

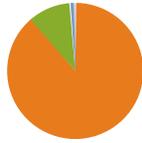
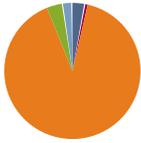
Investment Comparison Report

Portfolio

Asset Allocation

Invesco Senior Floating Rate C (OOSCX)

Lord Abbett Floating Rate C (LARCX)



U.S. Stocks	2.86
Non-U.S. Stocks	0.71
Bonds	90.49
Cash	3.82
Other	2.12

U.S. Stocks	0.08
Non-U.S. Stocks	0.00
Bonds	88.62
Cash	10.25
Other	1.05

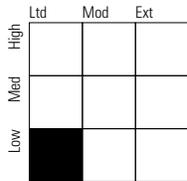
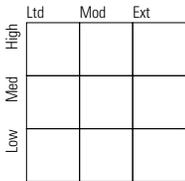
Investment Style 03-31-2024

Invesco Senior Floating Rate C (OOSCX)

Lord Abbett Floating Rate C (LARCX)

Fixed-Income Style 03-31-2024

Fixed-Income Style 03-31-2024



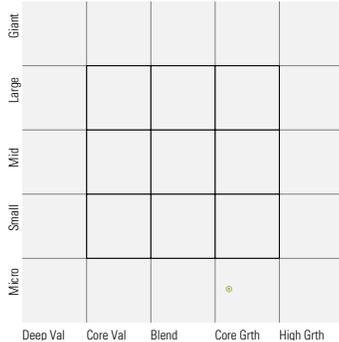
Credit Quality 03-31-2024

Credit Quality 03-31-2024

Type	% Bonds	Type	% Bonds
AAA	0.00	AAA	0.00
AA	0.00	AA	0.00
A	0.00	A	0.00
BBB	0.72	BBB	2.01
BB	18.52	BB	18.35
B	50.79	B	69.71
Below B	19.93	Below B	7.27
Not Rated	10.03	Not Rated	2.66

Equity Style Box

Equity Style



- Invesco Senior Floating Rate C
- Lord Abbett Floating Rate C

Portfolio Profile

Americas	Greater Europe	Greater Asia	World Regions
80.55	19.45	0.00	Invesco Senior Floating Rate C
100.00	0.00	0.00	Lord Abbett Floating Rate C

Cyclical	Sensitive	Defensive	Stock Sectors
—	—	—	Invesco Senior Floating Rate C
—	—	—	Lord Abbett Floating Rate C

NOTE: Information for investments with different objectives/categories may not be directly comparable. Please see Comparing Funds in the Disclosure Statement and/or the fund's prospectus for more information.

Investment Comparison Report

Bond Statistics

Portfolio Statistics*

Avg Effective Duration	Avg Effective Maturity	Avg Weighted Coupon	Avg Weighted Price	SEC 30-day Yield Subsidized	SEC 30-day Yield Unsubsidized	
0.12	4.33	9.19	—	8.37	7.83	Invesco Senior Floating Rate C
0.24	4.99	9.05	—	7.84	7.84	Lord Abbett Floating Rate C

*Figure provided by fund

Bond Sectors

Government	Municipal	Corporate	Securitized	Cash & Equivalents	Derivative	
0.00	0.47	95.06	0.51	3.96	0.00	Invesco Senior Floating Rate C
0.14	0.00	87.31	2.18	10.30	0.07	Lord Abbett Floating Rate C

Municipal Bond Sectors

General Obligation	Utilities	Health	Water/Waste	Housing	Education	
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Invesco Senior Floating Rate C
—	—	—	—	—	—	Lord Abbett Floating Rate C

Transportation	Advance Refunded	Industrial	Misc Revenue	Approp. Tobacco	
0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	Invesco Senior Floating Rate C
—	—	—	—	—	Lord Abbett Floating Rate C

NOTE: Information for investments with different objectives/categories may not be directly comparable. Please see Comparing Funds in the Disclosure Statement and/or the fund's prospectus for more information.

Investment Comparison Report

Statistics

Quick Stats 04-30-2024					
Overall Morningstar Rating™	Overall Morningstar Risk™	Overall Morningstar Return™	Morningstar Category™	Prospectus Objectives	Overall Morningstar Ratings & Risk
★★ (212)	Above Average (212)	Below Average (212)	US Fund Bank Loan	Corporate Bond - General	Invesco Senior Floating Rate C
★★ (212)	Above Average (212)	Below Average (212)	US Fund Bank Loan	Income	Lord Abbett Floating Rate C
3-Yr Morningstar Rating™	3-Yr Morningstar Risk™	3-Yr Morningstar Return™	Morningstar Category™	Prospectus Objectives	3-Yr Morningstar Rating & Risk
★★★★ (212)	Below Average (212)	Above Average (212)	US Fund Bank Loan	Corporate Bond - General	Invesco Senior Floating Rate C
★★★ (212)	Below Average (212)	Average (212)	US Fund Bank Loan	Income	Lord Abbett Floating Rate C
5-Yr Morningstar Rating™	5-Yr Morningstar Risk™	5-Yr Morningstar Return™	Morningstar Category™	Prospectus Objectives	5-Yr Morningstar Rating & Risk
★ (205)	Above Average (205)	Low (205)	US Fund Bank Loan	Corporate Bond - General	Invesco Senior Floating Rate C
★★ (205)	Above Average (205)	Below Average (205)	US Fund Bank Loan	Income	Lord Abbett Floating Rate C
10-Yr Morningstar Rating™	10-Yr Morningstar Risk™	10-Yr Morningstar Return™	Morningstar Category™	Prospectus Objectives	10-Yr Morningstar Rating & Risk
★ (167)	Above Average (167)	Low (167)	US Fund Bank Loan	Corporate Bond - General	Invesco Senior Floating Rate C
★★ (167)	Above Average (167)	Below Average (167)	US Fund Bank Loan	Income	Lord Abbett Floating Rate C
Prospectus Gross Expense %	Prospectus Net Expense %	Total Assets \$ Mil	Manager	Management and Fees	
1.84	1.82 (12-31-2024)*	—	Multiple	Invesco Senior Floating Rate C	
1.43	1.43	—	Multiple	Lord Abbett Floating Rate C	

*Contractual Waiver Expiration

The Overall Morningstar Rating is based on risk-adjusted returns, derived from a weighted average of three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar metrics.

