

TCW Emerging Markets Income Fund

TCWFunds

TCW Family of Funds

JUNE 30, 2019 | INTERNATIONAL | QUARTERLY FACT SHEET

SYMBOL I Share: TGEIX N Share: TGINX	TOTAL AUM \$5,615.1 million	MORNINGSTAR CATEGORY Emerging Markets Bond	BENCHMARK JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index	INCEPTION DATE I Share: 9/1/96 ¹ N Share: 2/27/04	CUSIP I Share: 87234N-765 N Share: 87234N-351
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Fund Information²

	I Share	N Share
6/30/19 NAV	\$8.39	\$10.80
Minimum Investment	\$2,000	\$2,000
Distributions	Monthly	Monthly
Portfolio Turnover (1 Year Ended 6/30/19)	134%	134%

	Fund	Index ³
Blended Spread	418 bps	352 bps
Effective Duration	7.54 years	7.18 years
Spread Duration	7.37 years	7.08 years
Average Life	13.70 years	11.20 years
Percent of Portfolio		
Hard Currency Denominated	99.18	
Local Currency Denominated	0.82	

Fund Performance

(%)	Annualized					Since Inception
	2Q19	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	
I Share ¹	4.18	11.90	6.31	4.19	8.37	9.20
N Share	4.15	11.60	6.01	3.90	8.08	7.74
Index ³	4.08	12.45	5.47	5.30	7.78	9.14; 7.55 ⁴

Calendar Year Returns

(%)	YTD 2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
I Share	12.17	-6.16	11.40	14.23	-2.47	0.80	-4.72
N Share	11.96	-6.39	11.13	13.99	-2.84	0.59	-5.03
Index ³	11.31	-4.26	10.26	10.15	1.18	7.43	-5.25

¹ Since inception returns include the performance of the predecessor limited partnership for periods before the Fund's registration became effective. The predecessor limited partnership was not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act") and therefore, was not subject to certain investment restrictions imposed by the 1940 Act. If the limited partnership was registered under the 1940 Act, its performance may have been adversely affected. ² Portfolio characteristics and holdings are subject to change at any time. ³ JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index (EMBI GD) – A market capitalization-weighted total return index of U.S. dollar-denominated Brady bonds, loans, and Eurobond instruments traded in emerging markets. Figures do not reflect any deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. The index is not available for direct investment; therefore its performance does not reflect a reduction for fees or expenses incurred in managing a portfolio. The securities in the index may be substantially different from those in the Fund. ⁴ The annualized since inception return for the index reflects the inception date of the Class I and Class N Share Funds, respectively. For periods 9/1/96-6/30/19; 2/27/04-6/30/19.

Source: TCW, FactSet, State Street B&T

Investment Objective & Philosophy

The Fund's investment objective is to seek high total return from current income and capital appreciation.

The Fund invests primarily in debt securities issued or guaranteed by companies, financial institutions and government entities in emerging market countries.

There is no assurance that the objectives and/or trends will come to pass or be maintained.

Morningstar Analyst RatingTM



I and N Share; Rated 12/19/18

Overall Morningstar RatingTM



I Share rating based on risk-adjusted returns among 236 funds in the Emerging Markets Bond category as of 6/30/19.



N Share rating based on risk-adjusted returns among 236 funds in the Emerging Markets Bond category as of 6/30/19.

The Overall Morningstar Rating for a fund is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its 3-, 5-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics

See important Morningstar disclosures on next page.

Expense Ratio (%)

	I Share	N Share
Gross	0.86	1.16

Annual fund operating expenses as stated in the Prospectus dated February 28, 2019, excluding interest and acquired fund fees and expenses, if any.

