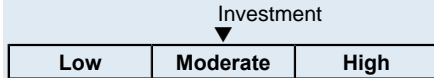


# PIMCO Total Return ESG Institutional



## Volatility Meter\*

The Investment volatility, when shown, is a function of the investment option's Morningstar 3-year Risk Rating. The Asset Category volatility is based on the average standard deviation of investment options in this asset category.



Asset Category

**\*For illustrative purposes only.**  
The Asset Category volatility measure will always be displayed. If the Investment volatility measure is not displayed, the investment may have fewer than three years of history or the data may not be available.

## Fund Issuer

PIMCO

## Investment Adviser

Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC

## Portfolio Managers

Team Managed

## Management Style<sup>3</sup>

Actively Managed

## Asset Category

Intermediate Core Bond

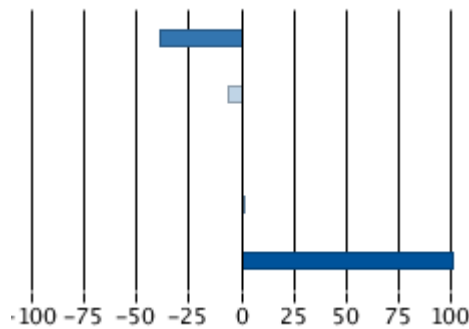
## Investment Objective & Strategy

The investment seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management. The fund invests at least 65% of its total assets in a diversified portfolio of Fixed Income Instruments of varying maturities, which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts, or swap agreements. It invests primarily in investment grade securities, but may invest up to 20% of its total assets in high yield securities. The fund may invest up to 30% of its total assets in securities denominated in foreign currencies, and may invest beyond this limit in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers.

## Risk Profile

Bond investments may be most appropriate for someone seeking greater potential income than with a money market or stable value investment and willing to accept a higher degree of risk. The investor may also desire to balance more aggressive investments with one providing potentially steady income. A bond fund's yield, share price and total return change daily and are based on changes in interest rates, market conditions, economic and political news, and the quality and maturity of its investments. In general, bond prices fall when interest rates rise and vice versa.

## Asset Allocation<sup>1</sup>



Asset Category	% of Assets
U.S. Bond	143.87
Convertible	1.60
Preferred	0.21
Non U.S. Bond	-6.58
Cash	-39.10

## Geographic Diversification

Geographic Region	% of Assets
United States	75.79
Germany	3.91
Japan	3.52
Canada	2.96
Netherlands	2.85
Supranational	2.50
United Kingdom	2.31
Australia	1.99
France	1.85
Switzerland	0.86

## Bond Sector Diversification

Bond Sector	% of Assets
Government/Agency	31.89
AgencyMtgBacked	24.26
Corporate	19.11
Cash & Equivalents	10.83
FutureForward	6.95
Swap	2.17
Asset Backed	1.62
ResMtgBacked	0.88
Government	0.68
Convertible	0.49
CoveredBond	0.49
Collateralized Mortgage Oblig	0.32
Municipal	0.19
Preferred	0.07
OptionWarrant	0.04

## Largest Holdings

Security	% of Assets
US 5 Year Note (CBT) Mar19 03/29/19	25.60
Federal National Mortgage Association 4% 02/13/49	16.93
3 Month Euribor Future June19 06/17/19	15.96
U.S. Treasury Bond Mar19 03/20/19	12.48
US 10 Year Note (CBT) Mar19 03/20/19	11.99
90 Day Eurodollar Future June20 06/15/20	11.25
Long-Term Euro-BTP Futures Mar19 03/07/19	10.43
US Ultra Bond (CBT) Mar19 03/20/19	10.14
Euro OAT Mar19 03/07/19	9.84

Bond

Period Ending: 03/31/2019

Net Expense Ratio	Gross Expense Ratio	Total Net Assets (MM)	Inception Date	Data Effective Date	Ticker
.67%	.67%	\$1,020.198	05/01/1991	12/31/2018	PTSAX ♦

Carefully consider the investment option's objectives, risks, fees and expenses. Contact us for a prospectus, summary prospectus and disclosure document, as available, containing this information. Read them carefully before investing.

