VIRTUS INVESTMENT PARTNERS

The Case for Multi-Sector Fixed Income Investing Remains Strong in the Current Environment

In a rising rate environment marked by volatility and inflation, an active multi-sector fixed income strategy may help generate overlooked yield opportunities while avoiding poorly performing credits.

Fixed income may still be a potential hedge against equity volatility

As investors seek out defensive strategies to mitigate volatility, fixed income, particularly out-of-index securities, may be able to offer attractive yield with less overall volatility than equities. The table below highlights the Strategies' and credit sectors' return-per-unit of risk over the last 20 years, which either exceeds or is equal to the performance of various equity indexes at lower levels of volatility. Furthermore, on a rolling three-year basis, the absolute value of the negative return and the percentage of negative returns over the last 20 years highlight the benefits of diversification in potentially insulating investors from equity market volatility.

RETURN-PER-UNIT-OF-RISK

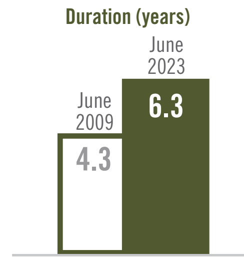
	20 Years (7/1/2003 - 6/30/2023)			Rolling 3-Year Periods		
Sector	Annualized Return	Standard Deviation	Return-Per-Unit of Risk	Best	Worst	% Negative
Newfleet Multi-Sector Opportunistic Cpst	**5.78**	**6.39**	**0.90**	**20.13**	**-2.67**	**3.90**
Newfleet Multi-Sector Short Dur Cpst	**4.50**	**4.08**	**1.10**	**15.56**	**-1.11**	**1.95**
Leveraged Loans	4.64	6.51	0.71	17.50	-7.98	5.37
High Yield Bonds	6.65	9.08	0.73	26.11	-7.63	3.90
Multi-Sector	3.01	4.00	0.75	8.87	-3.96	6.34
Asset-Backed Securities	2.49	3.25	0.76	11.55	-2.25	5.85
Mortgage-Backed Securities	2.90	3.42	0.85	8.29	-4.25	7.32
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	3.32	8.06	0.41	23.74	-9.78	10.73
Emerging Markets Bond	5.66	8.94	0.63	19.96	-7.19	8.78
Municipals	3.55	4.59	0.77	8.57	-2.18	4.88
Investment Grade Corporates	3.90	6.33	0.62	15.80	-4.18	7.32
Intermediate Government Bonds	2.31	3.01	0.77	7.62	-2.85	5.85
Long Government Bonds	3.92	11.62	0.34	14.43	-12.02	8.78
Large Cap Equity	10.04	14.74	0.68	26.07	-15.11	13.66
Small Cap Equity	8.89	19.62	0.45	29.48	-17.85	14.15
Mid Cap Equity	10.48	17.18	0.61	31.98	-17.29	13.17
Global All Cap Equity	8.17	15.52	0.53	23.71	-14.97	15.61
Domestic Real Estate	8.63	22.02	0.39	42.34	-25.05	16.59

Past performance is not indicative of future results. As of 6/30/23. Source: Virtus Investment Partners, Morningstar Direct. Index sources: Bloomberg (high yield bonds, ABS, CMBS, corporate investment grade bonds), Credit Suisse (leveraged loans), JP Morgan (emerging market bonds), S&P (large cap equity), Russell (small cap, mid cap), MSCI (global all cap) and FTSE (domestic real estate). For index definitions, please see last page.