The figures in the parenthesis reflect the total number of investments in the investment's Morningstar Category.

NOTE: Information for investments with different objectives/categories may not be directly comparable. Please see Comparing Funds in the Disclosure Statement and/or the fund's prospectus for more information.

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Investment Comparison Report

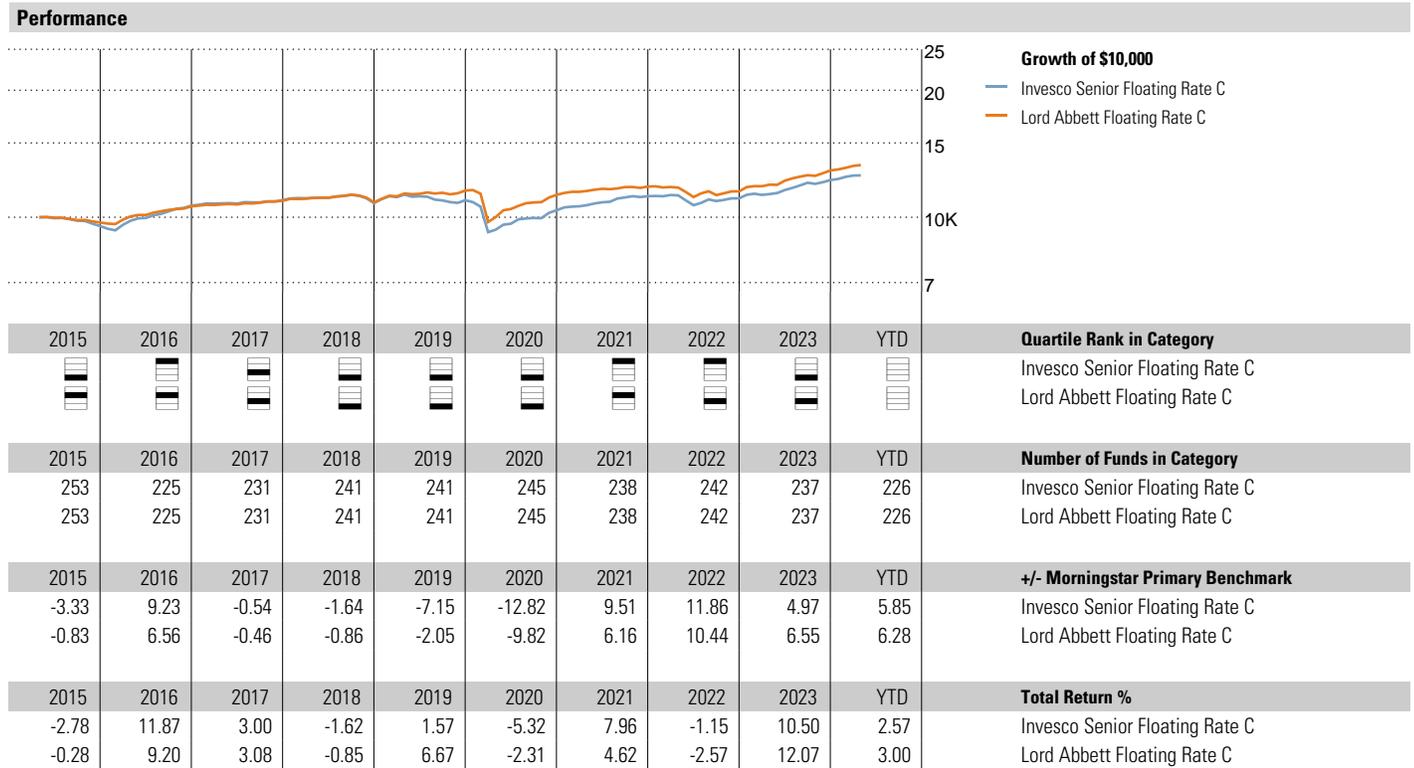
Statistics Continued

Risk and Return Profile						
Standard Deviation	Mean	Sharpe Ratio	% Up Capture*	% Down Capture*	3-Yr Risk Statistics	
3.61	5.56	0.69	16.52	-1.76	Invesco Senior Floating Rate C	
3.87	4.82	0.47	17.48	2.82	Lord Abbett Floating Rate C	
*Benchmark: S&P 500 TR						
MPT Statistics—3-Yr						
Alpha	Beta	R-Squared	Morningstar Primary Benchmark	Against Morningstar Primary Benchmark		
4.00	0.08	2.73	Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD	Invesco Senior Floating Rate C		
4.00	0.20	15.49	Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD	Lord Abbett Floating Rate C		
Alpha	Beta	R-Squared	Best Fit Index	Against Best Fit Index		
0.04	0.83	75.03	Morningstar LSTA US LL TR USD	Invesco Senior Floating Rate C		
-1.10	0.98	96.39	Morningstar LSTA US LL TR USD	Lord Abbett Floating Rate C		

NOTE: Information for investments with different objectives/categories may not be directly comparable. Please see Comparing Funds in the Disclosure Statement and/or the fund's prospectus for more information.

