

PIMCO CORPORATE & INCOME STRATEGY FUND

Form N-CSRS

June 26, 2015

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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: 811-10555

PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund

(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:

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800 Boylston Street

Boston, MA 02199

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

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Date of fiscal year end: October 31

Date of reporting period: April 30, 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.

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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).

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Your Global Investment Authority

PIMCO Closed-End Funds

Semiannual Report

April 30, 2015

PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund

PIMCO Income Opportunity Fund

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Letter from the Chairman of the Board & President

Dear Shareholder:

Even though portions of the U.S. economy were resilient and the unemployment rate declined, longer-term Treasury yields moved lower during the reporting period. Against this backdrop, the overall U.S. bond market, as measured by the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, gained 2.06% during the reporting period. Over the same period, the U.S. dollar appreciated versus most other major currencies. This was partially due to expectations that the Federal Reserve would start raising interest rates during the second half of 2015.

For the six-month reporting period ended April 30, 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), 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 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 s second estimate released on May 29, 2015, GDP contracted at an annual pace of 0.7% for the first quarter of 2015. This was attributed to negative contributions from exports, nonresidential fixed investment and state and local government spending. In addition, consumer spending decelerated, as it grew a modest 1.8% 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 April, the Fed said that it anticipates that it will be appropriate to raise the target range for the federal funds rate when it has seen further improvement in the labor market and is reasonably confident that inflation will move back to its 2 percent objective over the medium term.

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 expenditure

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spending 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. In terms of the Fed, PIMCO believes that the central bank will likely commence a rate hike cycle later this year. That said, in PIMCO's view, this hiking cycle will differ from previous Fed rate hike cycles both in terms of pace—slower—and in terms of the destination—lower.

Overseas, PIMCO expects low oil prices, a weak euro and European Central Bank quantitative easing to be tailwinds for the Eurozone economy, with GDP growth around 1.5% over the next 12 months. The firm believes that inflation in the Eurozone will move back up from around -0.5% currently to 1% or so in a year's time. In Japan, PIMCO anticipates GDP growth of around 1.5% and core inflation at about 1%.

In the following pages of this PIMCO Closed-End Funds Semiannual Report, please find specific details regarding investment performance and a discussion of factors that most affected the Funds' performance over the six-month reporting period ended April 30, 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 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/Principal Executive Officer

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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.

For purposes of applying a Fund's investment policies and restrictions, swap agreements are generally valued by the Fund at market value. In the case of a credit default swap, however, in applying certain of a Fund's investment policies and restrictions, the Fund 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 the Fund's other investment policies and restrictions. For example, a Fund may value credit default swaps at full exposure value for purposes of the Fund's credit quality guidelines (if any) because such value reflects the 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.

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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.

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, 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.

A Fund's investments in and exposure to foreign securities involve special risks. For example, the value of these investments may decline in response to unfavorable political and legal developments, unreliable or untimely information or economic and financial instability. Foreign securities may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than investments in securities of U.S. issuers. The securities markets of certain foreign countries are relatively small, with a limited number of companies representing a small number of industries. Issuers of foreign securities are usually not subject to the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers. Reporting, accounting, auditing and custody standards of foreign countries differ, in some cases significantly, from U.S. standards. Also, nationalization, expropriation or other confiscation, currency blockage, political changes or diplomatic developments could adversely affect a Fund's investments in foreign securities. In the event of nationalization, expropriation or other confiscation, a Fund could lose its entire investment in foreign securities. Risks associated with investing in foreign securities may be increased when a Fund invests in emerging markets. For example, if a Fund invests in emerging market debt, it may face increased exposure to interest rate, liquidity, volatility, and redemption risk due to the specific economic, political, geographical, or legal background of the emerging market.

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, as applicable, risks associated with mortgage-related securities. In addition, in many cases loans are subject to the risks associated with below-investment grade securities. In the case of a loan participation or assignment, 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 loan participation, a Fund may be treated as a general creditor of

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Important Information About the Funds (Cont.)

the lender and may not benefit from any set-off between the lender and the borrower. 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, irrespective of whether the loan transaction is ultimately consummated or closed. This may include significant legal and due diligence expenses, which will be indirectly borne by a Fund and its shareholders.

Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities often involve risks that are different from or more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed rate mortgage-related securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, if a Fund holds mortgage-related securities, it may experience additional volatility since individual mortgage holders are less likely to exercise prepayment options, thereby putting additional downward pressure on the value of these securities and potentially causing the Fund to lose money. This is known as extension risk. Mortgage-backed securities can be highly sensitive to rising interest rates, such that even small movements can cause an investing Fund to lose value. Mortgage-backed securities, and in particular those not backed by a government guarantee, are subject to credit risk. In addition, adjustable and fixed rate mortgage-related securities are subject to prepayment risk. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of the Funds because the Funds may have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates. The Funds' investments in other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-related securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets. Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets.

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

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securities, an increase) in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities and the NAV of the Funds' shares.

The Funds may invest in securities and instruments that are economically tied to Russia. Investments in Russia are subject to various risks such as political, economic, legal, market and currency risks. The risks include uncertain political and economic policies, short-term market volatility, poor accounting standards, corruption and crime, an inadequate regulatory system, and unpredictable taxation. Investments in Russia are particularly subject to the risk that economic sanctions may be imposed by the United States and/or other countries. Such sanctions which may impact companies in many sectors, including energy, financial services and defense, among others may negatively impact the Funds' performance and/or ability to achieve their investment objectives. The Russian securities market is characterized by limited volume of trading, resulting in difficulty in obtaining accurate prices. The Russian securities market, as compared to U.S. markets, has significant price volatility, less liquidity, a smaller market capitalization and a smaller number of traded securities. There may be little publicly available information about issuers. Settlement, clearing and registration of securities transactions are subject to risks because of registration systems that may not be subject to effective government supervision. This may result in significant delays or problems in registering the transfer of securities. Russian securities laws may not recognize foreign nominee accounts held with a custodian bank, and therefore the custodian may be considered the ultimate owner of securities they hold for their clients. Ownership of securities issued by Russian companies is recorded by companies themselves and by registrars instead of through a central registration system. It is possible that the ownership rights of the Funds could be lost through fraud or negligence. While applicable Russian regulations impose liability on registrars for losses resulting from their errors, it may be difficult for the Funds to enforce any rights it may have against the registrar or issuer of the securities in the event of loss of share registration. Adverse currency exchange rates are a risk and there may be a lack of available currency hedging instruments. Investments in Russia may be subject to the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets. Oil, natural gas, metals, and timber account for a significant portion of Russia's exports, leaving the country vulnerable to swings in world prices.

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 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, inflation-indexed security risk,

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Important Information About the Funds (Cont.)

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 Returns (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 the Fund's shares, or changes in the Fund's dividends. Performance shown is net of fees and expenses.

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

Fund Name	Commencement of Operations
PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund	12/21/01
PIMCO Income Opportunity Fund	11/30/07

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 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, 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.

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Updated portfolio holdings information about a Fund will be available at www.pimco.com/investments 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.

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PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund

Symbol on NYSE - PCN

Allocation Breakdown

Corporate Bonds & Notes	34.4%
Mortgage-Backed Securities	33.0%
Short-Term Instruments	15.5%
Municipal Bonds & Notes	6.0%
Asset-Backed Securities	4.2%
Other	6.9%

% of Investments, at value as of 04/30/15
Fund Information (as of April 30, 2015)⁽¹⁾

Market Price	\$15.64
NAV	\$15.04
Premium/(Discount) to NAV	3.99%
Market Price Distribution Yield ⁽²⁾	8.63%
NAV Distribution Yield ⁽²⁾	8.98%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio ⁽³⁾	22.93%

Average Annual Total Return for the period ended April 30, 2015

	6 Month*	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Commencement of Operations (12/21/2001)
Market Price	3.51%	4.88%	12.98%	12.70%	11.88%
NAV	3.22%	8.47%	14.11%	12.64%	12.51%

All Fund returns are net of fees and expenses.

* Cumulative return

- (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 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 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 "Leverage"). Total managed assets refer to total assets (including assets attributable to Leverage that may be outstanding) minus accrued liabilities (other than liabilities representing Leverage).