Traditional approaches often fall short

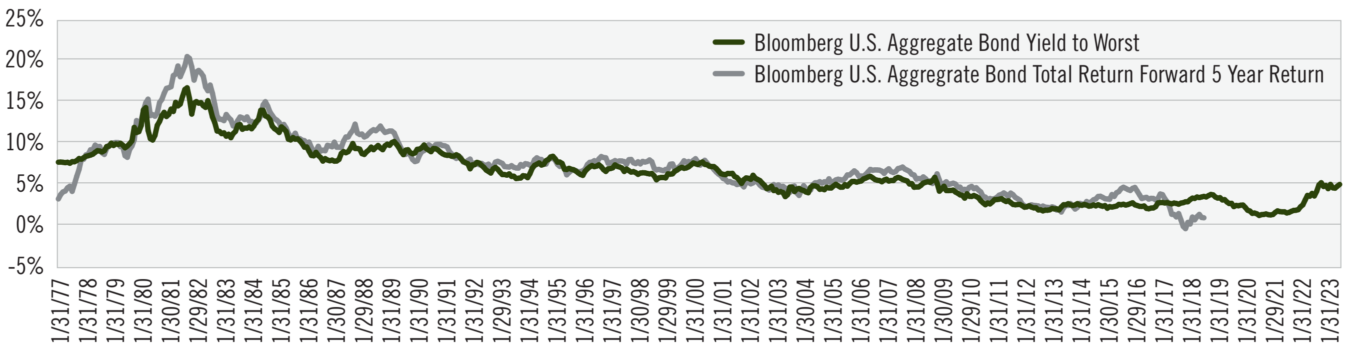
Since the Great Financial Crisis, interest rate risk has risen, as shown in the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. While yields on traditional core bonds have also risen significantly since the days of zero-interest rates, they lack exposure to asset classes that offer diversification and protection against rising interest rates and inflation. Taking a traditional approach to fixed income investing may be insufficient in delivering what investors need – income and total return. Investing beyond the index broadens the opportunity set for fixed income investors hunting yield.

On a longer-term basis, the exhibit below shows the long-term decline in the yield and the forward five-year return for the Aggregate Bond Index.



Past performance is not indicative of future results. Current duration as of 6/30/2023.

YIELD TO WORST AND 5-YEAR FORWARD RETURN

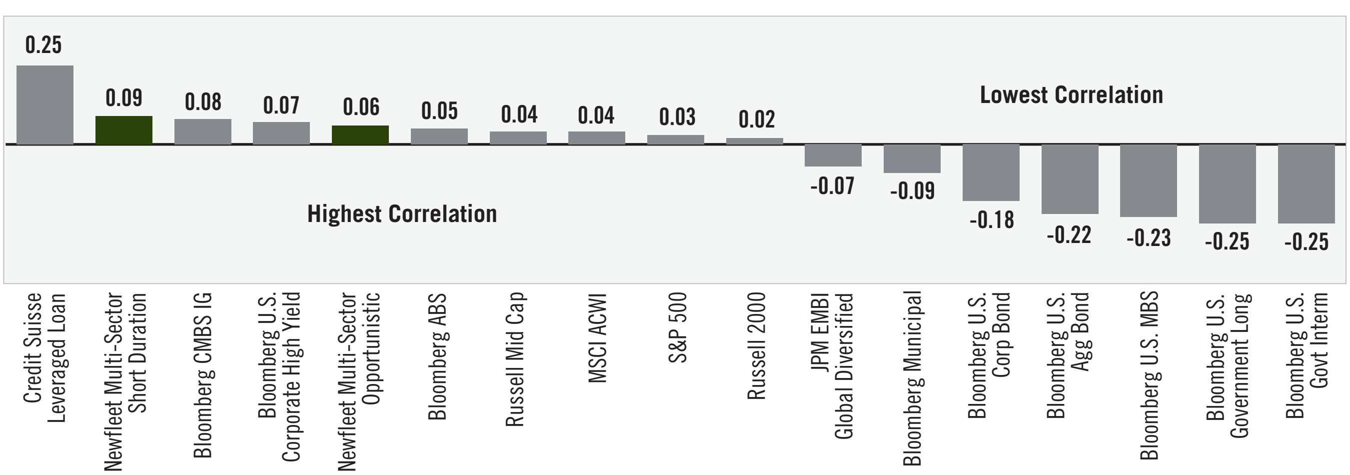


Past performance is not indicative of future results. Data through 6/30/23. Source: Bloomberg LP; eVestment.

Inflation Impact

As sticky inflation and Fed interest rate hikes continue to dominate headlines, historical perspective shows that certain out-of-index assets such as bank loans tend to perform better than traditional fixed income during periods of high CPI readings. The exhibit below shows the correlation to inflation for various asset classes over a 20-year period. The asset classes with the highest positive correlation to inflation include leveraged loans, high yield bonds, and asset-backed (ABS) and commercial mortgage-backed (CMBS) securities.