Investment Comparison Report

Performance



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Investment Comparison Report

Performance continued

Trailing Returns 04-30-2024							
1-Yr	3-Yr	5-Yr	10-Yr	Since Inception	Inception Date	Load Adjusted Monthly 04-30-2024	
9.75	5.56	2.12	2.42	3.76	09-08-1999	Invesco Senior Floating Rate C	
10.32	4.82	3.16	3.09	3.48	12-31-2007	Lord Abbett Floating Rate C	
Standardized 03-31-2024							
10.14	—	2.38	2.40	3.77	09-08-1999	Invesco Senior Floating Rate C	
10.74	—	3.37	3.05	3.47	12-31-2007	Lord Abbett Floating Rate C	
Total Return 04-30-2024							
10.75	5.56	2.12	2.42	3.76	09-08-1999	Invesco Senior Floating Rate C	
11.32	4.82	3.16	3.09	3.48	12-31-2007	Lord Abbett Floating Rate C	

Performance Disclosure

The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate thus an investor's shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted therein.

Invesco Senior Floating Rate C: For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please call (800) 659-1005 or visit www.invesco.com/us

Lord Abbett Floating Rate C: For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please call +1 201 8272000 or visit www.lordabbett.com

NOTE: Information for investments with different objectives/categories may not be directly comparable. Please see Comparing Funds in the Disclosure Statement and/or the fund's prospectus for more information.

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Standardized and Tax Adjusted Returns Disclosure Statement

The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end please visit <http://advisor.morningstar.com/familyinfo.asp>

Standardized Returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. They depict performance without adjusting for the effects of taxation, but are adjusted to reflect sales charges and ongoing fund expenses.

If adjusted for taxation, the performance quoted would be significantly reduced. For variable annuities, additional expenses will be taken into account, including M&E risk charges, fund-level expenses such as management fees and operating fees, contract-level administration fees, and charges such as surrender, contract, and sales charges. The maximum redemption fee is the maximum amount a fund may charge if redeemed in a specific time period after the fund's purchase.

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or an IRA. After-tax returns exclude the effects of either the alternative minimum tax or phase-out of certain tax credits. Any taxes due are as of the time the distributions are made, and the taxable amount and tax character of each distribution are as specified by the fund on the dividend declaration date. Due to foreign tax credits or realized capital losses, after-tax returns may be greater than before-tax returns. After-tax returns for exchange-traded funds are based on net asset value.

Money Market Fund Disclosures

If money market fund(s) are included in the Standardized Returns table below, each money market fund's name will be followed by a superscripted letter that links it to the applicable disclosure below:

Annualized Returns 03-31-2024													
Standardized Returns (%)	7-day Yield Subsidized	7-day Yield Unsubsidized	SEC 30-day Yield	1-Yr	5-Yr	10-Yr	Since Inception	Inception Date	Max Front Load %	Max Back Load %	Net Exp Ratio %	Gross Exp Ratio %	
Invesco Senior Floating Rate C	—	—	8.37	10.14	2.38	2.40	3.77	09-08-1999	NA	1	1.82 ¹	1.84	
Lord Abbett Floating Rate C	—	—	7.84	10.74	3.37	3.05	3.47	12-31-2007	NA	1	1.43	1.43	
Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD			—	1.70	0.36	1.54	6.56	—					
MSCI EAFE NR USD			—	15.32	7.33	4.80	8.47	—					
S&P 500 TR USD			—	29.88	15.05	12.96	11.03	—					
USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon			—	5.57	2.16	1.48	3.86	—					

1. Contractual waiver; expires 12/31/2024.

Return after Tax(%)	On Distribution				On Distribution and Sales of Shares				
	1-Yr	5-Yr	10-Yr	Since Inception	Inception Date	1-Yr	5-Yr	10-Yr	Since Inception
Invesco Senior Floating Rate C	6.45	0.06	0.43	1.67	09-08-1999	5.90	0.78	0.94	2.02
Lord Abbett Floating Rate C	7.21	1.35	1.17	1.61	12-31-2007	6.25	1.68	1.47	1.80

Institutional Money Market Funds (designated by an "S"):

You could lose money by investing in the fund. Because the share price of the fund will fluctuate, when you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you originally paid for them. The fund may impose a fee upon sale of your shares or may temporarily suspend your ability to sell shares if the fund's liquidity falls below required minimums because of market conditions or other factors. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The fund's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time.

Government Money Market Funds that have Chosen to rely on the ability to impose liquidity fees and suspend redemptions (designated by an "L") and Retail Money Market Funds (designated by an "L"):

You could lose money by investing in the fund. Although the fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. The fund may impose a fee upon sale of your shares or may temporarily suspend your ability to sell shares if the fund's liquidity falls below required minimums because of market conditions or other factors. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The fund's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time.

Government Money Market Funds that have chosen not to rely on the ability to impose liquidity fees and suspend redemptions (designated by an "N"):

You could lose money by investing in the fund. Although the fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The fund's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time.

Investment Comparison Report

Fund Strategy and Risk Details

Fund Strategy

Invesco Senior Floating Rate C

The investment seeks income.

The fund invests mainly in floating rate loans that hold a senior position in the capital structure of U.S. and foreign corporations, partnerships or other business entities that, under normal circumstances, allow them to have priority of claim ahead of other obligations of a borrower in the event of liquidation. Under normal market conditions, it will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in Senior Loans, and in derivatives and other instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities.

Lord Abbett Floating Rate C

The investment seeks a high level of current income.