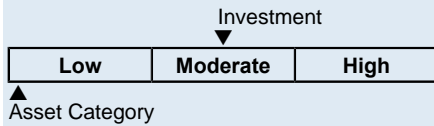
The gross and net expense ratio, if shown, reflect the most current data available at the time of production, which may differ from the data effective date. The Net expense ratio shown is net of any fee waivers or expense reimbursements.

# PIMCO Total Return ESG Institutional



## Volatility Meter\*

The Investment volatility, when shown, is a function of the investment option's Morningstar 3-year Risk Rating. The Asset Category volatility is based on the average standard deviation of investment options in this asset category.



**\*For illustrative purposes only.**  
The Asset Category volatility measure will always be displayed. If the Investment volatility measure is not displayed, the investment may have fewer than three years of history or the data may not be available.

## Fund Issuer

PIMCO

## Investment Adviser

Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC

## Portfolio Managers

Team Managed

## Management Style<sup>3</sup>

Actively Managed

## Asset Category

Intermediate Core Bond

## Largest Holdings

	% of Assets
Federal National Mortgage Association 3% 01/14/49.....	9.05
<b>Percent of Total Net Assets</b>	<b>133.66%</b>
<b>Number of Holdings</b>	<b>738</b>
<b>Portfolio Turnover (%)</b>	<b>506.00%</b>

## Risk Statistics (3 Year)^

Alpha.....	0.62
Beta.....	0.90
R-Squared.....	89.20
Sharpe Ratio.....	0.47
Standard Deviation.....	2.80

^Risk Statistics are measured using the BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD benchmark, where applicable. The rating, risk, and return values are relative to each fund's asset category.

## Bond Characteristics

Average Effective Duration.....	3.46 yrs
Effective Maturity.....	2.93 yrs

## Maturity Allocation

	% of Assets
31 - 90 Days.....	19.24
91 - 182 Days.....	7.00
183 - 364 Days.....	2.14
1 - 3 Years.....	10.57
3 - 5 Years.....	10.90
5 - 7 Years.....	4.97
7 - 10 Years.....	8.59
10 - 15 Years.....	3.10
15 - 20 Years.....	3.50
20 - 30 Years.....	18.28

For more information about this investment option please go to [www.pimco.com](http://www.pimco.com).

Bond

Period Ending: 03/31/2019

Net Expense Ratio	Gross Expense Ratio	Total Net Assets (MM)	Inception Date	Data Effective Date	Ticker
.67%	.67%	\$1,020.198	05/01/1991	12/31/2018	PTSAX ♦

Carefully consider the investment option's objectives, risks, fees and expenses. Contact us for a prospectus, summary prospectus and disclosure document, as available, containing this information. Read them carefully before investing.

The gross and net expense ratio, if shown, reflect the most current data available at the time of production, which may differ from the data effective date. The Net expense ratio shown is net of any fee waivers or expense reimbursements.

