TCWFunds
TCW Family of Funds

Performance as of March 31, 2019

(%)	I Share	N Share	Index[1]
Latest Quarter	2.50	2.48	2.94
1 Year (annualized)	4.62	4.21	4.48
3 Years (annualized)	2.06	1.74	2.03
5 Years (annualized)	2.71	2.40	2.74
10 Years (annualized)	6.08	5.76	3.77
Since Inception (annualized)	6.25	5.69	5.18/4.73[2]

Expense Ratio (%)	I Share	N Share
Gross	0.62	0.88
Net[3]	0.49	0.79

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 Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index – A market capitalization-weighted index of investment-grade, fixed-rate debt issues, including government, corporate, asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities, with maturities of at least one year. 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.

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 6/17/93-12/31/18; 2/26/99-12/31/18.

3 Effective February 28, 2018, 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 0.49% of average daily net assets with respect to Class I shares and 0.79% 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.

TCW Total Return Bond Fund

Performance

The TCW Total Return Bond Fund – I Class ("Fund") gained 2.50% during the first quarter of 2019, trailing the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index ("Index") by 44 bps. With all corporate sectors outpacing the Index in the first quarter, a lack of exposure in the Fund drove underperformance. Additionally, the underweight to non-U.S. debt such as emerging market issues also weighed on returns as the sector rebounded from fourth quarter losses to outpace Treasuries by over 300 bps as dovish central bank policy helped support the sector. Some of this drag was offset by contributions from issue selection among residential MBS, particularly the off-Index allocation to high quality, short duration, legacy non-agency MBS which continue to amortize. These issues performed well during the quarter, returning over 1% and benefitting from continued solid fundamentals in the underlying collateral, and ongoing sponsorship. A final plus to the relative return owed to an overweight to Freddie collateral within the agency MBS exposure, which saw pricing move closer to the premium level of Fannies in the lead-up to the June start of To Be Announced (TBA) trading and pool issuance under the Single Security Initiative (UMBS). Last, given the disciplined lengthening of Fund duration relative to the benchmark in last year's rate run-up, performance has benefitted in the yield decline of the past four months, contributing to the incremental return versus the Index.

Market Review

Reeling from 2018's fourth quarter, over which risk markets tumbled and, as if to dare the Fed to maintain its ongoing tightening regime, U.S. Treasury issues rallied sharply, it took only a few days into the new year for a dovish pivot to change sentiment. Foreshadowed by Fed Chair Powell's January 3rd "low inflation" and "patient" comments, the FOMC meeting concluded later in the month with an unchanged funds rate and substantially softened messaging, suppressing volatility and providing cover for higher valuations. The runway clear, risk assets ended the first quarter in strong positive territory, as the S&P 500 Index gained 13.6% while the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate and High Yield Indexes returned 2.9% and 7.3%, respectively, the latter on an astonishing 135 basis points of spread narrowing as risk aversion subsided. Other indicators of the reversal included emerging markets debt, which gained north of 5% to open the year after a rugged 2018, and oil, which ran up 30% (though likely for technical reasons as much as anything as economic fundamentals faded).

To the matter of growth, first for the U.S., as the effects of fiscal stimulus from tax cuts have abated, several additional drags - particularly the government shutdown – are thought to have meaningfully slowed activity in the first quarter, with the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta's GDPNow forecasting Q1 GDP at only 0.4%. Notably, leading indicators such as manufacturing new orders, building permits and consumer expectations suggested weakening, while other downside signals included a flat-to-inverted yield curve and trend declines in more economically and interest rate sensitive sectors such as housing and auto sales. (The housing market slowdown was not recent as it showed signs of cooling over the course of 2018 as rates pushed higher from September 2017 through much of the

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.

following 13 months, translating into negative prints for housing starts and home sales on affordability concerns, i.e., years of housing price appreciation with higher financing costs layered on.) Globally speaking, growth concerns reverberated as Eurozone manufacturing data disappointed, Chinese growth faded, and the OECD once again trimmed its forecast for worldwide economic expansion in 2019 to 3.3% from 3.5%. Not atypically, other global central banks took their cues from the Fed, highlighted most prominently by an accommodative redirection from the European Central Bank (ECB) that pushed back the expected timing of their first hike to 2020 and announced a new round of targeted long-term refinancing operations to provide additional funding to banks.

