

PIMCO NEW YORK MUNICIPAL INCOME FUND II

Form N-CSR

July 28, 2015

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES**

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**Washington, D.C. 20549**

**FORM N-CSR**

**CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT  
COMPANIES**

Investment Company Act file number: 811-21078

**PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II**

**(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)**

**1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10019**

**(Address of principal executive offices)**

**William G. Galipeau**

**Treasurer**

**650 Newport Center Drive**

**Newport Beach, CA 92660**

**(Name and address of agent for service)**

Copies to:

**David C. Sullivan**

**Ropes & Gray LLP**

**Prudential Tower**

**800 Boylston Street**

**Boston, MA 02199**

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (844) 337-4626

Date of fiscal year end: May 31

Table of Contents

Edgar Filing: PIMCO NEW YORK MUNICIPAL INCOME FUND II - Form N-CSR

Date of reporting period: May 31, 2015

Form N-CSR is to be used by management investment companies to file reports with the Commission not later than 10 days after the transmission to stockholders of any report that is required to be transmitted to stockholders under Rule 30e-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (17 CFR 270.30e-1). The Commission may use the information provided on Form N-CSR in its regulatory, disclosure review, inspection, and policymaking roles.

A registrant is required to disclose the information specified by Form N-CSR, and the Commission will make this information public. A registrant is not required to respond to the collection of information contained in Form N-CSR unless the Form displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget ( OMB ) control number. Please direct comments concerning the accuracy of the information collection burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549-0609. The OMB has reviewed this collection of information under the clearance requirements of 44 U.S.C. § 3507.

**Table of Contents**

**Item 1. Reports to Shareholders.**

The following is a copy of the report transmitted to shareholders pursuant to Rule 30e-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act ) (17 CFR 270.30e-1).

**Table of Contents**

Your Global Investment Authority

**PIMCO Closed-End Funds**

**Annual Report**

*May 31, 2015*

PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II

PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II

PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II

**Table of Contents**

**Table of Contents**

	Page
<u>Letter from the Chairman of the Board &amp; President</u>	2
<u>Important Information About the Funds</u>	4
<u>Financial Highlights</u>	16
<u>Statements of Assets and Liabilities</u>	18
<u>Statements of Operations</u>	19
<u>Statements of Changes in Net Assets</u>	20
<u>Notes to Financial Statements</u>	39
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	56
<u>Glossary</u>	57
<u>Shareholder Meeting Results</u>	58
<u>Changes to Boards of Trustees</u>	60
<u>Dividend Reinvestment Plan</u>	61
<u>Management of the Funds</u>	63
<u>Privacy Policy</u>	67

  

Fund	Fund Summary	Schedule of Investments
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II	<u>10</u>	<u>22</u>
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II	<u>12</u>	<u>31</u>
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II	<u>14</u>	<u>35</u>

**Table of Contents**

**Letter from the Chairman of the Board & President**

Dear Shareholder:

Despite periods of volatility, municipal bonds produced positive results during the fiscal year ended May 31, 2015. Even though portions of the U.S. economy were highly resilient and the unemployment rate declined, longer-term Treasury yields moved lower during the reporting period. Investor demand for municipal securities was positive overall during the period.

For the 12-month reporting period ended May 31, 2015

After first expanding, the U.S. economy hit a soft patch as the reporting period progressed. Looking back, U.S. gross domestic product ( GDP ), which represents the value of goods and services produced in the country, the broadest measure of economic activity and the principal indicator of economic performance, expanded at a 4.6% annual pace during the second quarter of 2014 and accelerated to a 5.0% annual pace during the third quarter of 2014 its strongest growth rate since the third quarter of 2003. GDP then expanded at an annual pace of 2.2% during the fourth quarter of 2014. Decelerating growth was partially attributed to an upturn in imports and moderating federal government spending. According to the Commerce Department, GDP contracted at an annual pace of 0.2% for the first quarter of 2015. This was attributed to contractions in exports, nonresidential fixed investment and state and local government spending. In addition, consumer spending decelerated, as it grew a modest 2.1% during the first quarter of 2015 versus 4.4% for the fourth quarter of 2014.

