

MICROFINANCIAL INC
Form 8-K
February 04, 2011

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 8-K
CURRENT REPORT**

**Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

Date of Report (date of earliest event reported): February 2, 2011

MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

MASSACHUSETTS

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)

1-14771

04-2962824

(Commission file number)

(IRS Employer Identification Number)

16 New England Executive Park, Suite 200, Burlington MA 01803

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 781-994-4800

N/A

(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions (see General Instruction A.2):

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
- Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Item 2.02. Results of Operations and Financial Condition.

On February 2, 2011, the Registrant announced its results of operations for its fourth quarter and fiscal year ended December 31, 2010. Pursuant to Form 8-K, General Instruction F, the Registrant hereby incorporates by reference the press release attached hereto as Exhibit 99.

Item 9.01. Financial Statements and Exhibits.

Exhibit	Exhibit Title
Exhibit 99	Press Release dated February 2, 2011

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED
Registrant

By: /s/ James R. Jackson, Jr.
James R. Jackson, Jr.
Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer

Dated: February 3, 2011

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454

Total Municipal Bonds & Notes
(Cost \$82,870)

90,015

SHORT-TERM INSTRUMENTS 2.5% SHORT-TERM NOTES 2.5%

Federal Home Loan Bank

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0.843% due 07/05/2017 (a)(b)

500 500

0.934% due 07/12/2017 (a)(b)

800 800

1,300

Total Short-Term Instruments

(Cost \$1,300) 1,300

Total Investments in Securities

(Cost \$84,170) 91,315 Total Investments 172.1%

(Cost \$84,170) \$ 91,315 Preferred Shares (60.3)% (32,000) Other Assets and Liabilities, net (11.8)% (6,246)

Net Assets Applicable to Common Shareholders 100.0% \$ 53,069

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS*):

* A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.

^ Security is in default.

(a) Zero coupon security.

(b) Coupon represents a yield to maturity.

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- (c) Represents an underlying municipal bond transferred to a tender option bond trust established in a tender option bond transaction in which the Fund sold, or caused the sale of, the underlying municipal bond and purchased the residual interest certificate. The security serves as collateral in a financing transaction. See Note 5, Borrowings and Other Financing Transactions, in the Notes to Financial Statements for more information.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following is a summary of the fair valuations according to the inputs used as of June 30, 2017 in valuing the Fund's assets and liabilities:

Category and Subcategory	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at 06/30/2017
Investments in Securities, at Value				
Municipal Bonds & Notes				
California	\$ 0	\$ 1,142	\$ 0	\$ 1,142
Illinois	0	1,915	0	1,915
New York	0	84,550	0	84,550
Ohio	0	1,954	0	1,954
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	454	0	454
Short-Term Instruments				
Short-Term Notes	0	1,300	0	1,300
Total Investments	\$ 0	\$ 91,315	\$ 0	\$ 91,315

There were no significant transfers among Levels 1, 2, or 3 during the period ended June 30, 2017.

See Accompanying Notes

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PIMCO Municipal Income Fund, PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II, PIMCO Municipal Income Fund III, PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund, PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II, PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund III, PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund, PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II and PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund III (each a Fund and collectively the Funds) are organized as closed-end management investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules and regulations thereunder (the Act). Each Fund was organized as a Massachusetts business trust on the dates shown in the table below. Pacific Investment Management Company LLC (PIMCO or the Manager) serves as the Funds' investment manager.

Fund Name	Formation Date
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund	May 9, 2001
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II	March 29, 2002
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund III	August 20, 2002
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund	May 10, 2001
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II	March 29, 2002
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund III	August 20, 2002
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund	May 10, 2001
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II	March 29, 2002
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund III	August 20, 2002

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies consistently followed by each Fund in the preparation of its financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). Each Fund is treated as an investment company under the reporting requirements of U.S. GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of increases and decreases in net assets from operations during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(a) Securities Transactions and Investment Income Securities transactions are recorded as of the trade date for financial reporting purposes. Realized gains (losses) from securities sold are recorded on the identified cost basis. Securities purchased or sold on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis may be settled beyond a standard settlement period for the security after the trade date. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date, except certain dividends from foreign securities where the ex-dividend date may have passed, which are recorded as soon as a Fund is informed of the ex-dividend date. Interest income, adjusted for the accretion of discounts and

amortization of premiums, is recorded on the accrual basis from settlement date, with the exception of securities with a forward starting effective date, where interest income is recorded on the accrual basis from effective date. For convertible securities, premiums attributable to the conversion feature are not amortized. Estimated tax liabilities on certain foreign securities are recorded on an accrual basis and are reflected as components of interest income or net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments on the Statements of Operations, as appropriate. Tax liabilities realized as a result of such security sales are reflected as a component of net realized gain (loss) on investments on the Statements of Operations. Paydown gains (losses) on mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, if any, are recorded as components of interest income on the Statements of Operations. Income or short-term capital gain distributions received from registered investment companies, if any, are recorded as dividend income. Long-term capital gain distributions received from registered investment companies, if any,

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are recorded as realized gains.

Debt obligations may be placed on non-accrual status and related interest income may be reduced by ceasing current accruals and writing off interest receivable when the collection of all or a portion of interest has become doubtful based on consistently applied procedures. A debt obligation is removed from non-accrual status when the issuer resumes interest payments or when collectability of interest is probable.

(b) Distributions – Common Shares The following table shows the anticipated frequency of distributions from net investment income and gains from the sale of portfolio securities and other sources to common shareholders.

Fund Name	Distribution Frequency	
	Declared	Distributed
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund	Monthly	Monthly
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II	Monthly	Monthly
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund III	Monthly	Monthly
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund	Monthly	Monthly
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II	Monthly	Monthly
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund III	Monthly	Monthly
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund	Monthly	Monthly
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II	Monthly	Monthly
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund III	Monthly	Monthly

Net realized capital gains earned by each Fund, if any, will be distributed at least annually.

Income distributions and capital gain distributions are determined in accordance with income tax regulations which may differ from U.S. GAAP. Differences between tax regulations and U.S. GAAP may cause timing differences between income and capital gain recognition. Further, the character of investment income and capital gains may be different for certain transactions under the two methods of accounting.

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As a result, income distributions and capital gain distributions declared during a fiscal period may differ significantly from the net investment income (loss) and realized gains (losses) reported on each Fund's annual financial statements presented under U.S. GAAP.

If a Fund estimates that a portion of one of its dividend distributions may be comprised of amounts from sources other than net investment income in accordance with its policies and good accounting practices, the Fund will notify shareholders of record of the estimated composition of such distribution through a Section 19 Notice. For these purposes, a Fund estimates the source or sources from which a distribution is paid, to the close of the period as of which it is paid, in reference to its internal accounting records and related accounting practices. If, based on such accounting records and practices, it is estimated that a particular distribution does not include capital gains or paid-in surplus or other capital sources, a Section 19 Notice generally would not be issued. It is important to note that differences exist between a Fund's daily internal accounting records and practices, the Fund's financial statements presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and recordkeeping practices under income tax regulations. For instance, the Fund's internal accounting records and practices may take into account, among other factors, tax-related characteristics of certain sources of distributions that differ from treatment under U.S. GAAP. Examples of such differences may include, among others, the treatment of paydowns on mortgage-backed securities purchased at a discount and periodic payments under interest rate swap contracts. Accordingly, among other consequences, it is possible that a Fund may not issue a Section 19 Notice in situations where the Fund's financial statements prepared later and in accordance with U.S. GAAP and/or the final tax character of those distributions might later report that the sources of those distributions included capital gains and/or a return of capital. Please visit www.pimco.com for the most recent Section 19 Notice, if applicable, for additional information regarding the estimated composition of distributions. Final determination of a distribution's tax character will be reported on Form 1099 DIV sent to shareholders each January.

Distributions classified as a tax basis return of capital, if any, are reflected on the Statements of Changes in Net Assets and have been recorded to paid in capital. In addition, other amounts have been reclassified between undistributed (overdistributed) net investment income (loss), accumulated undistributed (overdistributed) net realized gain (loss) and/or paid in capital to more appropriately conform U.S. GAAP to tax characterizations of distributions.

(c) **New Accounting Pronouncements** In August 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an Accounting Standards Update (ASU), ASU 14-15 requiring management to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate,

that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The ASU is effective prospectively for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods thereafter. The Funds have adopted the ASU. The implementation of the ASU did not have an impact on the Funds' financial statements.

In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-07 which removes the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the NAV per share practical expedient. The ASU also removes the requirement to make certain disclosures for all investments that are eligible to be measured at fair value using the NAV per share practical expedient. The ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015 and interim periods within those annual periods. The Funds have adopted the ASU. The implementation of the ASU did not have an impact on the Funds' financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-05 which provides guidance related to the impact of derivative contract novations on certain relationships under Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 815. The ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. The Funds have adopted the ASU. The implementation of the ASU did not have an impact on

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the Funds' financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15 which amends ASC 230 to clarify guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments in the Statement of Cash Flows. The ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those annual periods. At this time, management is evaluating the implications of these changes on the financial statements.

In October 2016, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) adopted new rules and forms, and amendments to certain current rules and forms, to modernize reporting and disclosure of information by registered investment companies. The amendments to Regulation S-X will require standardized, enhanced disclosure about derivatives in investment company financial statements, and will also change the rules governing the form and content of such financial statements. The compliance date for these amendments is August 1, 2017. Compliance is based on reporting period-end date. At this time, management is assessing the anticipated impact of these regulatory developments.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18 which amends ASC 230 to provide guidance on the classification and presentation of changes in restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents on the Statement of Cash Flows. The ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those annual periods. At this time, management is evaluating the implications of these changes on the financial statements.

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In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-08 which provides guidance related to the amortization period for certain purchased callable debt securities held at a premium. The ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those annual periods. The Funds have adopted the ASU. The implementation of the ASU did not have an impact on the Funds' financial statements.

3. INVESTMENT VALUATION AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(a) Investment Valuation Policies The NAV of a Fund's shares is determined by dividing the total value of portfolio investments and other assets attributable to that Fund less any liabilities by the total number of shares outstanding of that Fund.

