THIRD QUARTER 2019 COMMENTARY

TCW Emerging Markets Multi-Asset Opportunities Fund

TCWFunds
TCW Family of Funds

Performance as of September 30, 2019

(%)	I Share	N Share	Index[1]
Latest Quarter	-0.54	-0.54	-1.36
1 Year (annualized)	1.33	1.15	4.84
3 Years (annualized)	4.78	4.70	5.46
5 Years (annualized)	2.88	2.84	4.22
Since Inception (annualized)	3.65	3.57	5.06[2]

Expense Ratio (%)	I Share	N Share
Gross	1.29	1.61
Net[3]	1.00	1.20

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

Source: State Street B&T

1 The custom Index is comprised of 50% JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index and 50% MSCI Daily Total Return Net Emerging Markets Index. 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. MSCI Daily Total Return Net Emerging Markets Index – Measures the market performance, including both price performance and income from dividend payments. This series with net dividends approximates the minimum possible dividend reinvestment. The dividend is reinvested after deduction of withholding tax, applying the rate to non-resident individuals who do not benefit from double taxation treaties. MSCI uses withholding tax rates applicable to Luxembourg holding companies, as Luxembourg applies the highest rates. The indices are not available for direct investment; therefore the 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.

2 The annualized since inception return for the index reflects the inception date of the Class I and Class N Share Funds, respectively. For period 6/28/13-9/30/19.

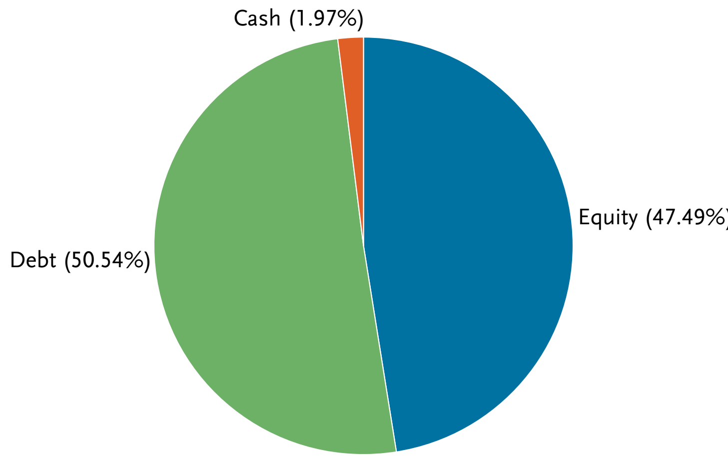
3 Effective January 1, 2019, the Fund's investment advisor has agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to limit the Fund's total annual operating expenses (excluding interest, brokerage, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses, if any) to 1.00% of average daily net assets with respect to Class I shares and 1.20% of average daily net assets with respect to Class N shares. This contractual fee waiver/expense reimbursement will remain in place through March 1, 2020 and may be terminated by the investment adviser, or extended or modified with approval of the Board of Directors.

Performance

For the third quarter of 2019, the TCW Emerging Markets Multi-Asset Opportunities Fund, I Share Class (the "Fund") returned -0.54%, outperforming the -1.36% return for the composite index (50% MSCI Daily Total Return Net Emerging Markets Index ("MSCI EM") / 50% JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified ("EMBI GD")). Year-to-date the Fund has returned 9.22% versus 9.57% for the Index.

During the quarter the Fund was essentially balanced between debt and equity, which proved incorrect as EMBI GD returned 1.50%, significantly outperforming MSCI EM of -4.24%. However, the return of -0.86% for the equity portion of the portfolio was materially above the MSCI EM on the back of security selection in Information Technology (IT), Healthcare and Financials. The return of 0.61% for the fixed income portion of the portfolio was below the EMBI GD, hurt by positioning in Argentina and Venezuela, offset by positive security selection in Brazil and Ukraine.

Debt/Equity Distribution



Source: TCW Portfolio Analytics; Data as of September 30, 2019
Portfolio characteristics and holdings are subject to change at any time.