# Glossary & Investment Option Disclosures

<b>3-Year Risk Rating</b>	An annualized measure of a fund's downside volatility over a three-year period. Morningstar Risk Rating is derived directly from Morningstar Risk, which is an assessment of the variations in a fund's monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison to similar funds. In each Morningstar Category, the top 10% of investments earn a High rating, the next 22.5% Above Average, the middle 35% Average, the next 22.5% Below Average, and the bottom 10% Low. Investments with less than three years of performance history are not rated.
<b>Alpha</b>	Alpha is a measure of the difference between a portfolio's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk as measured by beta. A positive Alpha figure indicates the portfolio has performed better than its beta would predict. In contrast, a negative Alpha indicates the portfolio has underperformed, given the expectations established by beta.
<b>Beta</b>	Beta is a measure of a portfolio's sensitivity to market movements. The beta of the market is 1.00 by definition. Morningstar calculates beta by comparing a portfolio's excess return over T-bills to the benchmark's excess return over T-bills, so a beta of 1.10 shows that the portfolio has performed 10% better than its benchmark in up markets and 10% worse in down markets, assuming all other factors remain constant. Conversely, a beta of 0.85 indicates that the portfolio's excess return is expected to perform 15% worse than the benchmark's excess return during up markets and 15% better during down markets.
<b>Effective Duration</b>	Effective duration for all long fixed income positions in a portfolio. Morningstar asks fund companies to calculate and send average effective duration (also known as "option adjusted duration") for each of their fixed income or allocation funds. We ask for effective duration because the measure gives better estimation of how the price of bonds with embedded options, which are common in many mutual funds, will change as a result of changes in interest rates. Effective duration takes into account expected mortgage prepayment or the likelihood that embedded options will be exercised if a fund holds futures, other derivative securities, or other funds as assets, the aggregate effective duration should include the weighted impact of those exposures. Standard practice for calculating this data point requires determination of a security's option-adjusted spread, including the use of option models or Monte Carlo simulation, as well as interest-rate scenario testing Morningstar requests that the fund only report data in this field that has been specifically labeled effective or option-adjusted duration, or that fund is certain has been calculated in the fashion described.
<b>Effective Maturity</b>	Average effective maturity is a weighted average of all the maturities of the bonds in a portfolio, computed by weighting each bond's effective maturity by the market value of the security. Average effective maturity takes into consideration all mortgage prepayments, puts, and adjustable coupons. Longer-maturity funds are generally considered more interest-rate sensitive than their shorter counterparts. We list Average Effective Maturity for Taxable Fixed-Income and Hybrid funds and Average Nominal Maturity for Municipal Bond Funds.
<b>Fixed Income Style Box</b>	The model for the fixed income style box is based on the two pillars of fixed-income performance: interest-rate sensitivity and credit quality. The three interest sensitivity groups are limited, moderate and extensive and the three credit quality groups are high, medium and low. These groupings display a portfolio's effective duration and third party credit ratings to provide an overall representation of the fund's risk orientation given the sensitivity to interest rate and credit rating of bonds in the portfolio. On a monthly basis Morningstar calculates duration breakpoints based around the 3 year effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI). By using the MCBI as the duration benchmark, Morningstar is letting the effective duration bands to fluctuate in lock-steps with the market which will minimize market-driven style box changes. Municipal bond funds with duration of 4.5 years or less qualify as low; more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years, medium; and more than 7 years, high. For hybrid funds, both equity and fixed-income style boxes appear.
<b>Portfolio Turnover</b>	Portfolio turnover is a measure of the portfolio manager's trading activity which is computed by taking the lesser of purchases or sales (excluding all securities with maturities of less than one year) and dividing by average monthly net assets. A turnover ratio of 100% or more does not necessarily suggest that all securities in the portfolio have been traded. In practical terms, the resulting percentage loosely represents the percentage of the portfolio's holdings that have changed over the past year.
<b>R<sup>2</sup> R-squared</b>	R <sup>2</sup> , also known as the Coefficient of Determination, reflects the percentage of a portfolio's movement that can be explained by the movement of its primary benchmark over the past three years. An R-squared of 100 indicates that all movement of a fund can be explained by the movement of the index.
<b>Sharpe Ratio</b>	A risk-adjusted measure developed by Nobel Laureate William Sharpe. It is calculated by using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. The higher the Sharpe Ratio, the better the fund's historical risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio is calculated for the past 36-month period by dividing a fund's annualized excess returns by the standard deviation of a fund's annualized excess returns. Since this ratio uses standard deviation as its risk measure, it is most appropriately applied when analyzing a fund that is an investor's sole holding. The Sharpe Ratio can be used to compare two funds directly on how much risk a fund had to bear to earn excess return over the risk-free rate.
<b>Standard Deviation</b>	Standard deviation is a statistical measurement of dispersion about an average, which, for a mutual fund, depicts how widely the returns varied over the past three years. Investors use the standard deviation of historical performance to try to predict the range of returns that are most likely for a given fund. When a fund has a high standard deviation, the predicted range of performance is wide, implying greater volatility. Standard deviation is most appropriate for measuring risk if it is for a fund that is an investor's only holding. The figure can not be combined for more than one fund because the standard deviation for a portfolio of multiple funds is a function of not only the individual standard deviations, but also of the degree of correlation among the funds' returns. If a fund's returns follow a normal distribution, then approximately 68 percent of the time they will fall within one standard deviation of the mean return for the fund, and 95 percent of the time within two standard deviations. Morningstar computes standard deviation using the trailing monthly total returns for the appropriate time period. All of the monthly standard deviations are then annualized.