On each day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open, Fund shares are ordinarily valued as of the close of regular trading (NYSE Close). Information that becomes known to the Funds or their agents after the time as of which NAV has been calculated on a particular day will not generally be used to retroactively adjust the price of a security or the NAV determined earlier that day. Each Fund reserves the right to change the time as of which its respective NAV is calculated if the Fund closes earlier, or as permitted by the SEC.

For purposes of calculating NAV, portfolio securities and other assets for which market quotes are readily available are valued at market value. Market value is generally determined on the basis of official closing prices or the last reported sales prices, or if no sales are reported, based on quotes obtained from established market makers or prices (including evaluated prices) supplied by the Funds' approved pricing services, quotation reporting systems and other third-party sources (together, Pricing Services). The Funds will normally use pricing data for domestic equity securities received shortly after the NYSE Close and do not normally take into account trading, clearances or settlements that take place after the NYSE Close. If market value pricing is used, a foreign (non-U.S.) equity security traded on a foreign exchange or on more than one exchange is typically valued using pricing information from the exchange considered by PIMCO to be the primary exchange. A foreign (non-U.S.) equity security will be valued as of the close of trading on the foreign exchange, or the NYSE Close, if the NYSE Close occurs before the end of trading on the foreign exchange. Domestic and foreign (non-U.S.) fixed income securities, non-exchange traded derivatives, and equity options are normally valued on the basis of quotes obtained from brokers and dealers or Pricing Services using data reflecting the earlier closing of the principal markets for those securities. Prices obtained from Pricing Services may be based on, among other things, information provided by market makers or estimates of market values obtained from yield data relating to investments or securities with similar characteristics. Certain fixed income securities purchased on a delayed-delivery basis are marked to

market daily until settlement at the forward settlement date. Exchange-traded options, except equity options, futures and options on futures are valued at the settlement price determined by the relevant exchange. Swap agreements are valued on the basis of bid quotes obtained from brokers and dealers or market-based prices supplied by Pricing Services. A Fund's investments in open-end management investment companies, other than exchange-traded funds (ETFs), are valued at the NAVs of such investments.

Investments for which market quotes or market based valuations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board or persons acting at their direction. The Board has adopted methods for valuing securities and other assets in circumstances where market quotes are not readily available, and has delegated to PIMCO the responsibility for applying the fair valuation methods. In the event that market quotes or market based valuations are not readily available, and the security or asset cannot be valued pursuant to a Board approved valuation method, the value of the security or asset will be determined in good faith by the Valuation Oversight Committee of the Board (Valuation Oversight Committee), generally based on recommendations provided by the Manager. Market quotes are considered not readily available in circumstances where there is an absence of current or reliable market-based data (e.g., trade information, bid/ask information,

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indicative market quotations (Broker Quotes), Pricing Services prices), including where events occur after the close of the relevant market, but prior to the NYSE Close, that materially affect the values of a Fund s securities or assets. In addition, market quotes are considered not readily available when, due to extraordinary circumstances, the exchanges or markets on which the securities trade do not open for trading for the entire day and no other market prices are available. The Board has delegated to the Manager the responsibility for monitoring significant events that may materially affect the values of a Fund s securities or assets and for determining whether the value of the applicable securities or assets should be reevaluated in light of such significant events.

When a Fund uses fair valuation to determine the value of a portfolio security or other asset for purposes of calculating its NAV, such investments will not be priced on the basis of quotes from the primary market in which they are traded, but rather may be priced by another method that the Board or persons acting at their direction believe reflects fair value. Fair valuation may require subjective determinations about the value of a security. While the Funds policy is intended to result in a calculation of a Fund s NAV that fairly reflects security values as of the time of pricing, the Funds cannot ensure that fair values determined by the Board or persons acting at their direction would accurately reflect the price that a Fund could obtain for a security if it were to dispose of that security as of the time of pricing (for instance,

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in a forced or distressed sale). The prices used by a Fund may differ from the value that would be realized if the securities were sold.

(b) Fair Value Hierarchy U.S. GAAP describes fair value as the price that a Fund would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes inputs to valuation methods and requires disclosure of the fair value hierarchy, separately for each major category of assets and liabilities, that segregates fair value measurements into levels (Level 1, 2, or 3). The inputs or methodology used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risks associated with investing in those securities. Levels 1, 2, and 3 of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets or exchanges for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2 Significant other observable inputs, which may include, but are not limited to, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in markets that are active, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities (such as interest rates, yield curves, volatilities, prepayment speeds, loss severities, credit risks and default rates) or other market corroborated inputs.

Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs based on the best information available in the circumstances, to the extent observable inputs are not available, which may include assumptions made by the Board or persons acting at their direction that are used in determining the fair value of investments.

In accordance with the requirements of U.S. GAAP, the amounts of transfers between Levels 1 and 2 and transfers into and out of Level 3, if material, are disclosed in the Notes to Schedule of Investments for each respective Fund.

For fair valuations using significant unobservable inputs, U.S. GAAP requires a reconciliation of the beginning to ending balances for reported fair values that presents changes attributable to realized gain (loss), unrealized appreciation (depreciation), purchases and sales, accrued discounts (premiums), and transfers into and out of the Level 3 category during the period. The end of period value is used for the transfers between Levels of a Fund's assets and liabilities. Additionally, U.S. GAAP requires quantitative information regarding the significant unobservable inputs used in the determination of fair value of assets or liabilities categorized as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. In accordance with the requirements of U.S. GAAP, a fair value hierarchy, and if material, a Level 3 reconciliation and details of significant unobservable inputs, have been included in the Notes to Schedule of Investments for each respective Fund.

(c) Valuation Techniques and the Fair Value Hierarchy Level 1 and Level 2 trading assets and trading liabilities, at fair value The valuation methods (or techniques) and significant inputs used in determining the fair values of portfolio securities or other assets and liabilities categorized as Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Fixed income securities including corporate, convertible and municipal bonds and notes, U.S. government agencies, U.S. treasury obligations, sovereign issues, bank loans, convertible preferred securities and non-U.S. bonds are normally valued on the basis of quotes obtained from brokers and dealers or Pricing Services that use broker-dealer quotations, reported trades or valuation estimates from their internal pricing models. The Pricing Services' internal models use inputs that are observable such as issuer details, interest rates, yield curves, prepayment speeds, credit risks/spreads, default rates and quoted prices for similar assets. Securities that use similar valuation techniques and inputs as

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described above are categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Fixed income securities purchased on a delayed-delivery basis or as a repurchase commitment in a sale-buyback transaction are marked to market daily until settlement at the forward settlement date and are categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Level 3 trading assets and trading liabilities, at fair value When a fair valuation method is applied by PIMCO that uses significant unobservable inputs, investments will be priced by a method that the Board or persons acting at their direction believe reflects fair value and are categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Short-term debt instruments (such as commercial paper) having a remaining maturity of 60 days or less may be valued at amortized cost, so long as the amortized cost value of such short-term debt instrument is approximately the same as the fair value of the instrument as determined without the use of amortized cost valuation. These securities are categorized as level 2 or level 3 of the fair value hierarchy depending on the source of the base price.

4. SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

(a) Investments in Securities

Restricted Securities Certain Funds may invest in securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. These securities may generally be sold privately, but are required to be registered or exempted from such registration before being sold to the public. Private placement securities are generally considered to be restricted except for those securities traded between qualified institutional investors under the provisions of Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933. Disposal of restricted securities may involve time-consuming negotiations and expenses, and prompt sale at an acceptable price may be difficult to

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Notes to Financial Statements (Cont.)

achieve. Restricted securities held by the Funds at June 30, 2017 are disclosed in the Notes to Schedules of Investments.

U.S. Government Agencies or Government-Sponsored Enterprises Certain Funds may invest in securities of U.S. Government agencies or government-sponsored enterprises. U.S. Government securities are obligations of and, in certain cases, guaranteed by, the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Some U.S. Government securities, such as Treasury bills, notes and bonds, and securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA or Ginnie Mae), are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government; others, such as those of the Federal Home Loan Banks, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Department of the Treasury (the U.S. Treasury); and others, such as those of the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA or Fannie Mae), are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency s obligations.

U.S. Government securities may include zero coupon securities. Zero coupon securities do not distribute interest on a current basis and tend to be subject to a greater risk than interest-paying securities. Government-related guarantors (i.e., not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government) include FNMA and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC or Freddie Mac). FNMA is a government-sponsored corporation. FNMA purchases conventional (i.e., not insured or guaranteed by any government agency) residential mortgages from a list of approved seller/servicers which include state and federally chartered savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, commercial banks and credit unions and mortgage bankers. Pass-through securities issued by FNMA are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by FNMA, but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. FHLMC issues Participation Certificates (PCs), which are pass-through securities, each representing an undivided interest in a pool of residential mortgages. FHLMC guarantees the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal, but PCs are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

When-Issued Transactions Certain Funds may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued basis. These transactions are made conditionally because a security, although authorized, has not yet been issued in the market. Transactions to purchase or sell securities on a when-issued basis involve a commitment by a Fund to purchase or sell these securities for a predetermined price or yield, with payment and delivery taking place beyond the customary settlement period. A Fund may sell when-issued securities before they are delivered, which may result in a realized gain (loss).

5. BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

The following disclosures contain information on a Fund s ability to lend or borrow cash or securities to the extent permitted under the Act, which may be viewed as borrowing or financing transactions by a Fund. The location of these instruments in each Fund s financial statements is described below. For a detailed description of credit and counterparty risks that can be associated with borrowings and other financing transactions, please see Note 6, Principal Risks.

(a) **Repurchase Agreements** Certain Funds may engage in repurchase agreements. Under the terms of a typical repurchase agreement, a Fund purchases an underlying debt obligation (collateral) subject to an obligation of the seller to repurchase, and a Fund to resell, the obligation at an agreed-upon price and time. The underlying securities for all repurchase agreements are held by a Fund s custodian or designated subcustodians under tri-party repurchase agreements and in certain instances will remain in custody with the counterparty. The market value of the collateral must be equal to or exceed the total amount of the repurchase obligations, including interest. Repurchase agreements, if any, including accrued interest, are included on the Statements of Assets and Liabilities. Interest earned is recorded as a component of interest income on the Statements of Operations. In periods of increased demand for collateral, a Fund may pay a fee for the receipt of collateral, which may result in interest expense to the Fund.