Under normal conditions, the fund pursues its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in floating or adjustable rate instruments and derivatives and other instruments that effectively enable the fund to achieve a floating rate of income. It may invest up to 20% of its net assets in other types of debt securities and short-term instruments.

Specific Risks

Invesco Senior Floating Rate C

The investment return and principal value of a fund will fluctuate; thus, an investor's shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than their original cost. This fund has exposure to international securities.

International/Emerging Markets: The investor should note that funds that invest in international securities involve special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

Lord Abbett Floating Rate C

The investment return and principal value of a fund will fluctuate; thus, an investor's shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than their original cost. This fund has exposure to small cap securities.

Small Cap Stocks: The investor should note that funds that invest in stocks of small companies involve additional risks. Small companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well-established as larger blue chip companies. Historically, smaller company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.

Investment Comparison Report Disclosure Statement

The Investment Comparison Report is supplemental sales literature, and therefore must be preceded or accompanied by the fund's current prospectus or an equivalent statement. Please read this information carefully. In all cases, this disclosure statement should accompany the Investment Comparison Report. Morningstar is not itself a FINRA-member firm. All data presented is based on the most recent information available to Morningstar as of the release date and may or may not be an accurate reflection of current data for securities included in the fund's portfolio. There is no assurance that the data will remain the same.

Unless otherwise specified, the definition of "funds" used throughout this Disclosure Statement includes closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, grantor trusts, index mutual funds, open-ended mutual funds, and unit investment trusts. It does not include exchange-traded notes or exchange-traded commodities.

Prior to 2016, Morningstar's methodology evaluated open-end mutual funds and exchange-traded funds as separate groups. Each group contained a subset of the current investments included in our current comparative analysis. In this report, historical data presented on a calendar-year basis and trailing periods ending at the most-recent month-end reflect the updated methodology.

Risk measures (such as alpha, beta, r-squared, standard deviation, mean, or Sharpe ratio) are calculated for securities or portfolios that have at least a three-year history.

Most Morningstar rankings do not include any adjustment for one-time sales charges, or loads. Morningstar does publish load-adjusted returns, and ranks such returns within a Morningstar Category in certain reports. The total returns for ETFs and fund share classes without one-time loads are equal to Morningstar's calculation of load-adjusted returns. Share classes that are subject to one-time loads relating to advice or sales commissions have their returns adjusted as part of the load-adjusted return calculation to reflect those loads.

Comparing Funds

Comparison of funds with different objectives or categories may produce differences that are not meaningful, or even misleading. If this report contains funds from two different Morningstar Categories, this will be prominently disclosed at the bottom of this report. Note that there are times when it may be appropriate to compare funds from different categories; for example, when you are interested in changing the fundamental strategy undertaken by a fund you hold currently.

Note that the return behavior of funds from different categories may be expected to exhibit different risk and return characteristics, without regard to manager quality. Morningstar Ratings™ ("star ratings") are assessed against other funds in the category, so a fund with a particular star rating within one category may not be directly comparable with a fund's star rating from another category. Likewise, Morningstar Risk and Morningstar Return measures are calibrated in relation to the category in which they are assigned. Rankings of the funds may have different primary benchmarks as a result of being from two distinct categories, and direct comparisons of two different funds' performance against two different benchmarks may not be meaningful.

Comparison of Fund Types

Funds, including closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), money market funds,

open-end funds, and unit investment trusts (UITs), have many similarities, but also many important differences. In general, publicly-offered funds are investment companies registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Funds pool money from their investors and manage it according to an investment strategy or objective, which can vary greatly from fund to fund. Funds have the ability to offer diversification and professional management, but also involve risk, including the loss of principal.

A closed-end fund is an investment company, which typically makes one public offering of a fixed number of shares. Thereafter, shares are traded on a secondary market. As a result, the secondary market price may be higher or lower than the closed-end fund's net asset value (NAV). If these shares trade at a price above their NAV, they are said to be trading at a premium. Conversely, if they are trading at a price below their NAV, they are said to be trading at a discount. A closed-end mutual fund's expense ratio is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Closed-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the closed-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

An ETF is an investment company that typically has an investment objective of striving to achieve a similar return as a particular market index. The ETF will invest in either all or a representative sample of the securities included in the index it is seeking to imitate. Like closed-end funds, an ETF can be traded on a secondary market and thus have a market price that may be higher or lower than its net asset value. If these shares trade at a price above their NAV, they are said to be trading at a premium. Conversely, if they are trading at a price below their NAV, they are said to be trading at a discount. ETFs are not actively managed, so their value may be affected by a general decline in the U.S. market segments relating to their underlying indexes. Similarly, an imperfect match between an ETF's holdings and those of its underlying index may cause its performance to vary from that of its underlying index. The expense ratio of an ETF is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. ETFs do not have 12b-1 fees or sales loads. Capital gains from funds held in a taxable account are subject to income tax. In many, but not all cases, ETFs are generally considered to be more tax-efficient when compared to similarly invested mutual funds.

Holding company depository receipts (HOLDRs) are similar to ETFs, but they focus on narrow industry groups. HOLDRs initially own 20 stocks, which are unmanaged, and can become more concentrated due to mergers, or the disparate performance of their holdings. HOLDRs can only be bought in 100-share increments. Investors may exchange shares of a HOLDR for its underlying stocks at any time.