Federal Reserve ( Fed ) monetary policy remained accommodative during the reporting period. However, the central bank appeared to be moving closer to raising interest rates for the first time since 2006. As expected, following its meeting in October 2014, the Fed announced that it had concluded its asset purchase program. Then, at its March 2015 meeting, the Fed eliminated the word patient from its official statement regarding when it may start raising rates. Finally, at its meeting in June, after the reporting period had ended, the Fed said that it currently anticipates that, even after employment and inflation are near mandate-consistent levels, economic conditions may, for some time, warrant keeping the target federal funds rate below levels the Committee views as normal in the longer run.

The municipal bond market generated a positive return during the 12-month reporting period ended May 31, 2015. The overall municipal market, as measured by the Barclays Municipal Bond Index, posted positive returns during nine of the 12 months of the reporting period. Supporting the municipal market during those months were generally improving fundamentals, attractive valuations and falling longer-term interest rates. In addition, investor demand was largely strong. The municipal market s only setbacks occurred in February, April and May 2015, as interest rates moved higher and negatively impacted bond prices. The Barclays Municipal Bond Index gained 3.18% during the 12 months ended May 31, 2015. In comparison, the overall taxable fixed income market, as measured by the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, gained 3.03%.

**2 PIMCO CLOSED-END FUNDS**

**Table of Contents**

Outlook

PIMCO's baseline view is that the U.S. is on track for solid growth in the range of 2.5% to 3% in 2015. This outlook reflects the firm's expectation for robust consumption growth, supported by a strengthening labor market and a boost to real income from low commodity prices. However, against this positive outlook for consumption, PIMCO is weighing the potential negatives of sluggish export growth held back by the stronger U.S. dollar, as well as the likelihood that capital expenditures will be held back by a slowdown in investment in the energy sector. While PIMCO believes that headline inflation may briefly turn negative due to the year-over-year decline in oil prices, the firm expects core inflation to bottom out near current levels and to rebound later in 2015. These conditions should allow the Fed to begin the process of normalizing short-term interest rates later this year. That said, in PIMCO's view, this interest rate hike cycle will differ from previous ones both in terms of pace—slower—and in terms of the destination—lower. PIMCO's outlook for the municipal market remains positive due to improving credit fundamentals and favorable pre-tax equivalent valuations. However, PIMCO remains cautious given the potential for interest rate volatility, additional supply pressures and negative credit headlines.

In the following pages of this PIMCO Closed-End Funds Annual Report, please find specific details regarding investment performance and a discussion of factors that most affected the Funds' performance over the 12-month reporting period ended May 31, 2015.

Thank you for investing with us. We value your trust and will continue to work diligently to meet your investment needs. If you have questions regarding any of your PIMCO Closed-End Funds investments, please contact your financial advisor or call the Funds' shareholder servicing agent at (844) 33-PIMCO or (844) 337-4626. We also invite you to visit our website at [pimco.com/investments](http://pimco.com/investments) to learn more about our views and global thought leadership.

We remain dedicated to serving your investment needs.

Sincerely,

Hans W. Kertess  
Chairman of the Board of Trustees

Peter G. Strelow  
President

## **Table of Contents**

### **Important Information About the Funds**

We believe that bond funds have an important role to play in a well-diversified investment portfolio. It is important to note, however, that in an environment where interest rates trend upward, rising rates would negatively impact the performance of most bond funds, and fixed-income securities held by a Fund are likely to decrease in value. A number of factors can cause interest rates to rise (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, etc.). Accordingly, changes in interest rates can be sudden, and there is no guarantee that Fund Management will anticipate such movement.