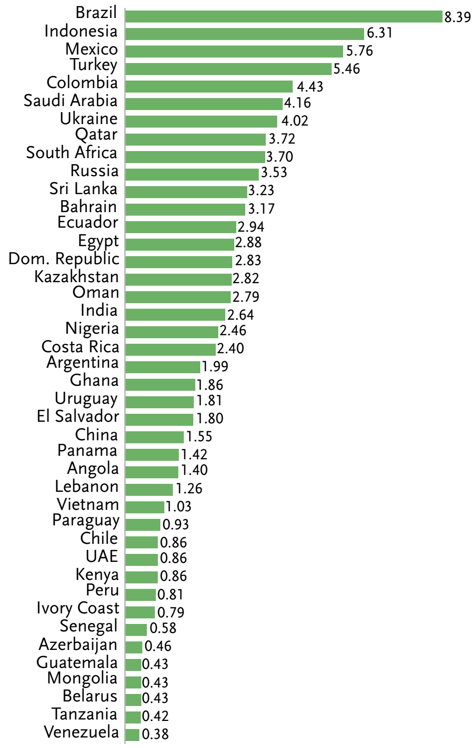
The performance data presented represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Total returns include reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data presented. Performance data current to the most recent month end is 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.

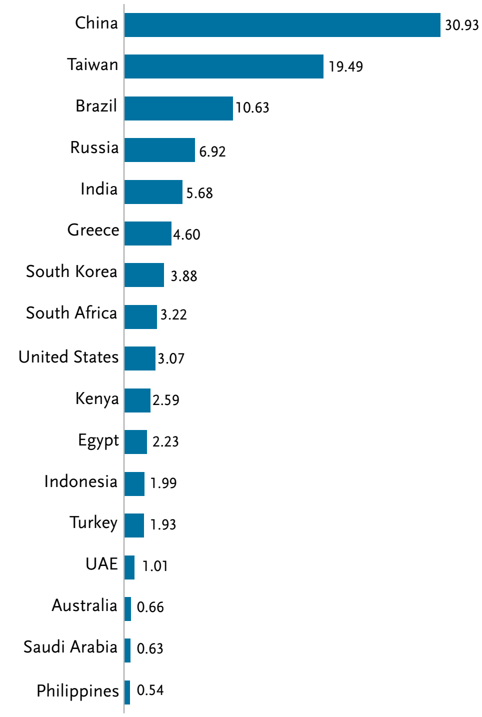
TCW Emerging Markets Multi-Asset Opportunities Fund

The country weightings of the Fund's debt and equity portfolios as of September 30, 2019 were as follows:

Debt Portfolio (%)



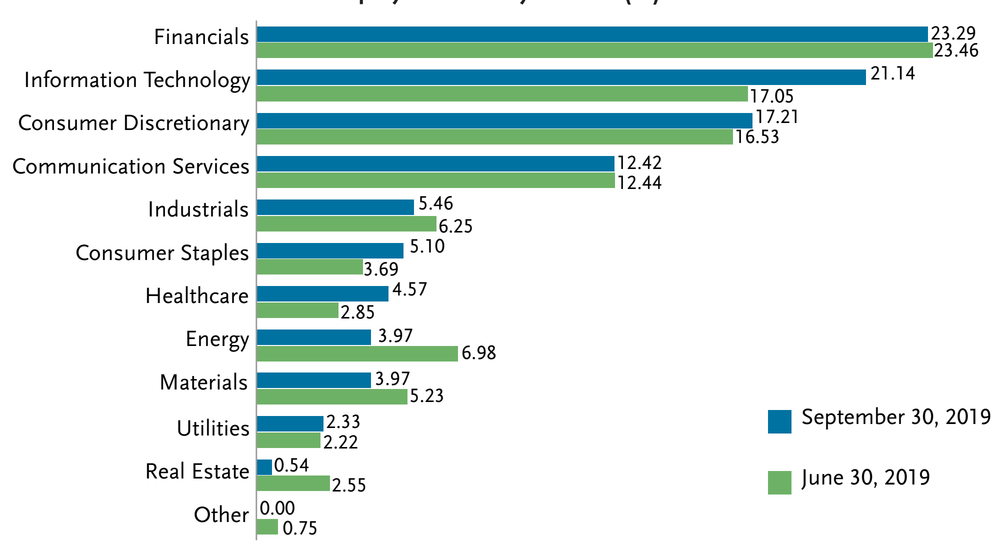
Equity Portfolio (%)



Percent of portfolios above, excludes cash.
Source: TCW Portfolio Analytics
Portfolio characteristics and holdings are subject to change at any time.