A money-market fund is an investment company that invests in commercial paper, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements, government securities, certificates of deposit and other highly liquid securities, and pays money market rates of interest. Money markets are not FDIC-insured, may lose money, and are not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

An open-end fund is an investment company that issues shares on a continuous basis. Shares can be purchased from the open-end mutual fund itself, or through an intermediary, but cannot be traded on a secondary market, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Investors pay the open-end mutual fund's current net asset value plus any initial sales loads. Net asset value is calculated daily, at the close of business. Open-end mutual fund shares can be redeemed, or sold back to the fund or intermediary, at their current net asset value minus any deferred sales loads or redemption fees. The expense ratio for an open-end mutual fund is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Open-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the open-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

A unit investment trust (UIT) is an investment company organized under a trust agreement between a sponsor and trustee. UITs typically purchase a fixed portfolio of securities and then sell units in the trust to investors. The major difference between a UIT and a mutual fund is that a mutual fund is actively managed, while a UIT is not. On a periodic basis, UITs usually distribute to the unit holder their pro rata share of the trust's net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. If the trust is one that invests only in tax-free securities, then the income from the trust is also tax-free. UITs generally make one public offering of a fixed number of units. However, in some cases, the sponsor will maintain a secondary market that allows existing unit holders to sell their units and for new investors to buy units. A one-time initial sales charge is deducted from an investment made into the trust. UIT investors may also pay creation and development fees, organization costs, and/or trustee and operation expenses. UIT units may be redeemed by the sponsor at their net asset value minus a deferred sales charge, and sold to other investors. UITs have set termination dates, at which point the underlying securities are sold and the sales proceeds are paid to the investor. Typically, a UIT investment is rolled over into successive trusts as part of a long-term strategy. A rollover fee may be charged for the exercise of rollover purchases. There are tax consequences associated with rolling over an investment from one trust to the next.

Performance

The performance data given represents past performance and should not be considered indicative of future results. Principal value and investment return will fluctuate, so that an investor's shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than the original investment. Fund portfolio statistics change over time. Funds are not FDIC-insured, may lose value, and are not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

Morningstar calculates after-tax returns using the highest applicable federal marginal income tax rate plus the investment income tax and Medicare surcharge. As of 2018, this rate is 37% plus 3.8% investment income plus 0.9% Medicare surcharge, or 41.7%. This rate changes periodically in accordance with changes in federal law.

Alpha

Alpha is a measure of the difference between a security or portfolio's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk (as measured by beta.) Alpha is often seen as a measure of the value added or subtracted by a portfolio manager.

Asset Allocation

Asset Allocation reflects asset class weightings of the portfolio. The "Other" category includes security types that are not neatly classified in the other asset classes, such as convertible bonds and preferred stocks, or cannot be classified by Morningstar as a result of missing data. Morningstar may display asset allocation data in several ways, including tables or pie charts. In addition, Morningstar may compare the asset class breakdown of the fund against its three-year average, category average, and/or index proxy.

Asset allocations shown in tables may include a breakdown among the long, short, and net (long positions net of short) positions. These statistics summarize what the fund's managers are buying and how they are positioning the fund's portfolio. When short positions are captured in these portfolio statistics, investors get a more robust description of the fund's exposure and risk. Long positions involve buying the security outright and selling it later, with the hope the security's price rises over time. Short positions are taken with the hope of benefitting from anticipated price declines. The investor borrows the security from another investor, sells it and receives cash, and then is obligated to buy it back at some point in the future. If the price falls after the short sale, the investor will have sold high and can buy low to close the short position and lock in a profit. However, if the price of the security increases after the short sale, the investor will experience a loss buying it at a higher price than the sale price.

Most fund portfolios hold fairly conventional securities, such as long positions in

equities and bonds. Morningstar may generate a colored pie chart for these portfolios. Other portfolios use other investment strategies or securities, such as short positions or derivatives, in an attempt to reduce transaction costs, enhance returns, or reduce risk. Some of these securities and strategies behave like conventional securities, while other have unique return and risk characteristics. Portfolios that incorporate investment strategies resulting in short positions or portfolio with relatively exotic derivative positions often report data to Morningstar that does not meet the parameters of the calculation underlying a pie chart's generation. Because of the nature of how these securities are reported to Morningstar, we may not always get complete portfolio information to report asset allocation. Morningstar, at its discretion, may determine if unidentified characteristics of fund holdings are material. Asset allocation and other breakdowns may be rescaled accordingly so that percentages total to 100 percent. (Morningstar used discretion to determine if unidentified characteristics of fund holdings are material, pie charts and other breakdowns may rescale identified characteristics to 100% for more intuitive presentation.)

Note that all other portfolio statistics presented in this report are based on the long (or long rescaled) holdings of the fund only.

Average Effective Duration

Duration is a time measure of a bond's interest-rate sensitivity. Average effective duration is a weighted average of the duration of the fixed-income securities within a portfolio.

Average Effective Maturity

Average Effective Maturity is a weighted average of the maturities of all bonds in a portfolio.

Average Weighted Coupon

A coupon is the fixed annual percentage paid out on a bond. The average weighted coupon is the asset-weighted coupon of each bond in the portfolio.

Average Weighted Price

Average Weighted Price is the asset-weighted price of bonds held in a portfolio, expressed as a percentage of par (face) value. This number reveals if the portfolio favors bonds selling at prices above or below par value (premium or discount securities respectively.)

Best Fit Index

Alpha, beta, and R-squared statistics are presented for a broad market index and a "best fit" index. The Best Fit Index identified in this report was determined by Morningstar by calculating R-squared for the fund against approximately 100 indexes tracked by Morningstar. The index representing the highest R-squared is identified as the best fit index. The best fit index may not be the fund's benchmark, nor does it necessarily contain the types of securities that may be held by the fund or portfolio.

Beta

Beta is a measure of a security or portfolio's sensitivity to market movements (proxied using an index.) A beta of greater than 1 indicates more volatility than the market, and a beta of less than 1 indicates less volatility than the market.

