Fund will be subject to numerous other risks not described herein. Investors must carefully review the Fund’s prospectus, and carefully consider the risks they assume when they invest in the Fund’s common shares.

Statements concerning financial market trends or portfolio strategies are based on current market conditions, which will fluctuate. There is no guarantee that these investment strategies will work under all market conditions or are appropriate for all investors and each investor should evaluate their ability to invest for the long term, especially during periods of downturn in the market. Outlook and strategies are subject to change without notice. PIMCO as a general matter provides services to qualified institutions, financial intermediaries and institutional investors. Individual investors should contact their own financial professional to determine the most appropriate investment options for their financial situation. This material contains the current opinions of the manager and such opinions are subject to change without notice. This material has been distributed for informational purposes only and should not be considered as investment advice or a recommendation of any particular security, strategy or investment product. Information contained herein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but not guaranteed. No part of this article may be reproduced in any form, or referred to in any other publication, without express written permission. PIMCO is a trademark of Allianz Investment Management of America LLC in the United States and throughout the world. ©2023, PIMCO.