The Fund's equity portfolio by sector as of June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2019 were as follows:

Equity Portfolio by Sector* (%)



Source: TCW Portfolio Analytics
*Equity sector data is calculated only using the equity long position holdings of the portfolio. Cash is not represented.
Portfolio characteristics and holdings are subject to change at any time.

Equity Positioning: Positioning for the equity portion of the portfolio remained largely unchanged with key themes including: 1) exposure to 5G, data center builds and China tech self-sufficiency push via Taiwan technology stocks, 2) the resilience of Chinese luxury consumption, 3) pension reform progress in Brazil, 4) a recovery in Greek financials, and 4) high dividend-yields and strong economic resilience in Russia. From a regional perspective, we remain overweight EEMEA[1], primarily in Russia, against underweights in Latin America and Asia. Relative to the June positioning, we have reduced some of our EEMEA overweight by reducing South Africa and Turkey. We are overweight cyclicals at the expense of defensives, primarily via the IT and Consumer Discretionary sectors.

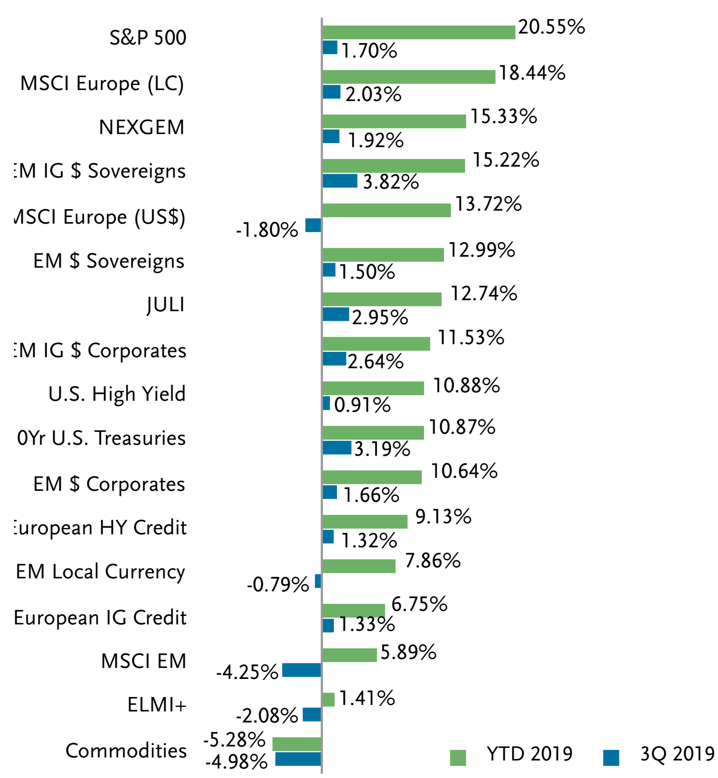
Debt Positioning: Positioning for the debt portion of the portfolio continues to employ a barbell investment strategy, focusing on high-quality, long-duration sovereigns and quasi-sovereigns with a high correlation to developed market rates on the one hand and on short-duration, high-yielding credits with strong fundamental and/or valuation drivers on the other. We maintain our preference for hard currency over local currency debt while conditions remain supportive of the dollar.

From a regional perspective, we are overweight Latin America with overweights in Brazil (continued progress on pension reform) and Mexico. We also have a modest overweight to the Middle East and Africa region. Our overweight to the Middle East is driven by its investment grade ratings plus attractive spreads relative to global investment grade. As for Africa, our investments are generally in countries that are undergoing structural reforms and/or have IMF support, with stable/attractive carry. Larger regional underweights are in Asia and Europe, where the growth backdrop remains weak and spreads are relatively tight.

Investment Environment

Entering the year, we had expected the USD to peak and EM-DM[2] growth differential to widen, creating a favorable backdrop for EM returns. Even as the global growth outlook softened, the notion of widening growth differential remains intact. However, current elevated uncertainty has sustained USD strength for longer than we initially anticipated. We would still expect the USD to peak over the next few quarters, as U.S. growth appears to be slowing relative to the rest of the world.