(b) Tender Option Bond Transactions Certain Funds may leverage their assets through the use of tender option bond transactions. In a tender option bond transaction (TOB), a tender option bond trust (TOB Trust) issues floating rate certificates (TOB Floater) and residual interest certificates (TOB Residual) and utilizes the proceeds of such issuance to purchase a fixed-rate municipal bond (Fixed Rate Bond). The TOB Floater is generally issued to third party investors (typically a money market fund) and the TOB Residual is generally issued to the Fund that sold or identified the Fixed Rate Bond. The TOB Trust divides the income stream provided by the Fixed Rate Bond to create two securities, the TOB Floater, which is a short-term security, and the TOB Residual, which is a longer-term security. The interest rates payable on the TOB Residual issued to a Fund bear an inverse relationship to the interest rate on the TOB Floater. The interest rate on the TOB Floater is reset by a remarketing process typically every 7 to 35 days. After income is paid on the TOB Floater at current rates, the residual income from the Fixed Rate Bond goes to the TOB Residual. Therefore, rising short-term rates result in lower income for the TOB Residual, and vice versa. In the case of a TOB Trust that utilizes the cash received from the issuance of the TOB Floater and TOB Residual (less transaction expenses) to purchase the Fixed Rate Bond from a Fund, the Fund may then invest the cash received in additional securities, generating leverage for the Fund. Other funds managed or

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advised by PIMCO (the PIMCO-Managed Funds) may also contribute municipal bonds to a TOB Trust into which a Fund has contributed Fixed Rate Bonds. If multiple PIMCO-Managed Funds participate in the same TOB Trust, the economic rights and obligations under the TOB Residual will be shared among the funds ratably in proportion to their participation in the TOB Trust.

The TOB Residual may be more volatile and less liquid than other municipal bonds of comparable maturity. In most circumstances the TOB Residual holder bears substantially all of the underlying Fixed Rate Bond s downside investment risk and also benefits from any appreciation in the value of the underlying Fixed Rate Bond. Investments in a TOB Residual typically will involve greater risk than investments in Fixed Rate Bonds.

The TOB Residual held by a Fund provides the Fund with the right to: (1) cause the holders of the TOB Floater to tender their notes at par, and (2) cause the sale of the Fixed-Rate Bond held by the TOB Trust, thereby collapsing the TOB Trust. TOB Trusts are generally supported by a liquidity facility provided by a third party bank or other financial institution (the Liquidity Provider) that provides for the purchase of TOB Floaters that cannot be remarketed. The holders of the TOB Floaters have the right to tender their certificates in exchange for payment of par plus accrued interest on a periodic basis (typically weekly) or on the occurrence of certain mandatory tender events. The tendered TOB Floaters are remarketed by a remarketing agent, which is typically an affiliated entity of the Liquidity Provider. If the TOB Floaters cannot be remarketed, the TOB Floaters are purchased by the TOB Trust either from the proceeds of a loan from the Liquidity Provider or from a liquidation of the Fixed Rate Bond.

The TOB Trust may also be collapsed without the consent of a Fund, as the TOB Residual holder, upon the occurrence of certain tender option termination events (or TOTEs) as defined in the TOB Trust agreements. Such termination events typically include the bankruptcy or default of the Fixed Rate Bond, a substantial downgrade in credit quality of the Fixed Rate Bond, or a judgment or ruling that interest on the Fixed Rate Bond is subject to federal income taxation. Upon the occurrence of a termination event, the TOB Trust would generally be liquidated in full with the proceeds typically applied first to any accrued fees owed to the trustee, remarketing agent and liquidity provider, and then to the holders of the TOB Floater up to par plus accrued interest owed on the TOB Floater and a portion of gain share, if any, with the balance paid out to the TOB Residual holder. In the case of a mandatory termination event (MTE), after the payment of fees, the TOB Floater holders would be paid before the TOB Residual holders (i.e., the Funds). In contrast, in the case of a TOTE, after payment of fees, the TOB Floater holders and the TOB Residual holders would be paid pro rata in proportion to the respective face values of their certificates.

Each Fund s transfer of Fixed Rate Bonds to a TOB Trust is generally considered a secured borrowing for financial reporting purposes. The Funds may account for the transactions described above as secured borrowings by including all or a portion of the Fixed Rate Bonds transferred to the TOB Trust in their Schedules of Investments, and account for the TOB Floater as a liability under the caption Payable for tender option bond floating rate certificates in the Funds Statements of Assets and Liabilities. Interest income, including amortization and accretion of premiums and discounts, from the underlying municipal bonds is recorded by each Fund on an accrual basis and is shown as interest on the Statements of Operations. Interest payable for the TOB Floater liability is shown as interest expense on the Statements of Operations.

The Funds may also purchase TOB Residuals in a secondary market transaction without transferring a fixed rate municipal bond into a TOB Trust. Such transactions are not accounted for as secured borrowings but rather as a security purchase with the TOB Residual being included in the Schedule of Investments.

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In December 2013, regulators finalized rules implementing Section 619 (the Volcker Rule) and Section 941 (the Risk Retention Rules) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Both the Volcker Rule and the Risk Retention Rules apply to tender option bond programs and require that such programs be restructured. In particular, these rules preclude banking entities from (i) sponsoring or acquiring interests in the trusts used to hold a municipal bond in the creation of TOB Trusts; and (ii) continuing to service or maintain relationships with existing programs involving TOB Trusts to the same extent and in the same capacity as existing programs.

At this time, the full impact of these rules is not certain and the implementation of the Volker Rule is still being phased in with respect to TOB Trusts established prior to December 31, 2013 (Legacy TOB Trusts); in response to these rules, industry participants are continuing to explore various structuring alternatives for both Legacy TOB Trusts and TOB Trusts established after December 31, 2013 (Non-Legacy TOB Trusts). For example, under a new tender option bond structure, the Funds would hire service providers to assist the Funds with establishing, structuring and sponsoring a TOB Trust. Service providers to a TOB Trust, such as administrators, liquidity providers, trustees and remarketing agents would be acting at the direction of, and as agent of, the Funds as the TOB residual holders. This structure is relatively new to the TOBs marketplace and it is possible that regulators could take positions that could limit the market for such newly structured TOB Trust transactions or the Funds' ability to hold TOB Residuals. Because of the important role that tender option bond programs play in the municipal bond market, it is possible that implementation of these rules and any resulting impact may adversely impact the municipal

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bond market and the Funds. For example, as a result of the implementation of these rules, the municipal bond market may experience reduced demand or liquidity and increased financing costs. Under the new TOB Trust structure, the Funds have certain additional duties and responsibilities, which may give rise to certain additional risks including, but not limited to, compliance, legal, regulatory and operational risks.

The Risk Retention Rules took effect in December 2016 and require the sponsor to a TOB Trust to retain at least five percent of the credit risk of the underlying assets supporting the TOB Trust's municipal bonds. The Risk Retention Rules may adversely affect the Funds' ability to engage in TOB Trust transactions or increase the costs of such transactions in certain circumstances.

The Funds have restructured their Legacy TOB Trusts in conformity with regulatory guidelines. Under the new TOB Trust structure, the Liquidity Provider or remarketing agent will no longer purchase the tendered TOB Floaters, even in the event of failed remarketing. This may increase the likelihood that a TOB Trust will need to be collapsed and liquidated in order to purchase the tendered TOB Floaters. The TOB Trust may draw upon a loan from the Liquidity Provider to purchase the tendered TOB Floaters. Any loans made by the Liquidity Provider will be secured by the purchased TOB Floaters held by the TOB Trust and will be subject to an increased interest rate based on the number of days the loan is outstanding.

For the period ended June 30, 2017, the Funds' average leverage outstanding from the use of TOB transactions and the daily weighted average interest rate, including fees, were as follows:

Fund Name	Average Leverage Outstanding (000s)	Weighted Average Interest Rate*
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund	\$ 33,685	2.09%
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II	94,186	1.31%
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund III	42,090	1.42%
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund	53,362	1.98%
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II	48,373	1.32%
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund III	48,060	2.30%
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund	19,942	2.08%
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II	21,284	1.30%
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund III	9,265	1.48%

* Annualized

6. PRINCIPAL RISKS

In the normal course of business, the Funds trade financial instruments and enter into financial transactions where risk of potential loss exists due to such things as changes in the market (market risk) or failure or inability of the other party to a transaction to perform (credit and counterparty risk). See below for a detailed description of select principal

risks. For a more comprehensive list of potential risks the Funds may be subject to, please see the Important Information About the Funds.

Market Risks A Fund's investments in financial derivative instruments and other financial instruments expose the Fund to various risks such as, but not limited to, interest rate, foreign (non-U.S.) currency, equity and commodity risks.

Interest rate risk is the risk that fixed income securities and other instruments held by a Fund will decline in value because of changes in interest rates. As nominal interest rates rise, the value of certain fixed income securities held by a Fund is likely to decrease. A nominal interest rate can be described as the sum of a real interest rate and an expected inflation rate. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable, and a Fund may lose money if these changes are not anticipated by the Fund's management. A Fund may not be able to hedge against changes in interest rates or may choose not to do so for cost or other reasons. In addition, any hedges may not work as intended.