Given the Fed's transmitted pause to hikes and the resulting calm (and then some) to the markets, the up-move in valuations was in keeping with post-crisis (or should we say post-Volcker?) norms. Digging into the details of the fixed income market in Q1, corporates drove performance in the Aggregate Index as strong inflows paired with the renewed risk appetite and spreads ultimately ended over 30 bps lower from year-end levels. Relevantly, it is worth pointing out that investor unease remained under the surface, as high yield's CCC-rated cohort did not rally into the start of the year to the same extent as BBs, indicating that although investors remain yield-hungry, higher default risk in lower quality tiers is priced in. Securitized sectors also recovered from Q4 softness, though generally trailed credit. Agency MBS outpaced Treasuries by 28 bps, with performance tempered largely due to negative technical factors. In particular, the Fed's reduced purchases of agency MBS has had a negative impact on the TBA market, as the worst to deliver bonds are no longer being purchased by the Fed, depressing TBAs versus specified pools, while further weakness stemmed from uncertainty regarding implementation of the single security platform. Finally, non-agency MBS and ABS also bounced back from December with modest Q1 gains, as benign fundamentals remained intact, while both agency and non-agency CMBS outpaced Treasuries, by nearly 75 and 150 bps respectively.

Outlook and Positioning

The Fed's surprisingly dovish shift to start the year effectively signaled that this might just be the end of the hiking cycle. While the Fed may think they are in a holding pattern and will take future actions based on incoming economic data, their recent capitulation to the markets has yet again demonstrated that markets may dictate the Fed's future course of action more than the Fed itself lets on. Meanwhile, the inverted yield curve demonstrates that bond investors have a distinctively cautious view of future growth, which stands in stark contrast with the heady equity market rally of Q1. Regardless of the signaling effects, an inverted or flat curve weighs on banks' willingness to extend credit as net interest margins are pressured, limiting credit creation on a go-forward basis and exacerbating liquidity conditions. Outside of the domestic concerns, there are numerous global sources of volatility with few identifiable catalysts to drive positive momentum. Considering these factors, we believe that fixed income valuations have not fully priced in long-term fundamentals and underwriting these potential risks remains paramount to the investment strategy. Echoing a theme of the past several quarters, credit conditions and pricing remain decidedly late cycle.

Overall sector positioning remains defensive, with an up in quality emphasis. Securitized products exposure is focused on attractive legacy non-agency MBS issues and agency MBS which, despite uncertainty around the Fed shrinking its position, we believe exhibits strong liquidity characteristics and is high quality. CMBS and ABS also offer opportunities for safe yield, with CMBS positioning focused on agency-backed issues, though exposure may be trimmed somewhat in favor of better opportunities. The non-agency CMBS allocation continues to emphasize seasoned issues at the top of the capital structure and single asset single borrower deals to avoid the underwriting challenges faced by current vintage non-agency CMBS, while ABS bonds held in the Fund favor federally guaranteed student loans that offer value. Meanwhile, corporate credit remains absent in the Fund given the mortgage focus.

FIRST QUARTER 2019 COMMENTARY

TCW Total Return Bond Fund

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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. **Extension Risk** – Extension risk is the risk that in times of rising interest rates, borrowers may pay off their debt obligations more slowly, causing securities considered short- or intermediate-term to become longer-term securities that fluctuate more widely in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. **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). **Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk** – Mortgage-backed securities are subject to prepayment risk and extension risk, and may react differently to changes in interest rates than other bonds. The value of these securities may fluctuate in response to the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuers. **Portfolio Management Risk** – Portfolio management risk is the risk that an investment strategy may fail to produce the intended results. **Prepayment Risk** – In times of declining interest rates, a Fund's higher yielding securities may be prepaid prior to maturity, and the Fund may have to replace them with securities having a lower yield, thereby reducing the Fund's income or return potential. **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. **U.S. Government Securities Risk** – Legislation, changes in regulatory oversight and/or other consequences could adversely affect the credit quality, availability or investment character of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or other government entities, agencies, or instrumentalities. Changes in the demand for U.S. government securities may occur at any time and may result in increased volatility in the values of those securities. **U.S. Treasury Obligations Risk** – While credit risk for U.S. treasury obligations is generally considered low, U.S. treasury obligations are subject to interest rate risk, particularly for those with longer term. In addition, certain political events in the U.S., such as a prolonged government shut down, may cause investors to lose confidence in the U.S. government and may cause the value of U.S. treasury obligations to decline. **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.*