Total Returns Across Asset Classes



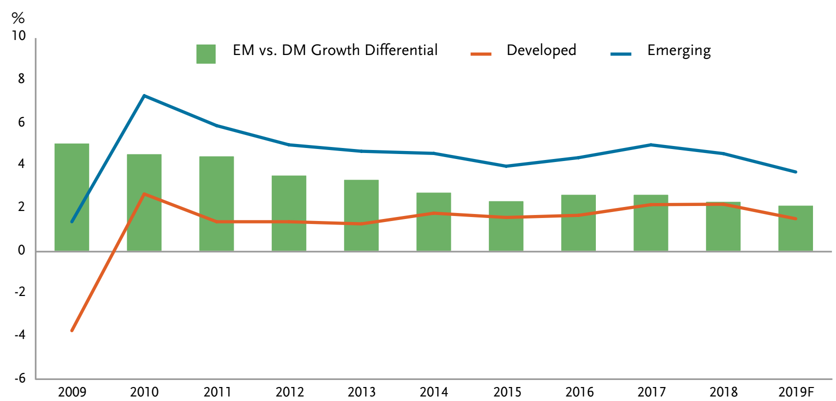
Source: TCW, Bloomberg; Data as of September 30, 2019

1 Eastern Europe, Middle East, and Africa; **2** Emerging Markets-Developed Markets

TCW Emerging Markets Multi-Asset Opportunities Fund

The rest of the year will likely be driven by the interplay between synchronized central bank easing, instances of fiscal impulse in EM, and positive year-end seasonality on the one hand, and the ongoing growth slowdown, trade tensions and elevated political uncertainty on the other hand. The overarching dynamic of synchronized easing against a benign inflationary environment in tandem with a widening EM-DM growth differential remains supportive of EM fixed income flows and returns, while the growth slowdown and trade concerns that have weighed on EM equity returns should also abate as EM central banks ease to support growth, benefits of fiscal easing manifest themselves in the data, and at least short term confidence improves post recent US-China trade truce.

Spread Between EM and DM Growth Expected to Remain Stable in 2019



Source: TCW Emerging Markets Research; Data as of September 30, 2019

U.S./China trade tensions remain top of mind. We believe we are reaching the limits of the pre-buying ahead of tariffs and quick supply chain shifts that firms implemented to offset the impact on the end consumer. From here, trade tension is impacting business confidence, weighing on corporate capex decisions, and is likely to affect corporate margins or be passed to the consumer, which at present is the last pillar of economic strength. Further supply chain shifts are likely substantially more challenging as China has a unique depth of labor pool and available supply chain complexity. Therefore, going forward, the impact on prices may be more pronounced. In addition, we are also cautiously watching the U.S. reaction function post the WTO Airbus case, which potentially opens a new front in trade tensions via U.S. tariffs on European goods and may weigh further on confidence.

Global growth expectations remain challenged with negative economic data from both Europe and increasingly the U.S. To compensate for this slowdown, all major DM central banks have adopted an easing bias (a stark contrast to 2018 when none of them eased), and in EM we are starting to see fiscal action ranging from increasingly aggressive (India) to moderate (Korea) to targeted (China). While the U.S. fiscal impulse from the 2017 tax cuts is abating, there remains hope of more aggressive and much needed action by Germany and China. China remains a key global player with stimulus firepower, but at present it is likely to continue to be very deliberate as it awaits the outcome of the trade negotiations and monitors the trajectory of its growth that we still forecast to be 6% in 2019 and 5.75% in 2020.

EM valuations are also compelling, with EM fixed income yielding more than 5% in a world where more than 55% of global fixed income yields less than 2%. Moreover, EM debt spreads are close to their historical average of 350 basis points while most other fixed income asset classes are trading at the tight end of their historical ranges. These relative growth and valuation advantages, together with a structural underweight to the asset class among institutional investors, are likely in our view to continue to drive inflows into the asset class, which has attracted $33.8 billion in net inflows year-to-date. EM equity is trading at 11.8x NTM EPS[3], in line with its 5-year average, while delivering a 3%+ dividend yield. EM equity continues to trade at a significant valuation discount to U.S. equities and the significant outflows that started in the spring appear to be moderating after significant spikes in May and August.