Fixed income securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates that incorporates a security's yield, coupon, final maturity and call features, among other characteristics. Duration is useful primarily as a measure of the sensitivity of a fixed income security's market price to interest rate (i.e. yield) movements. All other things remaining equal, for each one percentage point increase in interest rates, the value of a portfolio of fixed income investments would generally be expected to decline by one percent for every year of the portfolio's average duration above zero. For example, the value of a portfolio of fixed income securities with an average duration of three years would generally be expected to decline by approximately 3% if interest rates rose by one percentage point. Convexity is an additional measure used to understand a security's interest rate sensitivity. Convexity measures the rate of change of duration in response to changes in interest rates and may be positive or negative. Securities with negative convexity may experience greater losses during periods of rising interest rates, and accordingly Funds holding such securities may be subject to a greater risk of losses in periods of rising interest rates. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to rise (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, etc.). Under current economic conditions, interest rates are near historically low levels. Thus, the Funds currently face a heightened level of interest rate risk, especially since the Federal Reserve Board has ended its quantitative easing program and has begun, and may continue, to raise interest rates. To the extent the Federal Reserve Board continues to raise interest rates, there is a risk that rates across the financial system may rise. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, a Fund may

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be unable to maintain positive returns. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from Fund performance to the extent a Fund is exposed to such interest rates. Rising interest rates may result in a decline in value of a Fund's fixed-income investments and in periods of volatility. Further, while U.S. bond markets have steadily grown over the past three decades, dealer market making ability has remained relatively stagnant. As a result, dealer inventories of certain types of bonds and similar instruments, which provide a core indication of the ability of financial intermediaries to make markets, are at or near historic lows in relation to market size. Because market makers provide stability to a market through their intermediary services, the significant reduction in dealer inventories could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets. Such issues may be exacerbated during periods of economic uncertainty. All of these factors, collectively and/or individually, could cause a Fund to lose value.

The market values of a Fund's investments may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company or issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment. They may also decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. Equity securities and equity related investments generally have greater market price volatility than fixed income securities, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility. Credit ratings downgrades may also negatively affect securities held by a Fund. Even when markets perform well, there is no assurance that the investments held by a Fund will increase in value along with the broader market. In addition, market risk includes the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt the economy on a national or global level.

Credit and Counterparty Risks A Fund will be exposed to credit risk to parties with whom it trades and will also bear the risk of settlement default. A Fund seeks to minimize concentrations of credit risk by undertaking transactions with a large number of counterparties on recognized and reputable exchanges, where applicable. Over the counter (OTC) derivative transactions are subject to the risk that a counterparty to the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations to the other party, as many of the protections afforded to centrally cleared derivative transactions might not be available for OTC derivative transactions. For derivatives traded on an exchange or through a central counterparty, credit risk resides with a Fund's clearing broker, or the clearinghouse itself, rather than with a

counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction. A Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a financial derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or a loan of portfolio securities, is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations. Securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which are often reflected in credit ratings.

Similar to credit risk, a Fund may be exposed to counterparty risk, or the risk that an institution or other entity with which a Fund has unsettled or open transactions will default. PIMCO, as Manager, seeks to minimize counterparty risks to the Funds through a number of ways. Prior to entering into transactions with a new counterparty, the PIMCO Counterparty Risk Committee conducts an extensive credit review of such counterparty and must approve the use of such counterparty. Furthermore, pursuant to the terms of the underlying contract, to the extent that unpaid amounts owed to a Fund exceed a predetermined threshold, such counterparty is required to advance collateral to the Fund in the form of cash or securities equal in value to the unpaid amount owed to the Fund. A Fund may invest such collateral in securities or other instruments and will typically pay interest to the counterparty on the collateral received. If the unpaid amount owed to a Fund subsequently decreases, the Fund would be required to return to the counterparty all or a portion of the collateral previously advanced. PIMCO's attempts to minimize counterparty risk may, however, be unsuccessful.

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All transactions in listed securities are settled/paid for upon delivery using approved counterparties. The risk of default is considered minimal, as delivery of securities sold is only made once a Fund has received payment. Payment is made on a purchase once the securities have been delivered by the counterparty. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligation.

To the extent a Fund has a policy to limit the net amount owed to or to be received from a single counterparty under existing swap agreements, such limitation only applies to counterparties to OTC swaps and does not apply to centrally cleared swaps where the counterparty is a central counterparty or derivatives clearing organization.

7. MASTER ARRANGEMENTS

The Funds may be subject to various netting arrangements with select counterparties (Master Agreements). Master Agreements govern the terms of certain transactions, and are intended to reduce the counterparty risk associated with relevant transactions by specifying credit protection mechanisms and providing standardization that is intended to improve legal certainty. Each type of Master Agreement governs certain types of transactions. Different types of transactions

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may be traded out of different legal entities or affiliates of a particular organization, resulting in the need for multiple agreements with a single counterparty. As the Master Agreements are specific to unique operations of different asset types, they allow a Fund to close out and net its total exposure to a counterparty in the event of a default with respect to all the transactions governed under a single Master Agreement with a counterparty.

Master Agreements can also help limit counterparty risk by specifying collateral posting arrangements at pre-arranged exposure levels. Under most Master Agreements, collateral is routinely transferred if the total net exposure to certain transactions (net of existing collateral already in place) governed under the relevant Master Agreement with a counterparty in a given account exceeds a specified threshold, which typically ranges from zero to \$250,000 depending on the counterparty and the type of Master Agreement. United States Treasury Bills and U.S. dollar cash are generally the preferred forms of collateral, although other forms of AAA rated paper or sovereign securities may be used depending on the terms outlined in the applicable Master Agreement. Securities and cash pledged as collateral are reflected as assets on the Statements of Assets and Liabilities as either a component of Investments at value (securities) or Deposits with counterparty. Cash collateral received is not typically held in a segregated account and as such is reflected as a liability on the Statements of Assets and Liabilities as Deposits from counterparty. The market value of any securities received as collateral is not reflected as a component of NAV. A Fund's overall exposure to counterparty risk can change substantially within a short period, as it is affected by each transaction subject to the relevant Master Agreement.

Master Repurchase Agreements and Global Master Repurchase Agreements (individually and collectively Master Repo Agreements) govern repurchase, reverse repurchase, and sale-buyback transactions between a Fund and select counterparties. Master Repo Agreements maintain provisions for, among other things, initiation, income payments, events of default, and maintenance of collateral. The market value of transactions under the Master Repo Agreement, collateral pledged or received, and the net exposure by counterparty as of period end are disclosed in the Notes to Schedules of Investments.

8. FEES AND EXPENSES

(a) Management Fee Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement with PIMCO (the Agreement), and subject to the supervision of the Board, PIMCO is responsible for providing to each Fund investment guidance and policy direction in connection with the management of the Fund, including oral and written research, analysis, advice, and statistical and economic data and information. In addition, pursuant to the Agreement and subject to the general supervision of the Board, PIMCO, at its expense, provides or causes to be furnished

most other supervisory and administrative services the Funds require, including but not limited to, expenses of most third-party service providers (e.g., audit, custodial, legal, transfer agency, printing) and other expenses, such as those associated with insurance, proxy solicitations and mailings for shareholder meetings, New York Stock Exchange listing and related fees, tax services, valuation services and other services the Funds require for their daily operations.

Pursuant to the Agreement, PIMCO receives an annual fee, payable monthly, at the annual rates shown in the table below:

Fund Name	Annual Rate⁽¹⁾
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund	0.705%
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II	0.685%

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PIMCO Municipal Income Fund III	0.705%
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund	0.705%
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II	0.705%
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund III	0.715%
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund	0.770%
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II	0.735%
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund III	0.860%

(1) Management fees calculated based on the Fund's average daily NAV (including daily net assets attributable to any preferred shares of the Fund that may be outstanding).

(b) Fund Expenses Each Fund bears other expenses, which may vary and affect the total level of expenses paid by shareholders, such as (i) salaries and other compensation or expenses, including travel expenses of any of the Fund's executive officers and employees, if any, who are not officers, directors, shareholders, members, partners or employees of PIMCO or its subsidiaries or affiliates; (ii) taxes and governmental fees, if any, levied against the Fund; (iii) brokerage fees and commissions and other portfolio transaction expenses incurred by or for the Fund (including, without limitation, fees and expenses of outside legal counsel or third-party consultants retained in connection with reviewing, negotiating and structuring specialized loan and other investments made by the Fund, subject to specific or general authorization by the Fund's Board); (iv) expenses of the Fund's securities lending (if any), including any securities lending agent fees, as governed by a separate securities lending agreement; (v) costs, including interest expense, of borrowing money or engaging in other types of leverage financing, including, without limitation, through the use by the Fund of reverse repurchase agreements, tender option bonds, bank borrowings and credit facilities; (vi) costs, including dividend and/or interest expenses and other costs (including, without limitation, offering and related legal costs, fees to brokers, fees to auction agents, fees to transfer agents, fees to ratings agencies and fees to auditors associated with satisfying ratings agency requirements for preferred shares or other securities issued by the Fund and other related requirements in the Fund's organizational documents) associated with the Fund's issuance, offering, redemption and

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maintenance of preferred shares, commercial paper or other senior securities for the purpose of incurring leverage; (vii) fees and expenses of any underlying funds or other pooled investment vehicles in which the Fund invests; (viii) dividend and interest expenses on short positions taken by the Fund; (ix) fees and expenses, including travel expenses, and fees and expenses of legal counsel retained for their benefit, of Trustees who are not officers, employees, partners, shareholders or members of PIMCO or its subsidiaries or affiliates; (x) extraordinary expenses, including extraordinary legal expenses, that may arise, including expenses incurred in connection with litigation, proceedings, other claims, and the legal obligations of the Fund to indemnify its Trustees, officers, employees, shareholders, distributors, and agents with respect thereto; (xi) organizational and offering expenses of the Fund, including with respect to share offerings, such as rights offerings and shelf offerings, following the Fund's initial offering, and expenses associated with tender offers and other share repurchases and redemptions; and (xii) expenses of the Fund which are capitalized in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Each of the Trustees of the Funds who is not an interested person under Section 2(a)(19) of the Act, (the Independent Trustees) also serves as a trustee of a number of other closed-end funds for which PIMCO serves as investment manager (together with the Funds, the PIMCO Closed-End Funds), as well as PIMCO Flexible Credit Income Fund, a closed end management investment company managed by PIMCO that is operated as an interval fund (PFLEX), and PIMCO-Managed Accounts Trust, an open-end investment company with multiple series for which PIMCO serves as investment adviser and administrator (PMAT) and, together with the PIMCO Closed-End Funds and PFLEX, the PIMCO-Managed Funds). In addition, each of the Independent Trustees also serves as a trustee of certain investment companies (together, the Allianz-Managed Funds), for which Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC (AllianzGI U.S.), an affiliate of PIMCO, serves as investment adviser. Prior to the close of business on September 5, 2014, a predecessor entity of AllianzGI U.S. served as investment manager of PMAT and the PIMCO Closed-End Funds.