20-YEAR CORRELATION TO INFLATION



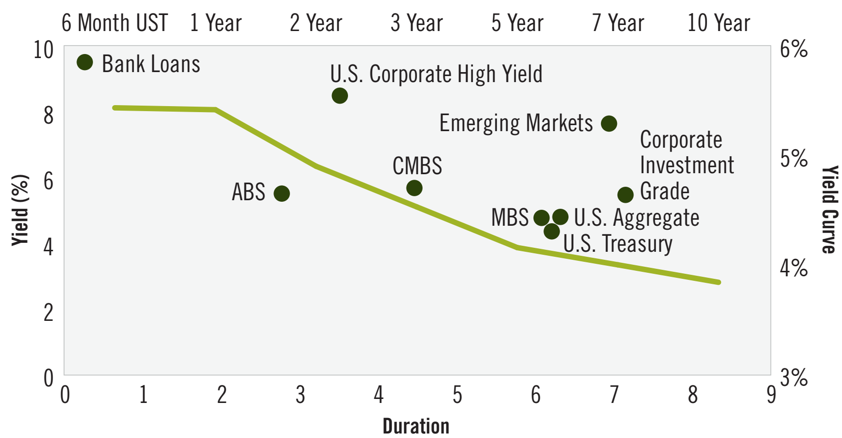
Past performance is not indicative of future results. As of 6/30/23. Inflation is represented by the IA SBBI Inflation Index, which tracks U.S. inflation. Performance of all cited indexes is calculated on a total return basis with dividends reinvested. The indexes are unmanaged, their returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges, and they are not available for direct investment. For index definitions, see last page. Source: Virtus Investment Partners, Morningstar Direct. See the Appendix for a detailed analysis of the Newfleet Multi-Sector Short Duration Strategy and Newfleet Multi-Sector Opportunistic Strategy during periods of rising rates.

Bank loans stand out with the strongest correlation. The asset class is considered an effective hedge against inflation due to its floating rate feature in which rates are reset at regular intervals to a benchmark rate. Corporate high yield bonds also perform well during inflationary environments, particularly in the early stages of an economic recovery that typically underlies inflation. Because ABS and CMBS are tied to real assets, they also perform well in inflationary environments.

As a relative value investor in fixed income, Newfleet is adept at optimizing yield and total return by making nimble shifts in its exposure to sectors in response to current market conditions. During periods of rising rates, its approach benefits from out-of-index bank loans, corporate high yield, ABS, and CMBS outperforming U.S. Treasuries and other long-duration sectors. As the exhibit above shows, the Newfleet Multi-Sector Short Duration Strategy and Newfleet Multi-Sector Opportunistic Strategy rank higher in correlation to inflation than all asset classes shown, except for CMBS, high yield, and bank loans.

Identifying attractive yields with less interest rate risk

As active multi-sector fixed income managers, Newfleet focuses on the most attractive sources of income across the full market universe. Newfleet's multi-sector strategies seek to capture sources of income across and within sectors while being grounded in fundamental, technical, and valuation analysis. As the exhibit on the right highlights, many fixed income sectors offer more attractive yields than U.S. Treasuries. The key is having the expertise to identify those issues and sectors that appropriately compensate for the additional risk assumed.



Past performance is not indicative of future results. As of 6/30/23. Index sources: Bloomberg (U.S. Aggregate, U.S. Treasury, high yield bonds, MBS, ABS, CMBS, corporate investment grade bonds), Credit Suisse (bank loans), JP Morgan EMBIG (emerging market bonds). For index definitions, please see last page. Bank loan yield represents current yield. For all other sectors, yield shown is yield to worst. Source: Bloomberg L.P.

Potential benefits of a multi-sector approach

As investors manage threats from inflation, rising rates and slowing growth, a multi-sector approach can help investors outsource the complexity of managing credit and duration risks while finding opportunities for yield. Given the challenges of the current market environment, a multi-sector portfolio manager can dynamically allocate exposures to various sectors based on opportunities in the market and potentially deliver strong returns.

APPENDIX

Newfleet Multi-Sector Fixed Income Strategies – Performance in Rising Rate Environments

- As spread sector investors, the Newfleet Multi-Sector Short and Multi-Sector Opportunistic Strategies have outperformed comparable maturity U.S. Treasuries during spikes in interest rates.
- The exhibit below highlights rising rate periods since 2003.