As of the date of this report, interest rates in the U.S. are at or near historically low levels. As such, bond funds may currently face an increased exposure to the risks associated with rising interest rates. This is especially true since the Federal Reserve Board has concluded its quantitative easing program. Further, while the U.S. bond market has steadily grown over the past three decades, dealer inventories of corporate bonds have remained relatively stagnant. As a result, there has been a significant reduction in the ability of dealers to "make markets" in corporate bonds. All of the factors mentioned above, individually or collectively, could lead to increased volatility and/or lower liquidity in the fixed income markets, which could result in increased losses to a Fund. Bond funds and individual bonds with a longer duration (a measure of the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates) tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than securities or funds with shorter durations. In addition, in the current low interest rate environment, the market price of the Funds' common shares may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates or the perception that there will be a change in interest rates.

The use of derivatives may subject the Funds to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The Funds may use derivative instruments for hedging purposes or as part of an investment strategy. Use of these instruments may involve certain costs and risks such as liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, call risk, credit risk, management risk and the risk that a Fund could not close out a position when it would be most advantageous to do so. Certain derivative transactions may have a leveraging effect on a Fund. For example, a small investment in a derivative instrument may have a significant impact on a Fund's exposure to interest rates, currency exchange rates or other investments. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a derivative instrument may cause an immediate and substantial loss or gain, which translates into heightened volatility in a Fund's net asset value. A Fund may engage in such transactions regardless of whether the Fund owns the asset, instrument or components of the index underlying a derivative instrument. A Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in these types of instruments. If it does, a Fund's investment exposure could far exceed the value of its portfolio securities and its investment performance could be primarily dependent upon securities it does not directly own.

A Fund's use of leverage creates the opportunity for increased income for the Fund's common shareholders, but also creates special risks. Leverage is a speculative technique that may expose a Fund to greater risk and increased costs. If shorter-term interest rates rise relative to the rate of return on a Fund's portfolio, the interest and other costs to the Fund of leverage could exceed the rate of return on the debt obligations and other investments held by the Fund, thereby reducing return to the Fund's common shareholders. In addition, fees and expenses of any form of leverage used by a Fund will be borne entirely by its common shareholders (and not by preferred shareholders, if any) and will reduce the investment return of the Fund's common shares. There can be no assurance that a Fund's use of leverage will result in a higher yield on its common shares, and it may result in losses. Leverage creates several major types of risks for a Fund's common shareholders,

#### **4 PIMCO CLOSED-END FUNDS**



**Table of Contents**

including: (1) the likelihood of greater volatility of net asset value and market price of the Fund's common shares, and of the investment return to the Fund's common shareholders, than a comparable portfolio without leverage; (2) the possibility either that the Fund's common share dividends will fall if the interest and other costs of leverage rise, or that dividends paid on the Fund's common shares will fluctuate because such costs vary over time; and (3) the effects of leverage in a declining market or a rising interest rate environment, as leverage is likely to cause a greater decline in the net asset value of the Fund's common shares than if the Fund were not leveraged and may result in a greater decline in the market value of the Fund's common shares.

There is a risk that a Fund investing in a tender option bond program will not be considered the owner of a tender option bond for federal income tax purposes, and thus will not be entitled to treat such interest as exempt from federal income tax. Certain tender option bonds may be illiquid or may become illiquid as a result of, among other things, a credit rating downgrade, a payment default or a disqualification from tax-exempt status. Regulators recently finalized rules implementing Section 619 (the Volcker Rule) and Section 941 (the Risk Retention Rules) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Both the Volcker Rule and the Risk Retention Rules apply to tender option bond programs and may require that such programs be restructured. At this time, the full impact of these rules is not certain, however, in response to these rules, industry participants have begun to explore various structuring alternatives for existing and new trusts. For example, under a new tender option bond structure, a Fund would structure and sponsor a tender option bond trust. As a result, a Fund would be required to assume certain responsibilities and risks as the sponsor of the tender option bond trust. Because of the important role that tender option bond programs play in the municipal bond market, it is possible that implementation of these rules and any resulting impact may adversely impact the municipal bond market and the Funds. For example, as a result of the implementation of these rules, the municipal bond market may experience reduced demand or liquidity and increased financing costs. A Fund's investment in the securities issued by a tender option bond trust may involve greater risk and volatility than an investment in a fixed rate bond, and the value of such securities may decrease significantly when market interest rates increase. Tender option bond trusts could be terminated due to market, credit or other events beyond the Funds' control, which could require the Funds to reduce leverage and dispose of portfolio investments at inopportune times and prices. A Fund may use a tender option bond program as a way of achieving leverage in its portfolio, in which case the Fund will be subject to leverage risk.