Each Independent Trustee currently receives annual compensation of \$225,000 for his or her service on the Boards of the PIMCO-Managed Funds, payable quarterly. The Independent Chairman of the Boards receives an additional \$75,000 per year, payable quarterly. The Audit Oversight Committee Chairman receives an additional \$50,000 annually, payable quarterly. Trustees are also reimbursed for meeting-related expenses.

Each Trustee's compensation for his or her service as a Trustee on the Boards of the PIMCO-Managed Funds and other costs in connection with joint meetings of such Funds are allocated among the PIMCO-Managed Funds, as applicable, on the basis of fixed percentages

between PMAT, PFLEX and the PIMCO Closed-End Funds. Trustee compensation and other costs will then be further allocated pro rata among the individual PIMCO-Managed Funds within each grouping based on each such PIMCO-Managed Fund's relative net assets.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Manager is a related party. Fees payable to this party are disclosed in Note 8, Fees and Expenses and the accrued related party fee amounts are disclosed on the Statements of Assets and Liabilities.

Certain Funds are permitted to purchase or sell securities from or to certain related affiliated funds under specified conditions outlined in procedures adopted by the Board. The procedures have been designed to ensure that any purchase or sale of securities by the Funds from or to

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another fund or portfolio that are, or could be, considered an affiliate, or an affiliate of an affiliate, by virtue of having a common investment adviser (or affiliated investment advisers), common Trustees and/or common officers complies with Rule 17a-7 under the Act. Further, as defined under the procedures, each transaction is effected at the current market price. During the period ended June 30, 2017, the Funds below engaged in purchases and sales of securities pursuant to Rule 17a-7 under the Act (amounts in thousands):

Fund Name	Purchases	Sales
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund	\$ 4,166	\$ 15,013
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II	11,605	6,985
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund III	5,484	788
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund	0	2,068
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II	0	234
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund	2,301	0
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II	2,319	170
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund III	85	80

A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.

10. GUARANTEES AND INDEMNIFICATIONS

Under each Fund's organizational documents, each Trustee and officer is indemnified, to the extent permitted by the Act, against certain liabilities that may arise out of performance of their duties to the Funds. Additionally, in the normal course of business, the Funds enter into contracts that contain a variety of indemnification clauses. The Funds' maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Funds that have not yet occurred. However, the Funds have not had prior claims or losses pursuant to these contracts.

11. PURCHASES AND SALES OF SECURITIES

The length of time a Fund has held a particular security is not generally a consideration in investment decisions. A change in the securities held by a Fund is known as portfolio turnover. Each Fund may engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve its

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investment objective, particularly during periods of volatile market movements. High portfolio turnover may involve correspondingly greater transaction costs to a Fund, including brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestments in other securities. Such sales may also result in

realization of taxable capital gains, including short-term capital gains (which are generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates). The transaction costs and tax effects associated with portfolio turnover may adversely affect a Fund's performance. The portfolio turnover rates are reported in the Financial Highlights.

Purchases and sales of securities (excluding short-term investments) for the period ended June 30, 2017, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Fund Name	U.S. Government/Agency		All Other	
	Purchases	Sales	Purchases	Sales
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 28,209	\$ 32,788
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II	0	0	95,873	113,101
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund III	0	0	65,414	54,416
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund	0	0	65,563	27,279
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II	0	0	8,231	10,035
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund III	0	0	55,789	17,756
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund	0	0	26,226	26,082
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II	0	0	26,101	30,207
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund III	0	0	12,656	8,616

A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.

12. AUCTION-RATE PREFERRED SHARES

Each series of Auction-Rate Preferred Shares (ARPS) outstanding of each Fund has a liquidation preference of \$25,000 per share plus any accumulated, unpaid dividends. Dividends are accumulated daily at an annual rate that is typically reset every seven days through auction procedures (or through default procedures in the event of failed auctions). Distributions of net realized capital gains, if any, are paid at least annually.

For the period ended June 30, 2017, the annualized dividend rates on the ARPS ranged from:

Fund Name	Shares Issued and Outstanding	High	Low	As of June 30, 2017
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund				
Series A	1,520	1.558%	1.049%	1.459%
Series B	1,520	1.558%	1.049%	1.459%

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Series C	1,520	1.558%	1.049%	1.459%
Series D	1,520	1.541%	1.049%	1.475%
Series E	1,520	1.541%	1.066%	1.475%
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II				
Series A	2,936	1.558%	1.049%	1.459%
Series B	2,936	1.558%	1.049%	1.459%
Series C	2,936	1.558%	1.049%	1.459%
Series D	2,936	1.541%	1.049%	1.475%
Series E	2,936	1.541%	1.066%	1.475%
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund III				
Series A	1,512	1.558%	1.049%	1.459%
Series B	1,512	1.558%	1.049%	1.459%
Series C	1,512	1.558%	1.049%	1.459%
Series D	1,512	1.541%	1.049%	1.475%
Series E	1,512	1.541%	1.066%	1.475%
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund				
Series A	2,000	1.558%	1.049%	1.459%
Series B	2,000	1.558%	1.049%	1.459%
Series C	2,000	1.541%	1.066%	1.475%

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Fund Name	Shares Issued and Outstanding	High	Low	As of June 30, 2017
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II				
Series A	1,304	1.558%	1.049%	1.459%
Series B	1,304	1.558%	1.049%	1.459%
Series C	1,304	1.558%	1.049%	1.459%
Series D	1,304	1.541%	1.049%	1.475%
Series E	1,304	1.541%	1.066%	1.475%
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund III				
Series A	2,500	1.558%	1.049%	1.459%
Series B	2,500	1.541%	1.049%	1.475%
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund				
Series A	1,880	1.558%	1.049%	1.459%
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II				
Series A	1,580	1.558%	1.049%	1.459%
Series B	1,580	1.541%	1.066%	1.475%
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund III				
Series A	1,280	1.558%	1.049%	1.459%

Each Fund is subject to certain limitations and restrictions while ARPS are outstanding. Failure to comply with these limitations and restrictions could preclude a Fund from declaring or paying any dividends or distributions to common shareholders or repurchasing common shares and/or could trigger the mandatory redemption of ARPS at their liquidation preference plus any accumulated, unpaid dividends.

Preferred shareholders of each Fund, who are entitled to one vote per share, generally vote together with the common shareholders of the Fund but vote separately as a class to elect two Trustees of the Fund and on certain matters adversely affecting the rights of the ARPS.

Since mid-February 2008, holders of ARPS issued by the Funds have been directly impacted by a lack of liquidity, which has similarly affected ARPS holders in many of the nation's closed-end funds. Since then, regularly scheduled auctions for ARPS issued by the Funds have consistently failed because of insufficient demand (bids to buy shares) to meet the supply (shares offered for sale) at each auction. In a failed auction, ARPS holders cannot sell all, and may not be able to sell any, of their shares tendered for sale. While repeated auction failures have affected the liquidity for ARPS, they do not constitute a default or automatically alter the credit quality of the ARPS, and ARPS holders have continued to receive dividends at the defined maximum rate, as defined for the Funds in the table below.

Applicable %	Reference Rate	Maximum Rate
110%*	The higher of 30-day AA Composite Commercial Paper Rates	Maximum Rate for the Funds
x	OR	
	The Taxable Equivalent of the Short-Term Municipal Obligation Rate**	

* 150% if all or part of the dividend consists of taxable income or capital gain.

** Taxable Equivalent of the Short-Term Municipal Obligations Rate means 90% of the quotient of (A) the per annum rate expressed on an interest equivalent basis equal to the S&P Municipal Bond 7-day High Grade Rate Index divided by (B) 1.00 minus the Marginal Tax Rate (defined as the maximum marginal

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regular Federal individual income tax rate applicable to an individual's or a corporation's ordinary income, whichever is greater).

The maximum rate is a function of short-term interest rates and is typically higher than the rate that would have otherwise been set through a successful auction. If the Funds' ARPS auctions continue to fail and the maximum rate payable on the ARPS rises as a result of changes in short-term interest rates, returns for each Fund's common shareholders could be adversely affected.

13. REGULATORY AND LITIGATION MATTERS

The Funds are not named as defendants in any material litigation or arbitration proceedings and are not aware of any material litigation or claim pending or threatened against them.

The foregoing speaks only as of the date of the preparation of this report.

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Table of Contents**Notes to Financial Statements (Cont.)****14. FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS**

Each Fund intends to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code) and distribute all of its taxable income and net realized gains, if applicable, to shareholders. Accordingly, no provision for Federal income taxes has been made.

The Funds may be subject to local withholding taxes, including those imposed on realized capital gains. Any applicable foreign capital gains tax is accrued daily based upon net unrealized gains, and may be payable following the sale of any applicable investments.

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, the Manager has reviewed the Funds' tax positions for all open tax years. As of June 30, 2017, the Funds have recorded no liability for net unrecognized tax benefits relating to uncertain income tax positions they have taken or expect to take in future tax returns.

The Funds file U.S. tax returns. While the statute of limitations remains open to examine the Funds' U.S. tax returns filed for the fiscal years ending in 2013-2016, no examinations are in progress or anticipated at this time. The Funds are not aware of any tax positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits will significantly change in the next twelve months.

As of December 31, 2016, the Funds had accumulated capital losses expiring in the following years (amounts in thousands). The Funds will resume capital gain distributions in the future to the extent gains are realized in excess of accumulated capital losses.

	Expiration of Accumulated Capital Losses	
	12/31/2017	12/31/2018
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund	\$ 49,232	\$ 0
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II	164,802	0
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund III	116,860	695
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund	23,867	0
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II	157,995	0
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund III	89,815	0
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund	16,947	0
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II	34,379	0
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund III	26,936	0

A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.

Under the Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010, a fund is permitted to carry forward any new capital losses for an unlimited period. Additionally, such capital losses that are carried forward will retain their character as either short-term or long-term capital losses rather than being considered all short-term under previous law.