All Glossary terms are sourced from Morningstar, Inc., except "Fixed" and/or "Stable Value" when shown.

## Securities offered or distributed through GWFS Equities, Inc., Member FINRA/SIPC and a subsidiary of Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company.

Funds may impose redemption fees and/or transfer restrictions, if assets are held for less than the published holding period. For more information, see the fund's prospectus and/or disclosure documents.

The trademarks, logos, service marks and design elements used are owned by their respective owners and are used by permission.

Holdings and composition of holdings are subject to change.

\*The ticker symbol displayed may refer to the underlying mutual fund available as an investment option through a variable annuity and held in a separate account of Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company, Corporate Headquarters: Greenwood village, CO, or in New York, Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company of New York, Home Office: New York, NY. Fees and expenses for investment options offered through a separate account may be higher than those associated with the underlying fund. Please refer to the annuity contract and/or other disclosure documents for detailed information.

The responsibility for the content contained in the website(s) provided (if shown) is entirely that of the website owner. Endorsement is neither declared nor implied. Fee and performance information on the website(s) listed may differ for funds offered through an individual or group variable annuity.

Although data is gathered from reliable sources, the completeness or accuracy of the data shown cannot be guaranteed. All information is the most current as it is provided by the data source. Where data obtained from Morningstar, ©2019 Morningstar, Inc. All Rights Reserved. The data: (1) is proprietary to Morningstar and/or its content providers; (2) may not be copied or distributed; and (3) is not warranted to be accurate, complete or timely. Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

The Inception Date listed is the date the fund began operations. The Data Effective Date is the date for which the most current data is available. The Period Ending Date is the date for which the fund fact sheet is produced.

A benchmark index, if shown, is not actively managed, does not have a defined investment objective, and does not incur fees or expenses. Therefore, performance of a fund will generally be less than its benchmark index. You cannot invest directly in a benchmark index.

U.S. Treasury securities, where listed, are guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest if held to maturity. Investment options are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Great-West Financial®, Empower Retirement and Great-West Investments™ are the marketing names of Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company, Corporate Headquarters: Greenwood Village, CO; Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company of New York, Home Office: New York, NY, and their subsidiaries and affiliates, including registered investment advisers Advised Assets Group, LLC and Great-West Capital Management, LLC.

# Glossary & Investment Option Disclosures

<sup>1</sup>The allocations shown here are subject to change. The fund allocations are based on an investment strategy based on risk and return.

<sup>3</sup>A fund that is Actively Managed uses a management approach for the investment strategy that relies on analytic research, judgment and experience for investment decisions. The Passive management investment approach seeks to replicate the returns of an index, where a fund manager makes as few portfolio decisions as possible, in order to minimize transaction costs, including capital gains. Many passively managed funds mimic the performance of an externally specified index. A benchmark index is not actively managed, does not have a defined investment objective, and does not incur fees or expenses. Therefore, performance of a fund will generally be less than its benchmark index. You cannot invest directly in a benchmark index.

**Unless otherwise noted, investments are not deposits, insured by the FDIC or any federal government agency, or bank guaranteed and may lose value.**

©2019 Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company. All rights reserved.