

BRAVING THE NEW WORLD OF BONDS: NEWFLEET ASSET MANAGEMENT

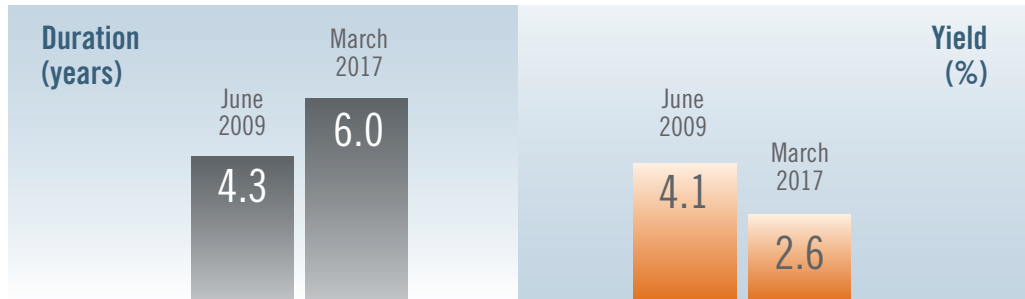
The global bond market has evolved significantly over the years. Fixed income is a necessity for most portfolios, so understanding both opportunity and risk is essential.

The Risks of “Old Core” Bond Investing

The traditional core bond portfolio, represented by the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, has grown less attractive since the financial crisis of 2008.

Interest rate risk has risen...

...while yield and total return potential have fallen.



Some elements of the bond market have changed—while other foundations remain steady. Achieving the right outcomes requires a nuanced understanding of today’s playing field.

What’s New?

- The strong return tailwind from a 30-year decline in interest rates is over
- The scope and extent of central bank market intervention
- Bond market (il)liquidity
- Market complexity

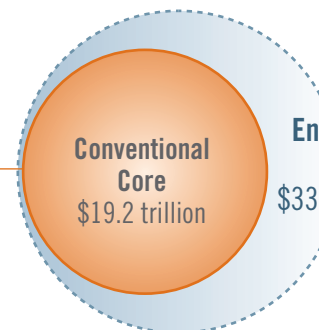
What’s Not?

- The roles fixed income serves in a portfolio— income, return diversification, protection
- Bond math: price and yield are inversely related
- Sources of bond risk: duration, credit, currency, liquidity, inflation
- Importance of rigorous fundamental research and risk management

Newfleet is a pioneer in enhanced multi-sector investing, with a purview nearly double the size of the traditional core bond market. That perspective is critical in shifting from “old core” to “new core” bond investing.

A global, multi-sector perspective creates opportunity.

\$7.4 tn	U.S. Government Securities
5.5 tn	Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities
4.8 tn	Investment Grade Corporate Bonds
1.0 tn	Investment Grade Yankee Bonds
339 bn	Commercial Mortgage-Backed
90 bn	Asset-Backed Securities
304 bn	Taxable Municipals



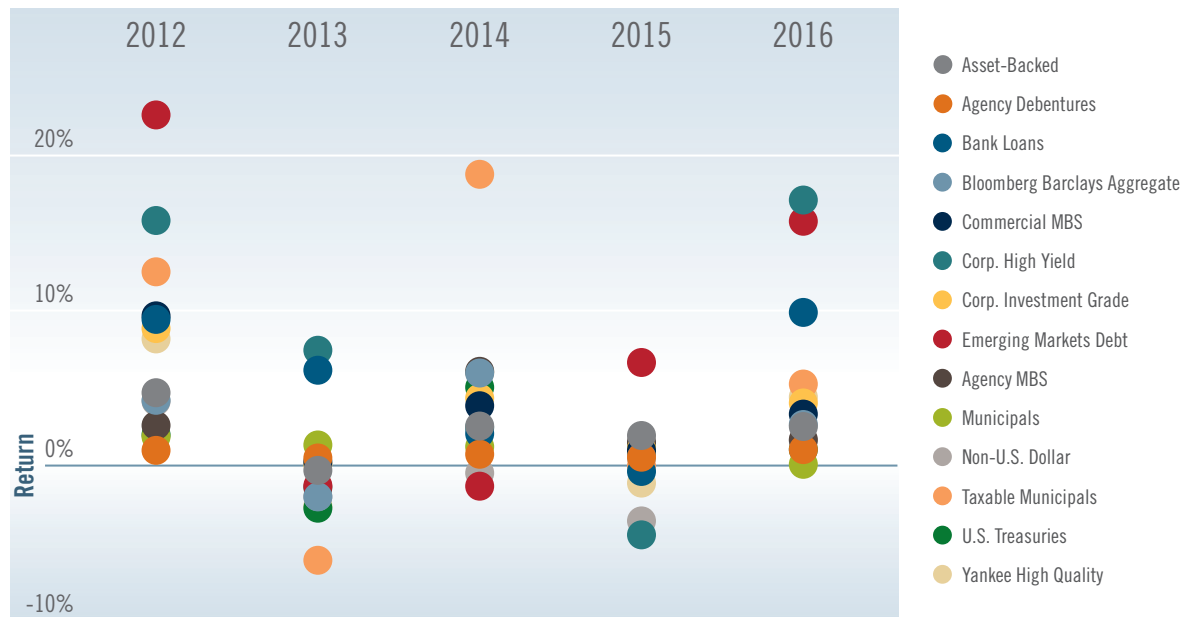
\$1.4 tn	Municipals
1.4 tn	High Yield Bonds
539 bn	Residential Mortgage-Backed
7.9 tn	Non-U.S. Dollar
1.8 tn	Emerging Markets Bonds
216 bn	Convertibles
881 bn	U.S. High Yield Loans
136 bn	Preferred Stock