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As of December 31, 2016, the Funds had the following post-effective capital losses with no expiration (amounts in thousands):

	Short-Term	Long-Term
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund	\$ 2,538	\$ 0
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II	10,512	0
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund III	8,442	0
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund	7,833	0
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II	0	0
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund III	7,010	0
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund	0	0
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II	4,556	0
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund III	0	0

A zero balance may reflect actual amounts rounding to less than one thousand.

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June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)

As of June 30, 2017, the aggregate cost and the net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments for Federal income tax purposes are as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Federal Tax Cost	Aggregate Gross Unrealized Appreciation	Aggregate Gross Unrealized (Depreciation)	Net Unrealized Appreciation/ (Depreciation) ⁽¹⁾
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund	\$ 494,676	\$ 57,836	\$ (4,604)	\$ 53,232
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II	1,112,848	109,146	(3,761)	105,385
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund III	539,029	59,108	(3,442)	55,666
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund	451,018	40,145	(191)	39,954
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II	431,837	52,292	(2,621)	49,671
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund III	376,735	33,355	(197)	33,158
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund	141,550	11,591	(908)	10,683
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II	206,263	18,104	(795)	17,309
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund III	84,170	7,379	(234)	7,145

⁽¹⁾ Primary differences, if any, between book and tax net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) are attributable to wash sale loss deferrals for Federal income tax purposes.

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In preparing these financial statements, the Funds management has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through the date the financial statements were issued.

On July 3, 2017 the following distributions were declared to common shareholders payable August 1, 2017 to shareholders of record on July 14, 2017:

PIMCO Municipal Income Fund	\$ 0.05967 per common share
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II	\$ 0.06500 per common share
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund III	\$ 0.05575 per common share
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund	\$ 0.07700 per common share
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II	\$ 0.04730 per common share
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund III	\$ 0.04500 per common share
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund	\$ 0.05700 per common share
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II	\$ 0.05069 per common share
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund III	\$ 0.04225 per common share

On August 1, 2017 the following distributions were declared to common shareholders payable September 1, 2017 to shareholders of record on August 11, 2017:

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PIMCO Municipal Income Fund	\$ 0.05967 per common share
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II	\$ 0.06500 per common share
PIMCO Municipal Income Fund III	\$ 0.05575 per common share
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund	\$ 0.07700 per common share
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II	\$ 0.04730 per common share
PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund III	\$ 0.04500 per common share
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund	\$ 0.05700 per common share
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II	\$ 0.05069 per common share
PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund III	\$ 0.04225 per common share

There were no other subsequent events identified that require recognition or disclosure.

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Glossary: (abbreviations that may be used in the preceding statements)

(Unaudited)

Counterparty Abbreviations:

BCY Barclays Capital, Inc.

Currency Abbreviations:

USD (or \$) United States Dollar

Municipal Bond or Agency Abbreviations:

ACA	American Capital Access	AMBAC	American Municipal Bond Assurance Corp.	FHA	Federal Housing Administration
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AGC	Assured Guaranty Corp.	FGIC	Financial Guaranty Insurance Co.	NPFGC	National Public Finance Guarantee Corp.
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AGM	Assured Guaranty Municipal
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Other Abbreviations:

TBA To-Be-Announced

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Table of Contents**Approval of Investment Management Agreement**

(Unaudited)

At an in-person meeting held on June 13, 2017 (the Approval Meeting), the Board of Trustees or Directors (for purposes of this disclosure, all Board members are hereinafter referred to as Trustees) of the Funds (the Board), including the Trustees who are not interested persons (as that term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940) of the Funds or PIMCO (the Independent Trustees), formally considered and unanimously approved the continuation of the Investment Management Agreement between each Fund and PIMCO (the Agreement) for an additional one-year period commencing on August 1, 2017. Prior to the Approval Meeting, the Contracts Review Committee of the Board of each Fund (together, the Committee) held an in-person meeting on June 13, 2017 (the Committee Meeting) and formally considered and recommended to the Board the continuation of the Agreement for each Fund. Prior to the Approval Meeting, on May 15, 2017, the Chair of the Committee participated in a conference call with members of management and PIMCO personnel and counsel to the Independent Trustees (Independent Counsel) to discuss the process for the Board's review of the Agreement and to consider certain information relating to the Funds, including, among other information, information relating to PIMCO's estimated profitability with respect to the Agreement, comparative fees and expenses and Fund performance. On May 16, 2017, PIMCO provided materials to the Committee for its consideration of the Agreement in response to a request from Independent Counsel (the Manager Request Letter), as well as other materials and information PIMCO believed was useful in evaluating the continuation of the Agreement.

On May 25, 2017, the Committee held a meeting *via* conference call (collectively with the May 15, 2017 conference call, the Committee Meeting and the Approval Meeting, the Contract Renewal Meetings), at which the members of the Committee, all of whom are Independent Trustees, considered the materials and information provided by PIMCO bearing on the continuation of the Agreement. The Committee also received and reviewed a memorandum from counsel to the Funds regarding the Trustees' responsibilities in evaluating the Agreement, which they discussed with Independent Counsel.

Following the presentation at the Committee Meeting, the Independent Trustees met separately in executive session with Independent Counsel to review and discuss all relevant information, including, but not limited to, information provided in response to the Manager Request Letter and information presented and discussed at the prior Contract Renewal Meetings.

In connection with their deliberations regarding the proposed continuation of the Agreement for each Fund, the Trustees, including the Independent Trustees, considered such information and factors as they believed, in light of the legal advice furnished to them and their own business judgment, to be relevant. The Trustees also considered

the nature, quality and extent of the various investment management, administrative and other services performed by PIMCO under the Agreement.

It was noted that, in connection with their Contract Renewal Meetings, the Trustees relied upon materials provided by PIMCO which included, among other items: (i) information provided by Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc./Lipper Inc. (Lipper), an independent third party, on the total return investment performance (based on net asset value and common share market price) of the Funds for various time periods, the investment performance of a group of funds with investment classifications/objectives comparable to those of the Funds identified by Lipper (the Lipper performance universe), (ii) information provided by Lipper on each Fund's management fees and other expenses under the Agreement and the management fees and other expenses of a smaller sample of comparable funds identified by Lipper (the Lipper expense group) as well as of a larger sample of comparable funds identified by Lipper (the Lipper expense universe), (iii) information regarding the market value performance of each Fund's common shares and related share price premium and/or discount information, (iv) information regarding the investment performance and fees for other funds and accounts managed by PIMCO with similar investment strategies to those of the Funds, (v) the

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estimated profitability to PIMCO with respect to the Funds for the one-year period ended December 31, 2016, (vi) descriptions of various functions performed by PIMCO for the Funds, such as portfolio management, compliance monitoring and portfolio trading practices, (vii) information regarding PIMCO's compliance policies applicable to the Funds, (viii) information regarding the Funds' use of leverage, (ix) summaries assigning a quadrant placement to each Fund based on an average of certain measures of performance and fees/expenses versus Lipper peer group medians (the Fund Scoring Summaries), (x) fact cards for each Fund that included summary information regarding each Fund, (xi) information regarding the comparative yields of the Funds, (xii) information regarding the risk-adjusted returns of the Funds, (xiii) possible fall-out benefits to PIMCO from its relationship with the Funds, and (xiv) information regarding the overall organization of PIMCO, including information regarding senior management, portfolio managers and other personnel providing investment management, administrative, compliance and other services to the Funds.

The Trustees' conclusions as to the continuation of the Agreement were based on a comprehensive consideration of all information provided to the Trustees and were not the result of any single factor. Some of the factors that figured particularly in the Trustees' deliberations are described below, although individual Trustees may have evaluated the information presented differently from one another, attributing different weights to various factors.

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Approval of Investment Management Agreement (Cont.)

As part of their review, the Trustees examined PIMCO's abilities to provide high-quality investment management and other services to the Funds. Among other information, the Trustees considered the investment philosophy and research and decision-making processes of PIMCO; the experience of key advisory personnel of PIMCO responsible for portfolio management of the Funds; the ability of PIMCO to attract and retain capable personnel; and the capabilities of the senior management and staff of PIMCO. In addition, the Trustees reviewed the quality of PIMCO's services with respect to regulatory compliance and compliance with the investment policies of the Funds; the nature and quality of the supervisory and administrative services PIMCO is responsible for providing to the Funds; and conditions that might affect PIMCO's ability to provide high-quality services to the Funds in the future under the Agreement, including PIMCO's financial condition and operational stability. Based on the foregoing, the Trustees concluded that PIMCO's investment process, research capabilities and philosophy were well suited to the Funds given their investment objectives and policies, and that PIMCO would be able to continue to meet any reasonably foreseeable obligations under the Agreement.

In assessing the reasonableness of each Fund's fees under the Agreement, the Trustees considered, among other information, the Fund's management fee and its total expense ratio as a percentage of average net assets attributable to common shares and as a percentage of average managed assets (including assets attributable to common shares and leverage outstanding combined), and the management fee and total expense ratios of the Lipper expense group and Lipper expense universe for each Fund. In each case, the total expense ratio information was provided both inclusive and exclusive of interest and borrowing expenses. Fund-specific comparative fees/expenses reviewed by the Trustees are discussed below. The Fund-specific fee and expense results discussed below were prepared and provided by Lipper and were not independently verified by the Trustees.

The Trustees specifically took note of how each Fund compared to its Lipper peers as to performance, management fee expense and total expense ratio. The Trustees noted that, while the Funds are not currently charged a separate administration fee (recognizing that their management fees include a component for administrative services under the unitary fee arrangements), it was not clear in all cases whether the peer funds in the Lipper categories were separately charged such a fee by their investment managers, so that the total expense ratio, as opposed to any individual expense component, represented the most relevant comparison. The Trustees also considered that the total expense ratio seems to provide a more apt comparison than management fee expense because the Funds' unitary fee arrangements cover Operating Expenses (defined below) that are typically paid for or incurred by peer funds directly in addition to their

management fees as discussed below. It was noted that the total expense ratio comparisons reflect the effect of expense waivers/reimbursements, if any. The Trustees considered total expense ratio comparisons both including and excluding interest and borrowing expenses. The Trustees noted that only leveraged closed-end funds were considered for inclusion in the Lipper expense groups and Lipper expense universes presented for comparison with the Funds.