3 Next twelve months, Earnings per share

It is important not to lose sight of the improvement in EM manufacturing PMIs[4] (and the tentative rebound in Chinese PMIs) over the last couple of months, which may indicate that the EM growth outlook has finally stopped deteriorating while U.S. growth is softening, with possible positive implications for EMFX. If global growth stabilizes, then the current growth slowdown will price more akin to the 2015-16 episode when the world ex-U.S. slowed, inducing a temporary U.S. slowdown with a lag before a synchronized recovery. Today, while we do not expect an outsized Chinese stimulus as a single factor to spur global growth, a combination of various global monetary and fiscal impulses in combination with a decline in economic uncertainty, may induce growth improvement, albeit at a more gradual pace. EMFX and EM Equity should again act as beta on growth. Normally one would expect a global recession to be U.S. led pulling the rest of the world lower, which is not the sequence we are observing now. Recent steady outperformance of semiconductor stocks remains a good sign, as they traditionally anticipate positive growth turns, though we would like to see confirmation from other early cyclical industries.

Among risks to consider:

- If the U.S. labor market weakens materially, we may get a U.S. recession or a sufficient recessionary scare to induce further strengthening of the dollar.
- Recent underperformance of expensive secular growth and quality names and challenges of growth IPOs[5] despite central bank easing may indicate a regime shift. It may mean the market is anticipating a growth recovery, which normally supports value (and, in the global context, EM), or, alternatively, we are seeing cracks in investor confidence that central bank measures will be sufficient to navigate this slowdown, which would be generally bad for all asset prices.
- Should the U.S./China trade negotiation evolve broadly along the path of some narrow deal, some tariff delay/rollback, and relative stability in technology sanctions, we would expect risk assets to be well supported into year end. Alternatively, escalation of trade tensions and restrictions on capital flows to China will further undermine confidence and could overwhelm the positive impact of the central bank stimulus. We think a narrow deal and some tariff delay is quite possible, while a more comprehensive trade deal is increasingly out of reach.

Sincerely,

Penelope D. Foley
Group Managing Director
Emerging Markets

David I. Robbins
Group Managing Director
Emerging Markets

Ray S. Prasad, CFA
Managing Director
Emerging Markets

4 Purchasing Managers' Index; **5** Initial public offering

TCW Emerging Markets Multi-Asset Opportunities Fund

INVESTMENT RISKS

Fixed income investments entail interest rate risk, the risk of issuer default, issuer credit risk, and price volatility risk. Funds investing in bonds can lose their value as interest rates rise and an investor can lose principal. Equity investments entail equity risk and price volatility risk. The value of stocks and other equity securities will change based on changes in a company's financial condition and in overall market and economic conditions. Fund share prices and returns will fluctuate with market conditions, currencies, and the economic and political climates where the investments are made. Emerging markets securities carry special risks, such as less developed or less efficient trading markets, a lack of company information, and differing auditing and legal standards. The securities markets of emerging markets countries can be extremely volatile. The Fund's investments denominated in foreign currencies will decline in value if the foreign currency declines in value relative to the U.S. dollar. *Please see the Fund's Prospectus for more information on these and other risks.*