High-yield bonds (commonly referred to as junk bonds) typically have a lower credit rating than other bonds. Lower-rated bonds generally involve a greater risk to principal than higher-rated bonds. Further, markets for lower-rated bonds are typically less liquid than for higher-rated bonds, and public information is usually less abundant in such markets. Thus, high-yield investments increase the chance that a Fund will lose money on its investment. Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities represent ownership interests in pools of mortgages or other assets such as consumer loans or receivables. As a general matter, mortgage-related and asset-backed securities are subject to interest rate risk, extension risk, prepayment risk, and credit risk. These risks largely stem from the fact that returns on mortgage-related and asset-backed securities depend on the ability of the underlying assets to generate cash flow.

A Fund may hold defaulted securities that may involve special considerations including bankruptcy proceedings, other regulatory and legal restrictions affecting the Fund's ability to trade, and the availability of prices from independent pricing services or dealer quotations. Defaulted securities are

## **Table of Contents**

### **Important Information About the Funds (Cont.)**

often illiquid and may not be actively traded. Sale of securities in bankrupt companies at an acceptable price may be difficult and differences compared to the value of the securities used by a Fund could be material.

Variable and floating rate securities generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. Inverse floating rate securities may decrease in value if interest rates increase. Inverse floating rate securities may also exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation with similar credit quality. When a Fund holds variable or floating rate securities, a decrease (or, in the case of inverse floating rate securities, an increase) in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities and the NAV of the Funds' shares.

A Fund that concentrates its investments in California municipal bonds may be affected significantly by economic, regulatory or political developments affecting the ability of California issuers to pay interest or repay principal. Certain issuers of California municipal bonds have experienced serious financial difficulties in the past and reoccurrence of these difficulties may impair the ability of certain California issuers to pay principal or interest on their obligations. Provisions of the California Constitution and State statutes that limit the taxing and spending authority of California governmental entities may impair the ability of California issuers to pay principal and/or interest on their obligations. While California's economy is broad, it does have major concentrations in high technology, aerospace and defense-related manufacturing, trade, entertainment, real estate and financial services, and may be sensitive to economic problems affecting those industries. Future California political and economic developments, constitutional amendments, legislative measures, executive orders, administrative regulations, litigation and voter initiatives could have an adverse effect on the debt obligations of California issuers.

A Fund that concentrates its investments in New York municipal bonds may be affected significantly by economic, regulatory or political developments affecting the ability of New York issuers to pay interest or repay principal. While New York's economy is broad, it does have concentrations in the financial services industry, and may be sensitive to economic problems affecting that industry. Certain issuers of New York municipal bonds have experienced serious financial difficulties in the past and a reoccurrence of these difficulties may impair the ability of certain New York issuers to pay principal or interest on their obligations. The financial health of New York City affects that of the State, and when New York City experiences financial difficulty it may have an adverse effect on New York municipal bonds held by a Fund. The growth rate of New York has at times been somewhat slower than the nation overall. The economic and financial condition of New York also may be affected by various financial, social, economic and political factors.