The Trustees noted that, for each Fund, the contractual management fee rate for the Fund under its unitary fee arrangement was above the median contractual management fees of the other funds in its Lipper expense group, calculated both on average net assets and on average managed assets. The Trustees took into account that each Fund's unitary fee arrangement covers substantially all of the Fund's other supervisory and administrative services required by the Fund that are typically paid for or incurred by closed-end funds directly in addition to a fund's management fee (such fees and expenses, Operating Expenses) and therefore would tend to be higher than the contractual management fee rates of other funds in the Lipper peer groups, which generally do not have a unitary fee structure and bear Operating Expenses directly and in addition to the management fee. The Trustees determined that a review of each Fund's total expense ratio with the total expense ratios of peer funds would generally provide more meaningful comparisons than considering contractual management fee rates in isolation.

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In this regard, the Trustees noted PIMCO's view that the unitary fee arrangements have benefited and will continue to benefit common shareholders because they provide a management fee expense structure (including Operating Expenses) that is essentially fixed as a percentage of net assets (including assets attributable to preferred shares), making it more predictable under ordinary circumstances in comparison to fee and expense structures, such as the structure in place for the Funds prior to September 6, 2014, under which the Funds' Operating Expenses (including certain third-party fees and expenses) can vary significantly over time. The Trustees considered that the unitary fee arrangements generally insulate the Funds and common shareholders from increases in applicable third-party and certain other expenses because PIMCO, rather than the Funds, would bear the risk of such increases (though the Trustees also noted that PIMCO would benefit from any reductions in such expenses).

Fund-specific comparative performance results for the Funds reviewed by the Trustees are discussed below. The comparative performance information was prepared and provided by Lipper and was not independently verified by the Trustees. Due to the passage of time, these performance results may differ from the performance results for more recent periods. With respect to all Funds, the Trustees reviewed,

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(Unaudited)

among other information, comparative information showing performance of the Funds against the Lipper performance universes for the one-year, three-year, five-year and ten-year periods (to the extent each such Fund had been in existence) ended December 31, 2016. The Trustees also reviewed the Fund Scoring Summaries prepared by PIMCO at the Independent Trustees' request comparing each Fund's fees/expenses against those of its Lipper expense universe and performance against that of its Lipper performance universe, by identifying a quadrant designation based on the average of six different measures of fees/expenses versus performance (one-year, three-year and five-year performance for the period ended December 31, 2016, in each case, versus a Fund's management fees or total expense ratio). The Fund Scoring Summaries were based on net assets, one showing total expenses inclusive of interest and borrowing expenses and the other showing total expenses exclusive of interest and borrowing expenses. In addition, the Trustees also reviewed fact cards for each Fund that included summary information regarding each Fund, including investment objective and strategy, portfolio managers, assets under management, outstanding leverage, net asset value and market performance comparisons, comparative fee and expense information, premium/discount information and information regarding PIMCO's estimated profitability.

In addition, it was noted that the Trustees considered matters bearing on the Funds and their advisory arrangements at their meetings throughout the year, including a review of performance data at each regular meeting.

Among other information, the Trustees took into account the following regarding particular Funds.

PMF

With respect to the Fund's common share total return performance (based on net asset value) relative to its respective Lipper performance universe, consisting of 61 funds for one-year and three-year performance, 56 funds for five-year performance and 54 funds for ten-year performance, the Trustees noted that the Fund had second quintile performance for the one-year period and first quintile performance for the three-year, five-year and ten-year periods ended December 31, 2016.

The Trustees noted that the Lipper expense group for the Fund consisted of a total of 11 funds, including the Fund. The Trustees also noted that the average net assets of the common shares of the funds in the Lipper expense group ranged from \$126.6 million to \$976.5 million, and that seven of the funds in the group were larger in asset size than the Fund. The Trustees noted that the Lipper expense universe for the Fund consisted of a total of 61 funds, including the Fund. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net

assets was below the median total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense group and Lipper expense universe. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (excluding interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net assets was above the median total expense ratio (excluding interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense group and Lipper expense universe.

PML

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With respect to the Fund's common share total return performance (based on net asset value) relative to its respective Lipper performance universe, consisting of 61 funds for one-year and three-year performance, 56 funds for five-year performance and 54 funds for ten-year performance, the Trustees noted that the Fund had first quintile performance for the one-year, three-year and five-year periods and fifth quintile performance for the ten-year period ended December 31, 2016.

The Trustees noted that the Lipper expense group for the Fund consisted of a total of 11 funds, including the Fund. The Trustees also noted that the average net assets of the common shares of the funds in the Lipper expense group ranged from \$126.6 million to \$976.5 million, and that one of the funds in the group was larger in asset size than the Fund. The Trustees noted that the Lipper expense universe for the Fund consisted of a total of 61 funds, including the Fund. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net assets was below the median total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense group and Lipper expense universe. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (excluding interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net assets was above the median total expense ratio (excluding interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense group and Lipper expense universe.

PMX

With respect to the Fund's common share total return performance (based on net asset value) relative to its respective Lipper performance universe, consisting of 61 funds for one-year and three-year performance, 56 funds for five-year performance and 54 funds for ten-year performance, the Trustees noted that the Fund had first quintile performance for the one-year, three-year and five-year periods and fifth quintile performance for the ten-year period ended December 31, 2016.

The Trustees noted that the Lipper expense group for the Fund consisted of a total of 11 funds, including the Fund. The Trustees also noted that the average net assets of the common shares of the funds in the Lipper expense group ranged from \$126.6 million to \$976.5 million, and that seven of the funds in the group were larger in asset size than the Fund. The Trustees noted that the Lipper expense universe for the Fund

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Approval of Investment Management Agreement (Cont.)

consisted of a total of 61 funds, including the Fund. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net assets was below the median total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense group and Lipper expense universe. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (excluding interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net assets was above the median total expense ratio (excluding interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense group and Lipper expense universe.

PCQ

With respect to the Fund's common share total return performance (based on net asset value) relative to its respective Lipper performance universe, consisting of 17 funds for one-year, three-year and five-year performance and 16 funds for ten-year performance, the Trustees noted that the Fund had first quintile performance for the one-year, three-year, five-year and ten-year periods ended December 31, 2016.

The Trustees noted that the Lipper expense group for the Fund consisted of a total of six funds, including the Fund. The Trustees also noted that the average net assets of the common shares of the funds in the Lipper expense group ranged from \$105.0 million to \$752.9 million, and that three of the funds in the group were larger in asset size than the Fund. The Trustees noted that the Lipper expense universe for the Fund consisted of a total of 17 funds, including the Fund. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net assets was below the median total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense group and Lipper expense universe. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (excluding interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net assets was above the median total expense ratio (excluding interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense group and Lipper expense universe.

PCK

With respect to the Fund's common share total return performance (based on net asset value) relative to its respective Lipper performance universe, consisting of 17 funds for one-year, three-year and five-year performance and 16 funds for ten-year performance, the Trustees noted that the Fund had second quintile performance for the one-year period, first quintile performance for the three-year and five-year periods and fifth quintile performance for the ten-year period ended December 31, 2016.

The Trustees noted that the Lipper expense group for the Fund consisted of a total of six funds, including the Fund. The Trustees also noted that the average net assets of the common shares of the funds in the Lipper

expense group ranged from \$105.0 million to \$752.9 million, and that three of the funds in the group were larger in asset size than the Fund. The Trustees noted that the Lipper expense universe for the Fund consisted of a total of 17 funds, including the Fund. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net assets was below the median total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense group and Lipper expense universe. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (excluding interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net assets was above the median total expense ratio (excluding interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense group and Lipper expense universe.

PZC

With respect to the Fund's common share total return performance (based on net asset value) relative to its respective Lipper performance universe, consisting of 17 funds for one-year, three-year and five-year performance and 16 funds for ten-year performance, the Trustees noted that the Fund had first quintile performance for the one-year, three-year and five-year periods and fifth quintile performance for the ten-year period ended December 31, 2016.

The Trustees noted that the Lipper expense group for the Fund consisted of a total of six funds, including the Fund. The Trustees also noted that the average net assets of the common shares of the funds in the Lipper expense group ranged from \$105.0 million to \$752.9 million, and that three of the funds in the group were larger in asset size than the Fund. The Trustees noted that the Lipper expense universe for the Fund consisted of a total of 17 funds, including the Fund. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net assets was below the median total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense group and Lipper expense universe. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (excluding interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net assets was above the median total expense ratio (excluding interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense group and Lipper expense universe.

PNF

With respect to the Fund's common share total return performance (based on net asset value) relative to its respective Lipper performance universe, consisting of 18 funds for one-year, three-year and five-year performance and 17 funds for ten-year performance, the Trustees noted that the Fund had first quintile performance for the one-year, three-year and five-year periods and fourth quintile performance for the ten-year period ended December 31, 2016.

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(Unaudited)

The Trustees noted that the Lipper expense group for the Fund consisted of a total of five funds, including the Fund. The Trustees also noted that the average net assets of the common shares of the funds in the Lipper expense group ranged from \$95.3 million to \$292.7 million, and that each fund in the group was larger in asset size than the Fund. The Trustees noted that the Lipper expense universe for the Fund consisted of a total of 18 funds, including the Fund. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net assets was at the median total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense group. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net assets was below the median total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense universe. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (excluding interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net assets was above the median total expense ratio (excluding interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense group and Lipper expense universe.

PNI

With respect to the Fund's common share total return performance (based on net asset value) relative to its respective Lipper performance universe, consisting of 18 funds for one-year, three-year and five-year performance and 17 funds for ten-year performance, the Trustees noted that the Fund had second quintile performance for the one-year period, first quintile performance for the three-year and five-year periods and fifth quintile performance for the ten-year period ended December 31, 2016.