Credit Quality Breakdown

Credit Quality breakdowns are shown for corporate-bond holdings in the fund's portfolio and depict the quality of bonds in the underlying portfolio. It shows the percentage of fixed-income securities that fall within each credit-quality rating as assigned by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO). Bonds not rated by an NRSRO are included in the Other/Not-Classified category.

Down Capture Ratio %

Down Capture Ratio measures a fund's performance in down markets. A down-market is defined as those periods (months or quarters) in which market return is less than 0. In essence, it tells you what percentage of the down-market was captured by the fund. For example, if the ratio is 110%, the fund captured 110% of the down-market and

therefore underperformed the market on the downside.

Expense Ratio %

The expense ratio is the annual fee that all funds charge their shareholders. It expresses the percentage of assets deducted each fiscal year for fund expenses, including 12b-1 fees, management fees, administrative fees, operating costs, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund. Portfolio transaction fees, or brokerage costs, as well as front-end or deferred sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. The expense ratio, which is deducted from the fund's average net assets, is accrued on a daily basis. The gross expense ratio, in contrast to the net expense ratio, does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Growth of 10,000 – Fund Comparison

This graph compares the growth of an investment of 10,000 (in the base currency of the fund) in one fund with that of an investment of 10,000 (in the base currency of the fund) with another fund. The total returns are not adjusted to reflect sales charges or the effects of taxation but are adjusted to reflect actual ongoing fund expenses, and they assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted, effects of sales charges and taxation would reduce the performance quoted. If pre-inception data is included in the analysis, it will be graphed.

The index in the Growth of 10,000 graph is an unmanaged portfolio of specified securities and cannot be invested in directly. The index does not reflect any initial or ongoing expenses. A fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the index. The index is chosen by Morningstar.

Maximum Redemption Fee %

The Maximum Redemption Fee is the maximum amount a fund may charge if redeemed in a specific time period after the fund's purchase (for example, 30, 180, or 365 days).

Mean

Mean is the annualized geometric return for the period shown.

Morningstar Category

Morningstar Category is assigned by placing funds into peer groups based on their underlying holdings. The underlying securities in each portfolio are the primary factor in our analysis as the investment objective and investment strategy stated in a fund's prospectus may not be sufficiently detailed for our proprietary classification methodology. Funds are placed in a category based on their portfolio statistics and compositions over the past three years. Analysis of performance and other indicative facts are also considered. If the fund is new and has no portfolio history, Morningstar estimates where it will fall before giving it a permanent category assignment. Categories may be changed based on recent changes to the portfolio.

Morningstar Ownership Zone

The Morningstar Ownership Zone provides a graphic representation of the size and investment style of long stocks in fund's portfolio. The Ownership Zone is derived by plotting each stock in the portfolio within the Morningstar Style Box™. The Ownership Zone is the shaded area that represents 75% of the assets in the portfolio and indicates the level of concentration in the holdings. The "centroid" in the middle of the Ownership Zone represents the weighted average of all the holdings. The Ownership Zone helps investors differentiate between portfolios that may otherwise look similar. Investors can also use the Ownership Zone to construct diversified portfolios and model how multiple funds complement one another in a portfolio.

Morningstar Rank

Morningstar Rank is the total return percentile rank within each Morningstar Category. The highest (or most favorable) percentile rank is zero and the lowest (or least favorable) percentile rank is 100. Historical percentile ranks are based on a snapshot of a fund at the time of calculation.

Morningstar Rating™

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for funds and separate accounts with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The Morningstar Rating does not include any adjustment for sales loads. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. For more information about the Morningstar Rating for funds, including its methodology, please go to global.morningstar.com/managerdisclosures/.

Morningstar Return

The Morningstar Return rates a fund's performance relative to other managed products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of a product's excess return over a risk-free rate (the return of the 90-day Treasury Bill) in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the top 10% of products earn a High Morningstar Return (High), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Ave), and the bottom 10% Low (Low). Morningstar Return is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

Morningstar Risk

Morningstar Risk evaluates a fund's downside volatility relative to that of other products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of the variations in monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the 10% of products with the lowest measured risk are described as Low Risk (Low), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), and the top 10% High (High). Morningstar Risk is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

Morningstar Style Box™

The Morningstar Style Box™ reveals a fund's investment strategy as of the date noted on this report.

For equity funds, the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned, and the horizontal axis shows the investment style (value, blend, or growth.) A darkened square in the style box indicates the weighted average style of the portfolio.

For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest-rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration. Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (for example, quarterly). In compiling credit rating information, Morningstar accepts credit ratings reported by fund companies that have been issued by all Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations. For a list of all NRSROs, please visit <http://www.sec.gov/divisions/marketreg/ratingagency.htm>. Additionally, Morningstar accepts foreign credit ratings from widely recognized or registered rating agencies. If two rating organizations/ agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lower rating; if three or more organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the median rating; and in cases where there are more than two organization/agency ratings and a median rating does not exist, fund companies are to use the lower of the two middle ratings.

Please Note: Morningstar, Inc. is not an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. NRSRO or rating agency ratings can change from time to time.

For credit quality, Morningstar combines the credit rating information provided by the fund companies with an average default rate calculation to come up with a weighted-average credit quality. The weighted-average credit quality is currently a letter that roughly corresponds to the scale used by a leading NRSRO. Bond funds are assigned a style box placement of "low," "medium," or "high" based on their average credit quality. Funds with a "low" credit quality are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be less than "BBB-"; "medium" are those less than "AA-", but greater or equal to "BBB-"; and "high" are those with a weighted-average credit quality of "AA-" or higher. When classifying a bond portfolio, Morningstar first maps the NRSRO credit ratings of the underlying holdings to their respective default rates (as determined by Morningstar's analysis of actual historical default rates). Morningstar then averages these default rates to determine the average default rate for the entire bond fund. Finally, Morningstar maps this average default rate to its corresponding credit rating along a convex curve.