The common shares of the Funds trade on the New York Stock Exchange. As with any stock, the price of a Fund's common shares will fluctuate with market conditions and other factors. If you sell your common shares of a Fund, the price received may be more or less than your original investment. Shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. The common shares of a Fund may trade at a price that is less than the initial offering price and/or the net asset value of such shares. Further, if a Fund's shares trade at a price that is more than the initial offering price and/or the net asset value of such shares, including at a substantial premium and/or for an extended period of time, there is no assurance that any such

## **6 PIMCO CLOSED-END FUNDS**

**Table of Contents**

premium will be sustained for any period of time and will not decrease, or that the shares will not trade at a discount to net asset value thereafter.

The Funds may be subject to various risks in addition to those described above. Some of these risks may include, but are not limited to, the following: asset allocation risk, credit risk, stressed securities risk, distressed and defaulted securities risk, corporate bond risk, market risk, issuer risk, liquidity risk, equity securities and related market risk, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities risk, extension risk, prepayment risk, privately issued mortgage-related securities risk, mortgage market/subprime risk, foreign (non-U.S.) investment risk, emerging markets risk, currency risk, redenomination risk, non-diversification risk, management risk, municipal bond risk, tender option bond risk, inflation-indexed security risk, senior debt risk, loans, participations and assignments risk, reinvestment risk, real estate risk, U.S. Government securities risk, foreign (non-U.S.) government securities risk, valuation risk, segregation and cover risk, focused investment risk, credit default swaps risk, event-linked securities risk, counterparty risk, preferred securities risk, confidential information access risk, other investment companies risk, private placements risk, inflation/deflation risk, regulatory risk, tax risk, recent economic conditions risk, market disruptions and geopolitical risk, potential conflicts of interest involving allocation of investment opportunities, repurchase agreements risk, securities lending risk, zero-coupon bond and payment-in-kind securities risk, portfolio turnover risk, smaller company risk, short sale risk and convertible securities risk. A description of certain of these risks is available in the Notes to Financial Statements of this Report.

On each Fund Summary page in this Shareholder Report the Common Share Average Annual Total Return table and Common Share Cumulative Return (if applicable) measure performance assuming that all dividend and capital gain distributions were reinvested. Total return is calculated by determining the percentage change in NAV or market price (as applicable) in the specified period. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions. Total return for a period of more than one year represents the average annual total return. Performance at market price will differ from results at NAV. Although market price returns tend to reflect investment results over time, during shorter periods returns at market price can also be influenced by factors such as changing views about a Fund, market conditions, supply and demand for a Fund's shares, or changes in a Fund's dividends. Performance shown is net of fees and expenses.

The following table discloses the commencement of operations of each Fund:

Name of Fund	Commencement of Operations
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II	06/28/02
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II	06/28/02
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II	06/28/02

An investment in a Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. It is possible to lose money on investments in the Funds.

PIMCO has adopted written proxy voting policies and procedures ( Proxy Policy ) as required by

Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. The Proxy Policy has been adopted by the Funds as the policies and procedures that PIMCO will use when voting proxies on behalf of the

**Table of Contents**

**Important Information About the Funds (Cont.)**

Funds. A description of the policies and procedures that PIMCO uses to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities of each Fund, and information about how each Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities held during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30, are available without charge, upon request, by calling the Funds at (844) 33-PIMCO (844-337-4626), on the Funds' website at [www.pimco.com/investments](http://www.pimco.com/investments), and on the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Each Fund files a complete schedule of its portfolio holdings with the SEC for the first and third quarters of its fiscal year on Form N-Q. A copy of each Fund's Form N-Q is available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov> and may be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C., and is available without charge, upon request by calling the Funds at (844) 33-PIMCO (844-337-4626) and on the Funds' website at [www.pimco.com/investments](http://www.pimco.com/investments). Updated portfolio holdings information about a Fund will be available at [www.pimco.com/closedendfunds](http://www.pimco.com/closedendfunds) approximately 15 calendar days after such Fund's most recent fiscal quarter end, and will remain accessible until such Fund files a Form N-Q or a shareholder report for the period which includes the date of the information. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling 1-800-SEC-0330.