Portfolio Managers

Penelope D. Foley

David I. Robbins

Alex Stanojevic

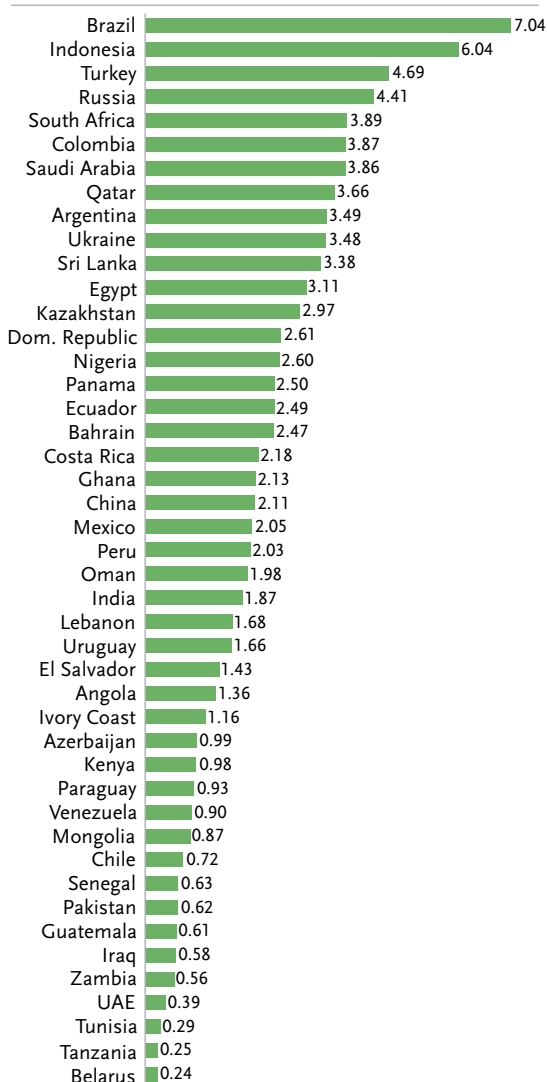
Javier Segovia, Co-Portfolio Manager
& Head of EM Corporate Credit Analysis

The performance data presented represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Total returns include reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data presented. Performance data current to the most recent month end is available on the Fund's website at TCW.com. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate with market conditions. The value of an investment in the Fund, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than its original purchase cost.

You should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of a mutual fund carefully before investing. A Fund's Prospectus and Summary Prospectus contain this and other information about the Fund. To receive a Prospectus, please call 800-386-3829 or you may download the Prospectus from the Fund's website at TCW.com. Please read it carefully.

TCW Emerging Markets Income Fund

Country Breakdown (%)^{5,6,7}



Our Firm

TCW is a leading global asset management firm with more than four decades of investment experience and a broad range of products across fixed income, equities, emerging markets and alternative investments. Through the TCW and MetWest Fund Families, TCW manages one of the largest mutual fund complexes in the U.S. As of June 30, 2019, TCW had total assets under management, including commitments, of \$205 billion. TCW is headquartered in Los Angeles, and has offices in New York, Boston, Chicago, London, Milan, Hong Kong, and Tokyo.

TCWFunds

The TCW Funds are distributed by TCW Funds Distributors.

Sector Distribution (%)^{5,6}

Sovereigns	62.85
Corporates	25.18
Quasi-Sovereigns	9.73
Cash & Equivalents	2.24

Currency Distribution (%)^{5,6}

US dollar	98.89
Euro	0.29
Indonesian rupiah	0.50
Peruvian sol	0.32

Industry Distribution (%)^{5,6,7}

Sovereign	63.14
Oil & Gas	9.60
Metals & Mining	6.21
Financial	5.12
Utilities	3.89
Technology Media & Telecom	2.62
Real Estate	2.11
Transportation	1.48
Infrastructure	1.27
Industrial	1.01
Pulp & Paper	0.90
Consumer Products	0.41

5 Source: TCW 6 Portfolio characteristics and holdings are subject to change at any time. 7 As a percentage of total portfolio. Cash percentage not shown.

Morningstar Disclosures

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The Morningstar Analyst Rating is not a credit or risk rating. It is a subjective evaluation performed by the mutual fund analysts of Morningstar, Inc. Morningstar evaluates funds based on five key pillars, which are process, performance, people, parent, and price. Morningstar's analysts use this five pillar evaluation to identify funds they believe are more likely to outperform over the long term on a risk-adjusted basis. Analysts consider quantitative and qualitative factors in their research, and the weighting of each pillar may vary. The Analyst Rating ultimately reflects the analyst's overall assessment and is overseen by Morningstar's Analyst Rating Committee. The approach serves not as a formula but as a framework to ensure consistency across Morningstar's global coverage universe. The Analyst Rating scale ranges from Gold to Negative, with Gold being the highest rating and Negative being the lowest rating. A fund with a "Gold" rating distinguishes itself across the five pillars and has garnered the analysts' highest level of conviction. A fund with a "Silver" rating has notable advantages across several, but perhaps not all, of the five pillars-strengths that give the analysts a high level of conviction. A "Bronze"-rated fund has advantages that outweigh the disadvantages across the five pillars, with sufficient level of analyst conviction to warrant a positive rating. A fund with a "Neutral" rating isn't seriously flawed across the five pillars, nor does it distinguish itself very positively. A "Negative" rated fund is flawed in at least one if not more pillars and is considered an inferior offering to its peers. Analyst Ratings are reevaluated at least every 14 months. For more detailed information about Morningstar's Analyst Rating, including its methodology, please go to <http://corporate.morningstar.com/us/documents/MethodologyDocuments/AnalystRatingforFundsMethodology.pdf>. **The Morningstar Analyst Rating should not be used as the sole basis in evaluating a mutual fund. Morningstar Analyst Ratings involve unknown risks and uncertainties which may cause Morningstar's expectations not to occur or to differ significantly from what we expected.**