2003 Spike in Rates		Total Return Analysis (5/31/03 - 9/30/03)
	DURATION	TOTAL RETURN
Multi-Short Composite	3.2	1.40%
1-3 Yr UST	1.7	0.58
Multi Opportunistic	4.8	2.02
7-10 Yr UST	6.7	-2.11

2004 Spike in Rates off Lows		Total Return Analysis (2/27/04 - 7/30/04)
	DURATION	TOTAL RETURN
Multi-Short Composite	3.0	0.13%
1-3 Yr UST	1.8	-0.45
Multi Opportunistic	4.9	-0.22
7-10 Yr UST	6.7	-1.76

2006 Increase in Rates		Total Return Analysis (12/30/05 - 6/29/07)
	DURATION	TOTAL RETURN
Multi-Short Composite	2.6	8.93%
1-3 Yr UST	1.8	6.11
Multi Opportunistic	4.9	10.24
7-10 Yr UST	6.8	2.93

2013 Increase in Rates		Total Return Analysis (5/31/13 – 12/31/13)
	DURATION	TOTAL RETURN
Multi-Short Composite	2.6	1.17%
1-3 Yr UST	1.9	0.28
Multi Opportunistic	4.2	1.03
7-10 Yr UST	7.7	-4.32

Post-Election Increase in Rates		Total Return Analysis (12/31/15 – 10/31/16)	Total Return Analysis (10/31/16 – 12/31/16)	Total Return Analysis (10/31/16 – 10/31/17)
	DURATION	TOTAL RETURN	TOTAL RETURN	TOTAL RETURN
Multi-Short Composite	2.6	6.25%	-0.11%	4.32%
1-3 Yr UST	1.9	1.25	-0.39	0.24
Multi Opportunistic	4.6	11.52	-0.43	6.94
7-10 Yr UST	7.7	5.48	-4.19	-1.67

2022 Increase in Rates	Total Return Analysis (3/16/22 – 6/30/23)
	TOTAL RETURN
Multi-Short Composite	-0.47%
1-3 Yr UST	-0.86
Multi Opportunistic	-2.18
7-10 Yr UST	-6.92
US Aggregate	-4.58
30 Year UST	-15.94

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
Source: Bloomberg and Virtus Investment Partners. Returns are not annualized. Please see standardized performance for the Strategies on page 7.

Performance (%) as of 6/30/2023

MULTI-SECTOR SHORT DURATION STRATEGY

	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception*
Gross	0.85	3.09	3.54	1.26	2.41	2.85	4.89
Net	0.68	2.76	2.87	0.61	1.75	2.21	4.32
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Intermediate Aggregate Bond Index	-0.75	1.62	-0.60	-2.89	0.83	1.33	3.19

*Since 1/1/02.
Periods ended 06/30/2023. Time periods over one year are annualized. **Past performance is not indicative of future results.** Net return is shown net of maximum management fees.

MULTI-SECTOR OPPORTUNISTIC STRATEGY

	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception*
Gross	1.03	3.83	4.87	1.77	3.14	3.87	6.31
Net	0.87	3.50	4.19	1.11	2.48	3.25	5.70
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	-0.84	2.09	-0.94	-3.96	0.77	1.52	3.45

*Since 1/1/02.
Periods ended 06/30/2023. Time periods over one year are annualized. **Past performance is not indicative of future results.** Net return is shown net of maximum management fees.

About Newfleet Asset Management

Newfleet Asset Management, distinguished by its longstanding multi-sector approach, dynamic structural integration, experience, and culture of collaboration, has a proven track record of successfully navigating the fixed income markets to consistently generate excess returns over full market cycles.

About Virtus Investment Partners

Virtus Investment Partners (NASDAQ: VRTS) is a distinctive partnership of boutique investment managers singularly committed to the long-term success of individual and institutional investors. The company provides investment management products and services through its affiliated managers and select subadvisers, each with a distinct investment style, autonomous investment process, and individual brand.