**8 PIMCO CLOSED-END FUNDS**

**Table of Contents**

(THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK)

ANNUAL REPORT      MAY 31, 2015      9

**Table of Contents**

**PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II**

Symbol on NYSE - **PML**

Allocation Breakdown

California	13.8%
New York	13.4%
Texas	12.4%
Arizona	8.4%
Illinois	6.6%
Pennsylvania	5.5%
New Jersey	5.2%
Ohio	5.2%
Other	29.5%

% of Investments, at value as of 05/31/15

Fund Information (as of May 31, 2015)<sup>(1)</sup>

Market Price	\$12.19
NAV	\$12.11
Premium/(Discount) to NAV	0.66%
Market Price	
Distribution Yield <sup>(2)</sup>	6.40%
NAV Distribution Yield <sup>(2)</sup>	6.44%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio <sup>(3)</sup>	35%

Average Annual Total Return <sup>(1)</sup> for the period ended May 31, 2015

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Commencement of Operations (06/28/02)
Market Price	6.15%	9.05%	4.78%	5.32%
NAV	8.15%	9.68%	4.88%	5.67%

All Fund returns are net of fees and expenses.

- (1) Performance quoted represents past performance. Past performance is not a guarantee or a reliable indicator of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than performance shown. Investment return and the principal value of an investment will fluctuate. Total return, market price, NAV, market price distribution yield, and NAV distribution yield will fluctuate with changes in market conditions. For performance current to the most recent month-end, visit [www.pimco.com](http://www.pimco.com) or call (844) 33-PIMCO.
- (2) Distribution yields are not performance and are calculated by annualizing the most recent distribution per share and dividing by the NAV or Market Price, as applicable, as of the reported date. Distributions may be comprised of ordinary income, net capital gains, and/or a return of capital (ROC) of your investment in the Fund. Because the distribution rate may include a ROC, it should not be confused with yield or income. If the Fund estimates that a portion of its distribution may be comprised of amounts from sources other than net investment income, the Fund will notify shareholders of the estimated composition of such distribution through a Section 19 Notice. Please refer to the most recent Section 19 Notice, if applicable, for additional information regarding the composition of distributions. Please visit [www.pimco.com](http://www.pimco.com) for most recent Section 19 Notice, if applicable. Final determination of a distribution's tax character will be made on Form 1099 DIV sent to shareholders each January.
- (3) Represents regulatory leverage outstanding, as a percentage of total managed assets. Regulatory leverage may include preferred shares, tender option bond transactions, reverse repurchase agreements, and other borrowings (collectively Regulatory Leverage). Total managed assets refer to total assets (including assets attributable to Regulatory Leverage that may be outstanding) minus accrued liabilities (other than liabilities representing Leverage).

**10 PIMCO CLOSED-END FUNDS**

**Table of Contents**

Portfolio Insights

- » PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II's primary investment objective is to seek current income exempt from federal income tax.
  
- » The Fund's overweight to effective duration (or sensitivity to changes in market interest rates) contributed to performance, as municipal yields moved lower across the yield curve during the reporting period.
  
- » An overweight to the revenue-backed sector contributed to performance, as the sector outperformed the overall municipal market during the reporting period.
  
- » An overweight to the industrial revenue sector contributed to performance, as the sector outperformed the overall municipal market during the reporting period.
  
- » Exposure to the health care sector contributed to performance, as the sector outperformed the overall municipal market during the reporting period.
  
- » An underweight to the transportation sector detracted from performance, as the sector outperformed the overall municipal market during the reporting period.
  
- » An underweight to the education sector detracted from performance, as the sector outperformed the overall municipal market during the reporting period.