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Barbell Investment Strategy – Following a barbell method, half the portfolio contains long-term bonds, and the other half holds short-term bonds. The "barbell" gets its name because the investment strategy looks like a barbell with bonds heavily weighted at both ends of the maturity timeline with short-term holdings and long-term maturities, but little or nothing in intermediate holdings. **Basis Point** – one hundredth of one percent, used chiefly in expressing differences of interest rates. **Beta** – The sensitivity of a stock (portfolio) to the market (benchmark) in the capital asset pricing model. It is comprised of the volatility of a stock and its correlation with the market (benchmark). **Brady Bonds** – Bonds that are issued by the governments of developing countries. **Carry** – The return obtained from holding an investment (if positive), or the cost of holding it (if negative). **Capex (Capital Expenditure)** – Funds used by a company to acquire or upgrade physical assets such as property, industrial buildings or equipment. **Central Bank** – A monopolized and often nationalized institution given privileged control over the production and distribution of money and credit. **Commodities** – A basic good used in commerce that is interchangeable with other commodities of the same type; commodities are most often used as inputs in the production of other goods or services. **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. **Credit** – Issuers. **Cyclical** – A cyclical stock is a stock highly correlated to changes in the economy. **Debt Security** – Any debt instrument that can be bought or sold between two parties and has basic terms defined, such as notional amount (amount borrowed), interest rate and maturity/renewal date. **Defensive** – Stock that provides a constant dividend and stable earnings regardless of the state of the overall stock market. **Developed Markets** – Countries that have sound, well-established economies and are therefore thought to offer safer, more stable investment opportunities than developing markets. **Distribution** – Distributions of income and capital gains that mutual funds make to their investors periodically during a calendar year. **Dividend** – A distribution of a portion of a company's earnings, decided by the board of directors, to a class of its shareholders. **Dividend Yield** – A financial ratio that shows how much a company pays out in dividends each year relative to its share price. In the absence of any capital gains, the dividend yield is the return on investment for a stock. **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. **Easing** – A monetary policy in which a central bank purchases government securities or other securities from the market in order to lower interest rates and increase the money supply. **ELMI+** – Tracks total return for local currency denominated money market instruments in the emerging markets. **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. **EMBI** – Emerging Markets Bond Index. **EMFX** – Emerging Markets currencies. **Fiscal** – Relating to government revenue, especially taxes. **Hard Currency** – Currency that is widely accepted around the world as a form of payment for goods and services. It must come from a politically and economically stable country. Examples: U.S. dollar and British pound. **High Yield** – A bond that is rated below investment grade. **Inflation** – A condition of a rise in the general level of prices of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. **Institutional Customer** – Financial institutions such as pension funds, money managers and insurance companies, that invest large amounts in financial markets on behalf of their clients. **Investment Grade (IG)** – A bond with a rating of Baa or higher from Moody's Investors Service, and a rating of BBB or higher from Standard & Poor's. **JULI** – Provides performance comparisons and valuation metrics across a carefully defined universe of investment grade corporate bonds, tracking individual issuers, sectors and sub-sectors by their various ratings and maturities. **Local Currency** – The most common form of currency used in a country. This usually encompasses the national currency of the country. **Market Capitalization** – Represents the aggregate value of a company or stock. It is obtained by multiplying the number of shares outstanding by their current price per share. **MSCI** – an investment research firm that provides indices, portfolio risk and performance analytics and governance tools to institutional investors and hedge funds. **Mutual Funds** – An investment vehicle that is made up of a pool of funds collected from many investors for the purpose of investing in securities such as stocks, bonds, money-market instruments and similar assets. Mutual funds are operated by money managers, who invest the fund's capital and attempt to produce capital gains and income for the fund's investors. A mutual fund's portfolio is structured and maintained to match the investment objectives stated in its prospectus. **NEXGEM** – A fixed-income benchmark that provides exposure to a non-investment grade rated, smaller, less liquid population of emerging market economies than the EMBIG. **Outperform** – Outperform is when an investment is expected to perform better than the return generated by a particular index or the overall market. Since the performance of many investments is compared to a benchmark index, outperform refers to generating a higher return than a particular benchmark over time. Outperform also refers to an analyst's rating on a security, and outperform is a better rating than neutral and worse than a strong buy recommendation. **Overweight** – A condition where the portfolio exposure to a given asset class (or risk measure) exceeds that of the benchmark index. **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 Debt** – Government bonds issued in foreign currency. **Spread** – The difference between the bid and the ask price of a security or asset. **Standard & Poor's 500 Index (S&P 500)** – An index of 505 stocks issued by 500 large companies with market capitalizations of at least $6.1 billion. It is seen as a leading indicator of U.S. equities and a reflection of the performance of the large-cap universe. **Stimulus** – Something that causes a reaction; an incentive. **Tariff** –A tax imposed on imported goods and services. **Tight/Tightening** – Short for tight monetary policy. A situation in which a central bank enacts relatively high target interest rates to lower the available of credit. Effectively "tightening" the supply of credit. **Total Return** – The rate of return on a security, including income from dividends and interest, as well as appreciation or depreciation in the price of the security, over a given time period of time. **Underweight** – A condition where a portfolio does not hold a sufficient amount of a particular security when compared to the security's weight in the underlying benchmark portfolio. **U.S. Treasuries (U.S. Treasury Securities)** – Bills, notes and bonds that are debt obligations of the U.S. government. **Valuations** – The process of determining the current worth of an asset or company. There are many techniques that can be used to determine value, some are subjective and others are objective. **Volatility** – A measure of the risk of price moves for a security calculated from the standard deviation of day-to-day logarithmic historical price changes. **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.