MULTI-SECTOR SHORT DURATION COMPOSITE GIPS COMPOSITE REPORT

		Composite Assets		Annual Performance Results					
				Composite			Benchmark†		
Year End	Total Firm Assets (billions)	U.S. Dollars (millions)	Number of Accounts	Gross	3 Yr Ann Std Dev	Net	Return	3 Yr Ann Std Dev	Composite Dispersion
2022	7.9	4,952	Five or fewer	-5.01%	5.06%	-5.63%	-9.51%	4.39%	N.A.
2021	10.1	6,571	Five or fewer	1.39%	4.53%	0.73%	-1.29%	2.04%	N.A.
2020	10.2	6,195	Five or fewer	5.36%	4.56%	4.68%	5.60%	2.16%	N.A.
2019	10.6	6,429	Five or fewer	7.22%	1.39%	6.53%	6.67%	2.04%	N.A.
2018	10.4	6,364	Five or fewer	0.14%	1.61%	-0.51%	0.92%	2.12%	N.A.
2017	12.0	7,490	Five or fewer	4.63%	1.75%	3.96%	2.27%	1.96%	N.A.
2016	11.7	7,062	Five or fewer	6.13%	2.02%	5.44%	1.97%	2.13%	N.A.
2015	11.4	7,363	Five or fewer	1.15%	2.19%	0.54%	1.21%	2.10%	N.A.
2014	12.6	8,720	Five or fewer	2.07%	2.68%	1.58%	4.12%	1.96%	N.A.
2013	12.3	8,343	Five or fewer	2.47%	3.42%	1.98%	-1.02%	2.01%	N.A.

†Benchmark: Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Aggregate Bond Index

Composite Dispersion: N.A. - Information is not statistically meaningful due to an insufficient number of portfolios in the composite for the entire year.

The Multi-Sector Short Duration Composite contains all fully discretionary, fee paying multi-sector short duration accounts. Emphasis is on investments in fixed income across all 14 sectors of the fixed income market with the following restrictions: maximum below investment grade securities 35%, average credit quality is at least BBB and non-US exposure 0-35%. On average, the strategy's bank loan allocation has been between 10- 13%. Emphasis is on maintaining low volatility and overall short duration by investing in higher quality and more liquid securities.

For comparison purposes, the composite is measured against the Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Aggregate Bond Index. The index is comprised of securities in the intermediate maturity range of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is composed of securities from the Government/Corporate Bond Index, Mortgage-Backed Securities Index and Asset-Backed Securities Index, calculated on a total return basis, which includes price appreciation/depreciation and income as a percentage of the original investment. The index is unmanaged, its returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges, and is not available for direct investment. Effective 5/28/2013, the benchmark was changed retroactively to the Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Aggregate Bond Index to better reflect the investment strategy. Prior to 5/28/2013, the benchmark was the ICE BofA 1-2.99 Year Medium Quality Corporate Bonds Index.

Effective July 1, 2022, Newfleet Asset Management became a division of Virtus Fixed Income Advisers, LLC ("VFIA"), an SEC registered investment adviser. Prior to July 1, 2022, Newfleet Asset Management, LLC was a registered investment adviser and an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Virtus Investment Partners. The minimum account size for this composite is $15 million. From 1/1/02 through 5/31/11, the minimum account size was $10 million. The Multi-Sector Short Duration composite was created on April 1, 2012. Results are based on fully discretionary accounts under management, including those accounts no longer with the firm. Past performance is not indicative of future results. The U.S. Dollar is the currency used to express performance. The annual composite dispersion is an asset-weighted standard deviation calculated for the accounts in the composite the entire year. Policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request.

Returns are presented gross and net of management fees and include the reinvestment of all income. Net returns are calculated by reducing the gross returns by the maximum fee charged to any account in the composite for the respective period. The maximum fee for the respective period could be different than the current fee schedule. Effective 4/1/15, net of fee performance was calculated using 1/12 of the highest fee of 0.65%, applied monthly. Prior to 4/1/15 the fee was 0.48%. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary. The management fee schedule is as follows: First $100 million – 0.35%, over $100 million – 0.30%. The composite inception date is 1/1/02. Gross returns are used to calculate the composite three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation and the annual composite dispersion. GIPS® is a registered trademark of CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, nor does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein.