For interest-rate sensitivity, Morningstar obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. Generally, Morningstar classifies a fixed-income fund's interest-rate sensitivity based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index, which is currently three years. The classification of Limited will be assigned to those funds whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCB's average effective duration; funds whose average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCB will be classified as Moderate; and those that are at 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCB will be classified as Extensive.

For municipal-bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases, static breakpoints are used. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-U.S. taxable and non-U.S. domiciled fixed-income funds, static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: more than 3.5 years but less than or equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: more than 6 years.

Interest-rate sensitivity for non-U.S. domiciled funds (excluding funds in convertible categories) may be measured with modified duration when effective duration is not available.

Percentile Rank in Category

Percentile Rank is a standardized way of ranking items within a peer group, in this case, funds within the same Morningstar Category. The observation with the largest numerical value is ranked zero the observation with the smallest numerical value is ranked 100. The remaining observations are placed equal distance from one another on the rating scale. Note that lower percentile ranks are generally more favorable for returns (high returns), while higher percentile ranks are generally more favorable for risk measures (low risk).

Performance Quartile

Performance Quartile reflects a fund's Morningstar Rank.

R-Squared

R-squared is the percentage of a security or portfolio's return movements that are explained by movements in its benchmark index, showing the degree of correlation between the security or portfolio and the benchmark. This figure is helpful in assessing how likely it is that beta and alpha are statistically significant. A value of 1 indicates perfect correlation between the security or portfolio and its benchmark. The lower the R-squared value, the lower the correlation.

Regional Exposure

The regional exposure is a display of the portfolio's assets invested in the regions

shown on the report.

Sector Weightings

Equity Super Sectors represent Morningstar's broadest classification of equity sectors by assigning the 11 equity sectors into three classifications. The Cyclical Super Sector includes industries significantly impacted by economic shifts, and the stocks included in these sectors generally have betas greater than 1. The Defensive Super Sector generally includes industries that are relatively immune to economic cycles, and the stocks in these industries generally have betas less than 1. The Sensitive Super Sector includes industries that ebb and flow with the overall economy, but not severely so. Stocks in the Sensitive Super Sector generally have betas that are close to 1.

Fixed-income Super Sectors represent Morningstar's broadest classification of fixed-income sectors. Securities held in domestic taxable-bond portfolios are mapped into one of 14 fixed-income sectors, which in turn, roll up to five super sectors. The Government Super Sector includes all conventional debt issued by governments, bonds issued by a Central Bank or Treasury, and bonds issued by local governments, cantons, regions, and provinces. The Municipal Super Sector includes taxable and tax-exempt debt obligations issued under the auspices of states, cities, counties, provinces, and other non-federal government entities. The Corporate Super Sector includes bank loans, convertible bonds, conventional debt securities issued by corporations, and preferred stock. The Securitized Super Sector includes all types of mortgage-based securities, covered bonds, and asset-backed securities. The Cash & Equivalents Super Sector includes cash in the bank, certificates of deposit, currency, and money market holdings. Cash can also be any fixed-income securities that mature in certain short time frames, commercial paper, and repurchase agreements. The Derivatives Super Sector includes the common types of fixed-income derivative contracts: futures and forwards, options, and swaps. This sector may be displayed as "Other" in certain reports.

Sharpe Ratio

Sharpe Ratio uses standard deviation and excess return (a measure of a security or portfolio's return in excess of the U.S. Treasury three-month Treasury Bill) to determine the reward per unit of risk.

Standard Deviation

Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the volatility of the security or portfolio's returns. The larger the standard deviation, the greater the volatility of return.

Standardized Returns

Standardized Return applies the methodology described in the Standardized Returns page of this report. Standardized Return is calculated through the most recent calendar-quarter end for one-year, five-year, 10-year, and/or since-inception periods, and it demonstrates the impact of sales charges (if applicable) and ongoing fund expenses. Standardized Return reflects the return an investor may have experience if the security was purchased at the beginning of the period and sold at the end, incurring transaction charges.

Total Return

Total Return, or "Non Load-Adjusted Return", reflects performance without adjusting for sales charges (if applicable) or the effects of taxation, but it is adjusted to reflect all actual ongoing security expenses and assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. It is the return an investor would have experienced if the fund was held throughout the period. If adjusted for sales charges and the effects of taxation, the performance quoted would be significantly reduced.

Total Return +/- indicates how a fund has performed relative to its peers (as measure by its Standard Index and/or Morningstar Category Index) over the time periods shown.

Trailing Returns

Standardized Return applies the methodology described in the Standardized Returns page of this report. Standardized Return is calculated through the most recent calendar-quarter end for one-year, five-year, 10-year, and/or since-inception periods, and it

demonstrates the impact of sales charges (if applicable) and ongoing fund expenses. Standardized Return reflects the return an investor may have experienced if the fund was purchased at the beginning of the period and sold at the end, incurring transaction charges.

Load-Adjusted Monthly Return is calculated applying the same methodology as Standardized Return, except that it represents return through month-end. As with Standardized Return, it reflects the impact of sales charges and ongoing fund expenses, but not taxation. If adjusted for the effects of taxation, the performance quoted would be significantly different.

Trailing Return +/- indicates how a fund has performed relative to its peers (as measure by its Standard Index and/or Morningstar Category Index) over the time periods shown.