The Trustees noted that the Lipper expense group for the Fund consisted of a total of five funds, including the Fund. The Trustees also noted that the average net assets of the common shares of the funds in the Lipper expense group ranged from \$127.5 million to \$292.7 million, and that each fund in the group was larger in asset size than the Fund. The Trustees noted that the Lipper expense universe for the Fund consisted of a total of 18 funds, including the Fund. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net assets was at the median total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense group. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net assets was below the median total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense universe. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (excluding interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and

average net assets was above the median total expense ratio (excluding interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense group and Lipper expense universe.

PYN

With respect to the Fund's common share total return performance (based on net asset value) relative to its respective Lipper performance universe, consisting of 18 funds for one-year, three-year and five-year performance and 17 funds for ten-year performance, the Trustees noted that the Fund had third quintile performance for the one-year period, first quintile performance for the three-year and five-year periods and fifth quintile performance for the ten-year period ended December 31, 2016.

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The Trustees noted that the Lipper expense group for the Fund consisted of a total of five funds, including the Fund. The Trustees also noted that the average net assets of the common shares of the funds in the Lipper expense group ranged from \$54.6 million to \$292.7 million, and that each fund in the group was larger in asset size than the Fund. The Trustees noted that the Lipper expense universe for the Fund consisted of a total of 18 funds, including the Fund. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net assets was at the median total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense group. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on average managed assets was above the median total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense universe. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on average net assets was below the median total expense ratio (including interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense universe. The Trustees noted that the Fund's total expense ratio (excluding interest and borrowing expenses) calculated on both average managed assets and average net assets was above the median total expense ratio (excluding interest and borrowing expenses) of the funds in its Lipper expense group and Lipper expense universe.

In addition to their review of Fund performance based on net asset value, the Trustees also considered the market value performance of each Fund's common shares and related share price premium and/or discount information based on the materials provided by Lipper and PIMCO. The Trustees also considered information provided by PIMCO regarding the dividend yields of each Fund in comparison to funds in the following Lipper groupings as of December 31, 2016: Lipper General & Insured Municipal Debt Funds (Leveraged) (PMF, PML, PMX), Lipper New York Municipal Debt Funds (PNF, PNI, PYN), and Lipper California Municipal Debt Funds (PCQ, PCK, PZC).

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Approval of Investment Management Agreement (Cont.)

The Trustees considered the management fees charged by PIMCO to other funds and accounts with similar strategies to those of the Funds. The Trustees considered information provided by PIMCO indicating that, in comparison to certain other products managed by PIMCO, including open-end funds and exchange-traded funds, there are additional portfolio management challenges in managing closed-end funds such as the Funds, such as those associated with less liquid holdings, the use of leverage, issues relating to trading on a national exchange and attempting to meet a regular dividend. The Trustees were advised by PIMCO that, in light of these additional challenges, different pricing structures for closed-end funds such as the Funds and other products managed by PIMCO are to be expected, and that comparisons of pricing structures across these products may not reflect apt comparisons, even where other products have similar investment objectives and strategies to those of the Funds.

The Trustees also took into account that the Funds have preferred shares outstanding, which increases the amount of management fees payable by the Funds under the Agreement (because each Fund's fees are calculated on net assets including assets attributable to preferred shares outstanding). In this regard, the Trustees took into account that PIMCO has a financial incentive for the Funds to continue to use leverage, which may create a conflict of interest between PIMCO, on one hand, and the Funds' common shareholders, on the other. The Trustees further noted that this incentive may be greater under the unitary fee arrangements because the contractual management fee rates under the unitary fee arrangements are higher for each Fund than the Fund's management fee would otherwise be if it did not cover the Fund's Operating Expenses. Therefore, the total fees paid by each Fund to PIMCO under the unitary fee arrangements will vary more with increases and decreases in applicable leverage incurred by a Fund than under a non-unitary fee arrangement, all things being equal. The Trustees considered information provided by PIMCO and related presentations as to why each Fund's use of leverage continues to be appropriate and in the best interests of the respective Fund under current market conditions. The Trustees also considered PIMCO's representation that it will use leverage for the Funds solely as it determines to be in the best interests of the Funds from an investment perspective and without regard to the level of compensation PIMCO receives.

The Trustees also considered estimated profitability analyses provided by PIMCO, which included, among other information, (i) PIMCO's estimated pre- and post-distribution operating margin for each Fund, as well as PIMCO's estimated pre- and post-distribution operating margin for all of the closed-end funds advised by PIMCO, including the Funds (collectively, the estimated margins), in each case for the one-year period ended December 31, 2016; (ii) a comparison of PIMCO's estimated margins for the one-year period ended December 31, 2016,

to PIMCO's estimated margins for the one-year period ended December 31, 2015, and (iii) an overview of PIMCO's average fee rates with respect to all of the closed-end funds advised by PIMCO, including the Funds, compared to PIMCO's average fee rates with respect to its other clients, including PIMCO-advised separate accounts, open-end funds and hedge funds and private equity funds. The Trustees also took into account explanations from PIMCO regarding how certain corporate and shared expenses were allocated among the Funds and other funds and accounts managed by PIMCO for purposes of developing profitability estimates. Based on the profitability analyses provided by PIMCO, the Trustees determined, taking into account the various assumptions made, that such profitability did not appear to be excessive.

The Trustees also took into account the entrepreneurial and business risk PIMCO has undertaken as investment manager and sponsor of the Funds.

The Trustees also took into account that the Funds do not currently have any breakpoints in their management fees. The Trustees considered that, as closed-end investment companies, the Funds do not continually offer new shares to raise additional assets (as does a typical open-end investment company), but may raise additional assets through periodic shelf offerings and may also experience asset growth through investment performance and/or the increased use of leverage. The Trustees also considered that the unitary fee arrangements provide inherent economies of scale because a Fund maintains competitive fixed unitary fees even if the particular Fund's assets decline and/or operating costs rise. The

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Trustees further considered that, in contrast, breakpoints are a proxy for charging higher fees on lower asset levels and that when a fund's assets decline, breakpoints may reverse, which causes expense ratios to increase. The Trustees also considered that, unlike the Funds' unitary fee arrangements, funds with pass through administrative fee structures may experience increased expense ratios when fixed dollar fees are charged against declining fund assets. The Trustees also considered that the unitary fee arrangements protect shareholders from a rise in operating costs that may result from, including, among other things, PIMCO's investments in various business enhancements and infrastructure. The Trustees noted that PIMCO has made extensive investments in these areas.

Additionally, the Trustees considered so-called fall-out benefits to PIMCO, such as reputational value derived from serving as investment manager to the Funds and research, statistical and quotation services PIMCO may receive from broker-dealers executing the Funds' portfolio transactions on an agency basis.

After reviewing these and other factors described herein, the Trustees concluded, with respect to each Fund, within the context of their overall conclusions regarding the Agreement and based on the

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(Unaudited)

information provided and related representations made by management, that they were satisfied with PIMCO's responses and efforts relating to the investment performance of the Funds. The Trustees also concluded that the fees payable under the Agreement represent reasonable compensation in light of the nature, extent and quality of services provided by PIMCO. Based on their evaluation of factors that they deemed to be material, including those factors described above, the Trustees, including the Independent Trustees, unanimously concluded that the continuation of the Agreement was in the interests of each Fund and its shareholders, and should be approved.

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General Information

Investment Manager

Pacific Investment Management Company LLC

1633 Broadway

New York, NY 10019

Custodian

State Street Bank and Trust Company

801 Pennsylvania Avenue

Kansas City, MO 64105

Transfer Agent, Dividend Paying Agent and Registrar

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC

6201 15th Avenue

Brooklyn, NY 11219

Legal Counsel

Ropes & Gray LLP

Prudential Tower

800 Boylston Street

Boston, MA 02199

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

1100 Walnut Street, Suite 1300

Kansas City, MO 64106

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This report is submitted for the general information of the shareholders of PIMCO Municipal Income Fund, PIMCO Municipal Income Fund II, PIMCO Municipal Income Fund III, PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund, PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund II, PIMCO California Municipal Income Fund III, PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund, PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund II, and PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund III.

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Item 2. Code of Ethics.

The information required by this Item 2 is only required in an annual report on this Form N-CSR.

Item 3. Audit Committee Financial Expert.

The information required by this Item 3 is only required in an annual report on this Form N-CSR.

Item 4. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

The information required by this Item 4 is only required in an annual report on this Form N-CSR.

Item 5. Audit Committee of Listed Registrants.

The information required by this Item 5 is only required in an annual report on this Form N-CSR.

Item 6. Schedule of Investments.

The Schedule of Investments is included as part of the reports to shareholders under Item 1.

Item 7. Disclosure of Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures for Closed-End Management Investment Companies.

The information required by this Item 7 is only required in an annual report on this Form N-CSR.

Item 8. Portfolio Managers of Closed-End Management Investment Companies.

Not applicable.

Item 9. Purchases of Equity Securities by Closed-End Management Investment Company and Affiliated Purchasers.

None.

Item 10. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

There have been no material changes to the procedures by which shareholders may recommend nominees to the Fund's Board of Trustees since the Fund last provided disclosure in response to this item.

Item 11. Controls and Procedures.

- (a) The principal executive officer and principal financial & accounting officer have concluded as of a date within 90 days of the filing date of this report, based on their evaluation of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 30a-3(c) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act)), that the design of such procedures is effective to provide reasonable assurance that material information required to be disclosed by the Registrant on Form N-CSR is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms.

- (b) There were no changes in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 30a-3(d) under the 1940 Act (17 CFR 270.30a-3(d))) that occurred during the second fiscal quarter of the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 12. Exhibits.

- (a)(1) Exhibit 99.CODE Code of Ethics is not applicable for semiannual reports.

- (a)(2) Exhibit 99.CERT Certifications pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

- (b) Exhibit 99.906CERT Certifications pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

PIMCO New York Municipal Income Fund III

By: /s/ PETER G. STRELOW
Peter G. Strelow
President (Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 28, 2017

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

By: /s/ PETER G. STRELOW
Peter G. Strelow
President (Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 28, 2017

By: /s/ WILLIAM G. GALIPEAU
William G. Galipeau
Treasurer (Principal Financial & Accounting Officer)

Date: August 28, 2017