Newfleet Asset Management claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Newfleet has been independently verified for the periods 1/1/90 through 12/31/22. A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedures for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite and pooled fund maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. The Multi-Sector Short Duration composite has had a performance examination for the periods 6/2/11 through 12/31/22. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request. The firm maintains a complete list and description of composites, which is available upon request.

MULTI-SECTOR OPPORTUNISTIC COMPOSITE GIPS COMPOSITE REPORT

		Composite Assets		Annual Performance Results					
				Composite			Benchmark†		
Year End	Total Firm Assets (billions)	U.S. Dollars (millions)	Number of Accounts	Gross	3 Yr Ann Std Dev	Net	Return	3 Yr Ann Std Dev	Composite Dispersion
2022	7.9	889	Five or fewer	-8.70%	8.68%	-9.30%	-13.01%	5.85%	N.A.
2021	10.1	1,031	Five or fewer	2.44%	7.72%	1.78%	-1.54%	3.35%	N.A.
2020	10.2	1,128	Five or fewer	8.06%	7.88%	7.37%	7.51%	3.36%	N.A.
2019	10.6	1,127	Five or fewer	12.21%	2.88%	11.49%	8.72%	2.87%	N.A.
2018	10.4	865	6	-2.50%	3.55%	-3.12%	0.01%	2.84%	N.A.
2017	12.0	724	Five or fewer	8.00%	3.96%	7.41%	3.54%	2.78%	N.A.
2016	11.7	610	Five or fewer	11.04%	4.51%	10.44%	2.65%	2.98%	N.A.
2015	11.4	502	Five or fewer	-0.63%	4.45%	-1.17%	0.55%	2.88%	N.A.
2014	12.6	584	Five or fewer	2.71%	4.60%	2.15%	5.97%	2.63%	N.A.
2013	12.3	606	Five or fewer	3.28%	5.60%	2.71%	-2.02%	2.71%	N.A.

†Benchmark: Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index

Composite Dispersion: N.A. - Information is not statistically meaningful due to an insufficient number of portfolios in the composite for the entire year.

The Multi-Sector Opportunistic Composite contains all fully discretionary, fee paying multi-sector opportunistic accounts. Emphasis is on investments in fixed income across all 14 sectors of the fixed income market with the following restrictions: maximum below investment grade securities 65%, average credit quality is at least BB and non-US exposure 0-50%. Emphasis is active sector rotation and disciplined risk management to portfolio construction avoiding interest rate bets.

For comparison purposes, the composite is measured against the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The index is composed of securities from the Government/Corporate Bond Index, Mortgage-Backed Securities Index and Asset-Backed Securities Index, calculated on a total return basis, which includes price appreciation/depreciation and income as a percentage of the original investment. The index is unmanaged, its returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges, and is not available for direct investment.

Effective July 1, 2022, Newfleet Asset Management became a division of Virtus Fixed Income Advisers, LLC (“VFIA”), an SEC registered investment adviser. Prior to July 1, 2022, Newfleet Asset Management, LLC was a registered investment adviser and an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Virtus Investment Partners. The minimum account size for this composite is $15 million. The Multi-Sector Opportunistic composite was created on April 1, 2012. Results are based on fully discretionary accounts under management, including those accounts no longer with the firm. Past performance is not indicative of future results. The U.S. Dollar is the currency used to express performance. The annual composite dispersion is an asset-weighted standard deviation calculated for the accounts in the composite the entire year. Policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request. Effective 1/1/13, accounts with leverage are no longer included in the composite.

Returns are presented gross and net of management fees and include the reinvestment of all income. Net returns are calculated by reducing the gross returns by the maximum fee charged to any account in the composite for the respective period. The maximum fee for the respective period could be different than the current fee schedule. Effective 3/1/2018, net of fee performance was calculated using 1/12 of the highest fee of 0.65%, applied monthly. Prior to 3/1/2018, the highest fee was 0.55%. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary. The management fee schedule is as follows: First $100 million – 0.40%, over $100 million – 0.35%. The composite inception date is January 1, 2002. Gross returns are used to calculate the composite three-year annualized ex-post standard deviation and the annual composite dispersion. GIPS® is a registered trademark of CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, nor does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein.