Index Disclosure

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Glossary of Terms

Agency MBS – The purchase of mortgage-backed securities issued by government-sponsored enterprises such as Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. **Amortize/Amortization** – The paying off of debt with a fixed repayment schedule in regular installments over a period of time. **Asset-Backed Securities** – A financial security backed by a loan, lease or receivables against assets other than real estate and mortgage-backed securities. **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. **Capital Structure** – A capital structure is a mix of a company's long-term debt, specific short term debt, common equity and preferred equity. The capital structure is how a firm finances its overall operations and growth by using different sources of funds. **Central Bank** – A monopolized and often nationalized institution given privileged control over the production and distribution of money and credit. **Corporate Credit** – A term that is used in written investment materials and commentaries to refer to a corporation's debt or to the corporate debt market as a whole. **CMBS** (Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities) – A debt obligation that represents claims to the cash flows from pools of mortgage loans on commercial property. **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. **Defensive** – Stock that provides a constant dividend and stable earnings regardless of the state of the overall stock market. **Dividend** – A distribution of a portion of a company's earnings, decided by the board of directors, to a class of its shareholders. **Dove/Dovish** – An economic policy advisor who promotes monetary policies that involve the maintenance of low interest rates, believing that inflation and its negative effects will have a minimal impact on society. Statements that suggest that inflation will have a minimal impact are called "dovish." **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. **ECB** – European Central Bank. **Eurozone** – A geographic and economic region that consists of all the European Union countries that have fully incorporated the euro as their national currency. **Fannie Mae** – an informal name for the Federal National Mortgage Association: a private company that buys and sells mortgage debt. **Federal Reserve** (the Fed) – The central bank of the United States which regulates the U.S. monetary and financial system. **Fiscal** – Relating to government revenue, especially taxes. **Fiscal Stimulus** – An increase in public spending or a reduction in the level of taxation that might be performed by a government in order to encourage and support economic growth. **FOMC (Federal Open Market Committee)** – The branch of the Federal Reserve Board that determines the direction of monetary policy. **Freddie Mac (Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. or FHLMC)** – A stockholder-owned, government-sponsored enterprise chartered by Congress in 1970 to keep money flowing to mortgage lenders in support of homeownership and rental housing for middle income Americans. The FHLMC purchases, guarantees and securitizes mortgages to form mortgage-backed securities. The mortgage-backed securities that it issues tend to be very liquid and carry a credit rating close to that of U.S. Treasuries. **Fundamental** – Macroeconomics and Microeconomics. Macroeconomic fundamentals include topics that affect an economy at large. **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. **Investment Grade** – A bond that is rated Baa3/BBB- or higher by Moody's, Standard & Poors and Fitch. **Liquidity** – The ability to convert an asset to cash quickly. **MBS (Mortgage-Backed Securities)** – A type of asset-backed security that is secured by a mortgage or collection of mortgages. These securities must also be grouped in one of the top two ratings as determined by a accredited credit rating agency, and usually pay periodic payments that are similar to coupon payments. Furthermore, the mortgage must have originated from a regulated and authorized financial institution. **Net Interest Margin (NIM)** – A performance metric that examines how successful a firm's investment decisions are compared to its debt situations. **Non-Agency CMBS** – Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities whose underlying assets are commercial real estate such as multi-family, hotel, office, or retail properties and do not have an explicit US government guarantee nor are they guaranteed by one of the Government Sponsored Enterprises. **Non-Agency MBS** – Mortgage backed securities sponsored by private companies other than government sponsored enterprises such as Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. **OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)** – A group of 34 member countries that discuss and develop economic and social policy. OECD countries are democratic countries that support free market economies. **Overweight** – A condition where the portfolio exposure to a given asset class (or risk measure) exceeds that of the benchmark index. **Securitized Product** – Any fixed income investment from the mortgage-backed, asset-backed, or commercial mortgage-backed sectors. **Spreads** – The difference between the bid and the ask price of a security or asset. **S&P 500 Index (SPX)** – A capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries. **Technicals** – Analyzing statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. **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. **Treasury bill (T-Bill)** – A short-term debt obligation backed by the Treasury Dept. of the U.S. government with a maturity of less than one year, sold in denominations of $1,000 up to a maximum purchase of $5 million. **Underperform** – An analyst recommendation given when a stock is expected to do slightly worse than the market return. The designation is also known as market "moderate sell" or "weak hold." **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. **Underwriting** – 1. The process by which investment bankers raise investment capital from investors on behalf of corporations and governments that are issuing securities (both equity and debt). 2. The process of issuing insurance policies. **U.S. Treasuries (U.S. Treasury Securities)** – Bills, notes and bonds that are debt obligations of the U.S. government. **Value** – A fund that primarily holds stocks that are deemed to be undervalued in price and that are likely to pay dividends. **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. **Yield Curve** – a curve on a graph in which the yield of fixed-interest securities is plotted against the length of time they have to run to maturity.

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

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