**Table of Contents**

PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II

Symbol on NYSE - PCK

Allocation Breakdown

California	97.8%
Short-Term Instruments	0.8%
New Jersey	0.7%
New York	0.7%

% of Investments, at value as of 05/31/15  
Fund Information (as of May 31,2015)<sup>(1)</sup>

Market Price	\$9.75
NAV	\$8.69
Premium/(Discount) to NAV	12.20%
Market Price Distribution Yield <sup>(2)</sup>	6.62%
NAV Distribution Yield <sup>(2)</sup>	7.42%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio <sup>(3)</sup>	41%

Average Annual Total Return <sup>(1)</sup> for the period ended May 31, 2015

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Commencement of Operations (06/28/02)
Market Price	9.85%	9.11%	3.48%	4.09%
NAV	8.64%	10.80%	3.05%	4.04%

All Fund returns are net of fees and expenses.

<sup>(1)</sup> Performance quoted represents past performance. Past performance is not a guarantee or a reliable indicator of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than performance shown. Investment return and the principal value of an investment will fluctuate. Total return, market price, NAV, market price distribution yield, and NAV distribution yield will fluctuate with changes in market conditions. For performance current to the most recent month-end, visit [www.pimco.com](http://www.pimco.com) or call (844) 33-PIMCO.

<sup>(2)</sup> Distribution yields are not performance and are calculated by annualizing the most recent distribution per share and dividing by the NAV or Market Price, as applicable, as of the reported date. Distributions may be comprised of ordinary income, net capital gains, and/or a return of capital (ROC) of your investment in the Fund. Because the distribution rate may include a ROC, it should not be confused with yield or income. If the Fund estimates that a portion of its distribution may be comprised of amounts from sources other than net investment income, the Fund will notify shareholders of the estimated composition of such distribution through a Section 19 Notice. Please refer to the most recent Section 19 Notice, if applicable, for additional information regarding the composition of distributions. Please visit [www.pimco.com](http://www.pimco.com) for most recent Section 19 Notice, if applicable. Final determination of a distribution's tax character will be made on Form 1099 DIV sent to shareholders each January.

<sup>(3)</sup> Represents regulatory leverage outstanding, as a percentage of total managed assets. Regulatory leverage may include preferred shares, tender option bond transactions, reverse repurchase agreements, and other borrowings (collectively Regulatory Leverage). Total managed assets refer to total assets (including assets attributable to Regulatory Leverage that may be outstanding) minus accrued liabilities (other than liabilities representing Leverage).

**12 PIMCO CLOSED-END FUNDS**



**Table of Contents**

Portfolio Insights

- » PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II's primary investment objective is to seek current income exempt from federal and California income tax.
  
- » The Fund's overweight to effective duration (or sensitivity to changes in market interest rates) contributed to performance, as municipal yields moved lower across the yield curve during the reporting period.
  
- » An overweight to the revenue-backed sector contributed to performance, as the sector outperformed the overall municipal market during the reporting period.
  
- » An overweight to the tobacco sector contributed to performance, as the sector outperformed the overall municipal market during the reporting period.
  
- » Exposure to the health care sector contributed to performance, as the sector outperformed the overall municipal market during the reporting period.
  
- » An underweight to the education sector detracted from performance, as the sector outperformed the overall municipal market during the reporting period.
  
- » An underweight to the transportation sector detracted from performance, as the sector outperformed the overall municipal market during the reporting period.
  
- » An underweight to the water and sewer utility sector detracted from performance, as the sector outperformed the overall municipal market during the reporting period.

**Table of Contents**

PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II

Symbol on NYSE - **PNI**

Allocation Breakdown

New York	94.8%
Short-Term Instruments	3.0%
Ohio	0.6%
Louisiana	0.6%
Florida	0.5%
Other	0.5%

% of Investments, at value as of 05/31/15

Fund Information (as of May 31, 2015)<sup>(1)</sup>

Market Price	\$12.32
NAV	\$11.28
Premium/(Discount) to NAV	9.22%
Market Price	
Distribution Yield <sup>(2)</sup>	6.45%
NAV Distribution Yield <sup>(2)</sup>	7.05%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio <sup>(3)</sup>	41%

Average Annual Total Return <sup>(1)</sup> for the period ended May 31, 2015

1 Year

5 Year

10 Year