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INDEX DEFINITIONS

The **Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index** is a broad-based benchmark that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market, including Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS, and CMBS. The **Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Investment Grade Index** measures the performance of investment-grade corporate securities within the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index. The **Bloomberg U.S. MBS Index** covers agency mortgage-backed pass-through securities (both fixed-rate and hybrid ARM) issued by Ginnie Mae (GNMA), Fannie Mae (FNMA), and Freddie Mac (FHLMC). The **Bloomberg U.S. Asset Backed Securities (ABS) Index** measures ABS with the following collateral type: credit and charge card, auto, and utility loans. The **Bloomberg U.S. CMBS Index** measures the market of conduit and fusion CMBS deals with a minimum current deal size of $300M. The **Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index** measures fixed rate non-investment grade debt securities of U.S. corporations, calculated on a total return basis. The **Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index** is a market capitalization-weighted index that measures the long-term tax-exempt bond market. The **Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan Index** tracks the investable market of the U.S. dollar denominated leveraged loan market. It consists of issues rated “5B” or lower, meaning that the highest rated issues included in this index are Moody’s/S&P ratings of Baa1/BB+ or Ba1/BBB+. All loans are funded term loans with a tenor of at least one year and are made by issuers domiciled in developed countries. The **J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global Diversified** is a uniquely weighted USD-denominated emerging markets sovereign index. It has a distinct distribution scheme which allows a more even distribution of weights among the countries in the index. The EMBI Global Diversified has the same instrument composition as the market-cap-weighted EMBI Global. The **S&P 500® Index** is a freefloat market capitalization-weighted index of 500 of the largest U.S. companies. The index is calculated on a total return basis with dividends reinvested. The **Russell 2000® Index** is a market capitalization weighted index of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell Universe, which comprises the 3,000 largest U.S. companies. The **Russell Midcap® Index** is a market capitalization-weighted index of medium-capitalization stocks of U.S. companies. The index is calculated on a total return basis with dividends reinvested. The **FTSE Nareit Equity REITs Index** is a free-float market capitalization-weighted index measuring equity tax-qualified real estate investment trusts, which meet minimum size and liquidity criteria, that are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ National Market System. The index is calculated on a total return basis with dividends reinvested. The indexes are unmanaged, their returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges, and they are not available for direct investment.

Duration represents the interest rate sensitivity of a fixed income fund. For example, if a fund’s duration is five years, a 1% increase in interest rates would result in a 5% decline in the fund’s price. Similarly, a 1% decline in interest rates would result in a 5% gain in the fund’s price. **Yield** shown represents yield-to-worst (YTW), which is the lowest yield generated, given the potential stated calls prior to maturity. **Standard Deviation** measures variability of returns around the average return for an investment portfolio. Higher standard deviation suggests greater risk.

London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR): A benchmark rate that some of the world’s leading banks charge each other for short-term loans and that serves as the first step to calculating interest rates on various loans throughout the world.

IMPORTANT RISK CONSIDERATIONS

Credit & Interest: Debt instruments are subject to various risks, including credit and interest rate risk. The issuer of a debt security may fail to make interest and/or principal payments. Values of debt instruments may rise or fall in response to changes in interest rates, and this risk may be enhanced with longer term maturities. **High Yield Fixed Income Securities:** There is a greater risk of issuer default, less liquidity, and increased price volatility related to high yield securities than investment grade securities. **Bank Loans:** Bank loans may be unsecured or not fully collateralized, may be subject to restrictions on resale, may be less liquid and may trade infrequently on the secondary market. Bank loans settle on a delayed basis; thus, sale proceeds may not be available to meet redemptions for a substantial period of time after the sale of the loan. **Foreign & Emerging Markets:** Investing in foreign securities, especially in emerging markets, subjects the portfolio to additional risks such as increased volatility, currency fluctuations, less liquidity, and political, regulatory, economic, and market risk. **ABS/MBS:** Changes in interest rates can cause both extension and prepayment risks for asset- and mortgage-backed securities. These securities are also subject to risks associated with the non-repayment of underlying collateral, including losses to the portfolio. **Market Volatility:** The value of the securities in the portfolio may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual companies and/or general economic conditions. Local, regional, or global events such as war or military conflict, terrorism, pandemic, or recession could impact the portfolio, including hampering the ability of the portfolio’s manager(s) to invest its assets as intended. **Prospectus:** For additional information on risks, please see the fund’s prospectus.

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