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for managed products (including mutual funds, variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, and separate accounts) with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. The weights are: 100% three-year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. While the 10-year overall star rating formula seems to give the most weight to the 10-year period, the most recent three-year period actually has the greatest impact because it is included in all three rating periods. The total number of Emerging Markets Bond Funds for the 3-, 5-, and 10-year time periods were 236, 179, and 48, respectively. The TCW Emerging Markets Income Fund I Share received a rating of 4 stars for the 3- and 5-year periods, and 5 stars for the 10-year period. The TCW Emerging Markets Income Fund N Share received a rating of 4 stars for the 3-year period, 3 stars for the 5-year period, and 4 stars for the 10-year period.

TCW Emerging Markets Income Fund

Glossary of Terms

Average Life – Average life is calculated using the weighted average time to the receipt of all principal cash flows. **Blended Spread** – Represents the difference between bond yields issued in emerging markets versus U.S. Treasuries. **BPS (Basis Points)** – A unit that is equal to 1/100th of 1%, and is used to denote the change in a financial instrument. The basis point is commonly used for calculating changes in interest rates, equity indexes and the yield of a fixed-income security. **Brady Bonds** – Bonds that are issued by the governments of developing countries. **Corporate** – Of or relating to a bond issued by a corporation as opposed to a bond issued by the U.S. Treasury, a non-U.S. government or a municipality. **Dividend** – A distribution of a portion of a company's earnings, decided by the board of directors, to a class of its shareholders. **Duration** – A measure of the sensitivity of the price (the value of principal) of a fixed-income investment to a change in interest rates. Duration is expressed as a number of years. Rising interest rates mean falling bond prices, while declining interest rates mean rising bond prices. **Emerging Market (EM)** – A country that has some characteristics of a developed market but is not a developed market. This includes countries that may be developed markets in the future or were in the past. **Eurobonds** – A bond issued in a currency other than the currency of the country or market in which it is issued. **Portfolio Turnover** – A measure of how frequently assets within a fund are bought and sold by the managers. Portfolio turnover is calculated by taking either the total amount of new securities purchased or the amount of securities sold – whichever is less – over a particular period, divided by the total net asset value (NAV) of the fund. The measurement is usually reported for a 12-month time period. **Quasi-Sovereigns** – A public sector entity or corporation majority-owned or otherwise controlled by a sovereign government. Debt issued by a quasi-sovereign entity can be explicitly or implicitly guaranteed by the sovereign. In the event of an explicit guarantee, the entity is defined as sovereign for purposes of this analysis. **Sovereign** – A national government within a given country. **Spread Duration** – A measure of the price sensitivity of a risky fixed income asset to a change in yield spread of that security. **Yield** – The income return on an investment. This refers to the interest or dividends received from a security and is usually expressed annually as a percentage based on the investment's cost, its current market value or its face value.