Up Capture Ratio %

Up Capture Ratio measures a fund's performance in up markets relative to the market (benchmark) itself. It is calculated by taking the fund's upside capture return and dividing it by the benchmark's upside capture return.

Investment Risks

International/Emerging Market Equities: Investing in international securities involves special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

Sector Strategies: Portfolios that invest exclusively in one sector or industry involve additional risks. The lack of industry diversification subjects the investor to increased industry-specific risks.

Non-Diversified Strategies: Portfolios that invest a significant percentage of assets in a single issuer involve additional risks, including share price fluctuations, because of the increased concentration of investments.

Small Cap Equities: Portfolios that invest in stocks of small companies involve additional risks. Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies. Historically, smaller-company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.

Mid Cap Equities: Portfolios that invest in companies with market capitalization below \$10 billion involve additional risks. The securities of these companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

High-Yield Bonds: Portfolios that invest in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds) involve additional risks because of the lower credit quality of the securities in the portfolio. The investor should be aware of the possible higher level of volatility, and increased risk of default.

Tax-Free Municipal Bonds: The investor should note that the income from tax-free municipal bond funds may be subject to state and local taxation and the Alternative Minimum Tax.

Bonds: Bonds are subject to interest rate risk. As the prevailing level of bond interest rates rise, the value of bonds already held in a portfolio declines. Portfolios that hold bonds are subject to declines and increases in value due to general changes in interest rates.

HOLDERS: The investor should note that these are narrow industry-focused products that, if the industry is hit by hard times, will lack diversification and possible loss of investment would be likely. These securities can trade at a discount to market price,

ownership is of a fractional share interest, the underlying investments may not be representative of the particular industry, the HOLDERS might be delisted from the AMEX if the number of underlying companies drops below nine, and the investor may experience trading halts.

Hedge Funds: The investor should note that hedge fund investing involves specialized risks that are dependent upon the type of strategies undertaken by the manager. This can include distressed or event-driven strategies, long/short strategies, using arbitrage (exploiting price inefficiencies), international investing, and use of leverage, options and/or derivatives. Although the goal of hedge fund managers may be to reduce volatility and produce positive absolute return under a variety of market conditions, hedge funds may involve a high degree of risk and are suitable only for investors of substantial financial means who could bear the entire loss of their investment.

Bank Loan/Senior Debt: Bank loans and senior loans are impacted by the risks associated with fixed income in general, including interest rate risk and default risk. They are often non-investment grade; therefore, the risk of default is high. These securities are also relatively illiquid. Managed products that invest in bank loans/senior debt are often highly leveraged, producing a high risk of return volatility.

Exchange Traded Notes (ETNs): ETNs are unsecured debt obligations. Any repayment of notes is subject to the issuer's ability to repay its obligations. ETNs do not typically pay interest.

Leveraged ETFs: Leveraged investments are designed to meet multiples of the return performance of the index they track and seek to meet their fund objectives on a daily basis (or other time period stated within the prospectus objective). The leverage/gearing ratio is the amount of excess return that a leveraged investment is designed to achieve in comparison to its index performance (i.e. 200%, 300%, -200%, or -300% or 2X, 3X, -2X, -3X). Compounding has the ability to affect the performance of the fund to be either greater or less than the index performance multiplied by the multiple stated within the funds objective over a stated time period.

Short Positions: When a short position moves in an unfavorable way, the losses are theoretically unlimited. The broker may demand more collateral and a manager might have to close out a short position at an inopportune time to limit further losses.

Long-Short: Due to the strategies used by long-short funds, which may include but are not limited to leverage, short selling, short-term trading, and investing in derivatives, these funds may have greater risk, volatility, and expenses than those focusing on traditional investment strategies.

Liquidity Risk: Closed-end fund, ETF, and HOLDERS trading may be halted due to market conditions, impacting an investor's ability to sell a fund.

Market Price Risk: The market price of ETFs, HOLDERS, and closed-end funds traded on the secondary market is subject to the forces of supply and demand and thus independent of the NAV. This can result in the market price trading at a premium or discount to the NAV, which will affect an investor's value.

Market Risk: The market prices of ETFs and HOLDERS can fluctuate as a result of several factors, such as security-specific factors or general investor sentiment. Therefore, investors should be aware of the prospect of market fluctuations and the impact it may have on the market price.

Target-Date Funds: Target-date funds typically invest in other mutual funds and are designed for investors who are planning to retire during the target date year. The fund's target date is the approximate date when investors expect to begin withdrawing their money. A target-date fund's investment objective/strategy typically becomes more conservative over time, primarily by reducing its allocation to equity mutual funds and increasing its allocations in fixed-income mutual funds. An investor's principal value in a target-date fund is not guaranteed at any time, including at the fund's target date.

High double- and triple-digit returns: High double- and triple-digit returns were the result of extremely favorable market conditions, which may not continue to be the case. High returns for short time periods must not be a major factor when making investment decisions.

Benchmark Disclosure

Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD

This index is composed of the BarCap Government/Credit Index, the Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, and the Asset-Backed Securities Index. The returns we publish for the index are total returns, which include reinvestment of dividends.

MSCI EAFE NR USD

This Europe, Australasia, and Far East index is a market-capitalization-weighted index of 21 non-U.S., industrialized country indexes.

S&P 500 TR USD

A market capitalization-weighted index of 500 widely held stocks often used as a proxy for the stock market. TR (Total Return) indexes include daily reinvestment of dividends.

USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon

Three-month T-bills are government-backed short-term investments considered to be risk-free and as good as cash because the maturity is only three months. Morningstar collects yields on the T-bill on a weekly basis from the Wall Street Journal.