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Portfolio Insights

- » PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund's primary investment objective is to seek high current income, with a secondary objective of capital preservation and appreciation.
- » The Fund's overall duration positioning was a major contributor to performance. In particular, a long exposure to U.S. interest rates was beneficial, as intermediate- and longer-term rates declined during the reporting period. However, payer swaps at the long end of the curve mitigated these gains.
- » An allocation to non-agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS) contributed to performance as the asset class saw price appreciation during the reporting period. An improving U.S. housing market, driven by continued recovery in home prices, as well as favorable demand relative to supply, supported the sector. Holdings of select interest-only agency mortgage obligations added to returns, driven by the recent slowdown of prepayments.
- » An allocation to the banking sector via investments in junior parts of the capital structure was additive to performance, given continued improvement in business fundamentals and broad deleveraging imposed by regulators.
- » An exposure to high yield corporate bonds was positive for performance, despite spreads widening during the reporting period. Attractive income generated by high yield securities helped offset negative price action. The Fund's exposure to select raw material and utility credits added to performance.
- » Timely addition of Russian debt at the end of 2014 contributed to performance. Russian assets have rallied thus far in 2015, as robust local demand, stabilization in the country's geopolitical issues and higher energy prices helped to improve investor sentiment.
- » The Fund's exposure to select taxable municipal securities weighed on performance, in part due to additional supply pressures and negative broader credit headlines (including related to Puerto Rico).
- » The Fund's exposure to local Brazilian debt has detracted from performance as Brazilian interest rates have increased over the reporting period.

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PIMCO Income Opportunity Fund

Symbol on NYSE - **PKO**

Allocation Breakdown

Corporate Bonds & Notes	33.3%
Mortgage-Backed Securities	28.1%
Asset-Backed Securities	26.5%
Bank Loan Obligations	3.6%
Short-Term Instruments	3.5%
Other	5.0%

% of Investments, at value as of 04/30/15

Fund Information (as of April 30, 2015)⁽¹⁾

Market Price	\$26.39
NAV	\$26.14
Premium/Discount	0.96%
Market Price Distribution Yield ⁽²⁾	8.64%
NAV Distribution Yield ⁽²⁾	8.72%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio ⁽³⁾	40.82%

Average Annual Total Return for the period ended April 30, 2015

	6 Month*	1 Year	5 Year	Commencement of Operations (11/30/2007)
Market Price	7.67%	5.53%	13.88%	12.85%
NAV	2.09%	6.13%	13.82%	13.49%

All Fund returns are net of fees and expenses.

* Cumulative return

- (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 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 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 Leverage). Total managed assets refer to total assets (including assets attributable to Leverage that may be outstanding) minus accrued liabilities (other than liabilities representing Leverage).

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Portfolio Insights

- » PIMCO Income Opportunity Fund's primary investment objective is to seek current income as a primary focus and also capital appreciation.

- » An allocation to non-agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS) was a major contributor to positive returns as the asset class saw price appreciation during the reporting period. An improving U.S. housing market, driven by continued recovery in home prices, as well as favorable demand relative to supply, supported the sector.

- » An allocation to the banking sector via investments in junior parts of the capital structure was additive to performance, given continued improvement in business fundamentals and broad deleveraging imposed by regulators.

- » An exposure to high yield corporate bonds was positive for performance, despite spreads widening during the reporting period. Attractive income generated by high yield securities helped offset negative price action. The Fund's exposure to select raw material, media and pipeline credits were the largest contributors to sector performance.

- » The Fund's overall duration positioning was a contributor to performance as intermediate and longer rates declined over the reporting period. However, strategies designed to benefit from rising rates at the long end of the yield curve mitigated these gains, resulting in modest overall positive contribution from exposure to U.S. duration.

- » An allocation to Russian debt detracted from performance during the reporting period. Despite a strong rally thus far in 2015, Russian debt sold off in 2014 given the slowdown in the Russian economy due to lower oil prices and geopolitical tensions with Ukraine.

- » Exposure to Brazilian external quasi-sovereign and corporate bonds detracted from performance due to negative credit headlines.

- » The Fund's exposure to local Brazilian debt also detracted from performance as Brazilian interest rates increased over the reporting period.

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Financial Highlights

Selected Per Common Share Data for the Year or Period Ended:	Net Asset Value Beginning of Year or Period	Net Investment Income (a)	Net Realized/ Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Net Increase (Decrease) from Investment Operations	Preferred Shares from Net Investment Income	Net Increase (Decrease) in			
						Distributions on Preferred Shares from Net Investment Income	Net Assets Applicable to Common Shareholders Resulting from Investment Operations	Distributions to Common Shareholders from Net Investment Income	Distributions to Common Shareholders from Net Realized Gain
PIMCO Corporate & Income Strategy Fund									
04/30/2015+	\$ 15.60								