Investment Risks

Counterparty Risk – Counterparty risk refers to the risk that the other party to a contract, such as individually negotiated or over-the-counter derivatives, will not fulfill its contractual obligations, which may cause losses or additional costs to a Fund or cause a Fund to experience delays in recovering its assets. **Credit Risk** – Credit risk refers to the likelihood that an issuer will default in the payment of principal and/or interest on a security. **Debt Securities Risk** – Debt securities are subject to two primary (but not exclusive) types of risk: credit risk and interest rate risk. These risks can affect a debt security's price volatility to varying degrees, depending upon the nature of the instrument. **Derivatives Risk** – The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying instrument. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is the risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by a Fund will not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, reference rate or index. Certain types of derivatives involve greater risks than the underlying obligations because, in addition to general market risks, they are subject to counterparty risk and liquidity risk. **Distressed and Defaulted Securities Risk** – Repayment of defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers (including insolvent issuers or issuers in payment or covenant default, in workout or restructuring or in bankruptcy or solvency proceedings) is subject to significant uncertainties, including suspension of interest payments on defaulted or distressed securities and incurring additional costs to protect its investment. In addition, defaulted or distressed securities involve the substantial risk that principal will not be repaid. **Emerging Market Country Risk/Developing Market Country Risk** – Investing in emerging and developing market countries involves substantial risk due to, among others, higher brokerage costs in certain countries; different accounting standards; thinner trading markets as compared to those in developed countries; the possibility of currency transfer restrictions; and the risk of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political, economic or social developments, and such countries may lack the social, political and economic stability characteristics of developed countries. The securities markets of emerging and developing market countries can be substantially smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the major securities markets in the U.S. and other developed nations. Currencies of emerging and developing market countries experience devaluations relative to the U.S. dollar from time to time. **Foreign Currency Risk** – Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly and unpredictably. As a result, a Fund's investments in foreign currencies, in foreign securities that are denominated, trade, and/or receive revenues in foreign currencies, or in derivatives that provide exposure to foreign currencies may reduce the returns of the Fund. **Foreign Investing Risk** – Investments in foreign securities generally involve higher costs than investments in U.S. securities, including higher transaction and custody costs as well as additional taxes imposed by foreign governments. In addition, security trading practices abroad may offer less protection to investors such as the Funds, and foreign countries typically impose less thorough regulations on brokers, dealers, stock exchanges, corporate insiders and listed companies than does the U.S. **Frequent Trading Risk** – Frequent trading will lead to increased portfolio turnover and increased brokerage commissions and may produce capital gains which are taxable to shareholders when distributed. **Interest Rate Risk** – Interest rate risk is the potential for a decline in bond prices due to rising interest rates. **Issuer Risk** – The value of securities held by a Fund may decline for a number of reasons directly related to an issuer, such as changes in the financial condition of the issuer, management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services. **Junk Bond Risk** – Junk bonds have a higher degree of default risk, may be less liquid than higher-rated bonds and may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific issuer developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of junk bonds generally and less secondary market liquidity. **Leverage Risk** – During periods of adverse market conditions, the use of leverage, such as borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements, and certain derivatives, may cause a Fund to lose more money than would have been the case if leverage was not used. **Liquidity Risk** – A Fund's investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may not be able to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. **Market Risk** – Returns from the securities in which a Fund invests may underperform returns from the various general securities markets or different asset classes. Adverse events in an issuer's performance or financial position can depress the value of its securities, as can liquidity and the depth of the market for that security, a market's current attitudes about types of securities, market reactions to political or economic events, including litigation, and tax and regulatory effects (including lack of adequate regulations and federal, state and other government and regulatory intervention to regulate or support institutions, markets and Funds). **Non-U.S. Sovereign Debt Risk** – Creditor seniority rights, claims to collateral and similar rights may provide limited protection and may be unenforceable. Legal protections available with respect to corporate issuers (e.g., bankruptcy, liquidation and reorganization laws) do not generally apply to governmental entities or sovereign debt. A Fund may have limited recourse to compel payment in the event of a default. **Portfolio Management Risk** – Portfolio management risk is the risk that an investment strategy may fail to produce the intended results. **Price Volatility Risk** – The value of a Fund's investment portfolio will change as the prices of its investments go up or down. The Funds that invest primarily in the equity securities of small- and/or mid-capitalization companies are generally subject to greater price volatility than mutual funds that primarily invest in large companies. The fewer the number of issuers in which a Fund invests, the greater the potential volatility of its portfolio. **Securities Selection Risk** – The specific securities held in a Fund's investment portfolio may underperform those held by other funds investing in the same asset class or benchmarks that are representative of the asset class because of a portfolio manager's choice of securities. **Valuation Risk** – Portfolio instruments may be sold at prices different from the values established by the Fund, particularly for investments that trade in low volume, in volatile markets or over the counter or that are fair valued. Portfolio securities that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. A Fund may from time to time purchase an "odd lot" or smaller quantity of a security that trades at a discount to the price of a "round lot" or larger quantity preferred for trading by institutional investors. There is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio security for the value established for it at any time and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio security is sold at a discount to its established value. *Please see the Fund's Prospectus for more information on these and other risks.*

■ For more information about the Fund
call us at 800 Fund TCW (800 386 3829)

■ Visit our web site for a full menu
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TCWFunds

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