As of March 31, 2017. Source: Barclays, Merrill Lynch, JP Morgan, S&P LCDcomps. Holdings subject to change. Residential Mortgage Backed as of 2/28/17.

Past performance is not indicative of future results. Current duration and yield as of 3/31/2017. 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 is yield-to-maturity (YTM), the rate of return anticipated on a bond if held until the end of its lifetime. YTM is considered a long-term bond yield expressed as an annual rate.

The Wide Dispersion Across 14 Bond Sectors Creates Opportunity to Add Value¹

There is no single “bond market.” Newfleet rotates across 14 major bond segments globally in order to benefit from opportunity—and manage risk. These data show that there is wide dispersion in outcomes across segments. Choosing wisely is a must.



Newfleet Has Navigated Across Multiple Market Cycles

Virtus Newfleet Multi-Sector Short Term Bond Fund Historical NAV²

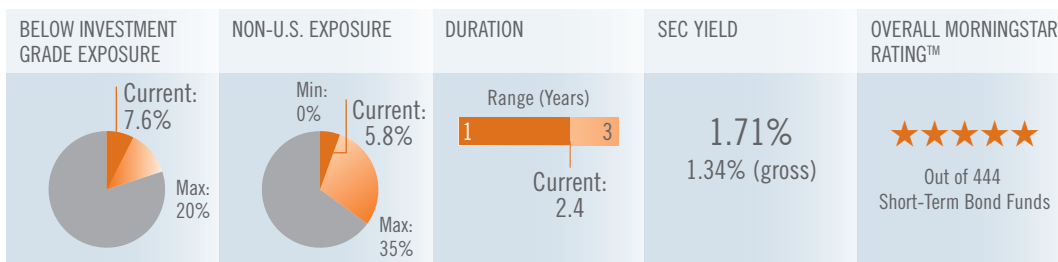
	NAV Range		Price Return	Total Return	Bond Market News	
	High	Low				
1993	4.93	4.81	1.66%	8.93%	High yield resurgence	
1994	4.92	4.51	-7.77	-1.94	Worst bond market in 75 years prior to 2008	A surprise rate hike and events in Mexico and Orange County roil credit markets
1995	4.78	4.45	5.99	13.72	Rates rally	
1996	4.98	4.74	3.97	11.31	Emerging markets rally	
1997	5.17	4.90	0.00	9.46	Asian financial crisis	
1998	5.02	4.45	-5.63	1.31	LTCM liquidity crisis	Bond markets fell sharply related to Russian debt default implosion of hedge fund Long-Term Capital Management
1999	4.71	4.55	-2.56	4.49	NASDAQ reaches all time high/3 rate hikes	
2000	4.58	4.42	-0.88	7.09	Curve inverted/tech sell off/3 rate hikes	
2001	4.63	4.52	0.44	7.98	Negative GDP	
2002	4.64	4.49	1.98	7.40	Record default rates	
2003	4.87	4.63	4.31	9.09	Emerging markets/high yield rally	
2004	4.89	4.67	0.21	4.81	5 rate hikes	
2005	4.84	4.68	-2.89	1.36	8 rate hikes/yield curve flattened	A year of several rate hikes put bond managers to the test
2006	4.77	4.62	0.85	5.52	4 rate hikes/yield curve inverted	
2007	4.77	4.63	-2.11	3.15	Fed cuts rates 3 times	
2008	4.67	3.71	-19.14	-13.96	Credit crunch	The Great Recession triggered a liquidity-led collapse of global capital markets, only to be followed by a rapid market recovery
2009	4.61	3.75	22.07	29.80	Credit market recovery	
2010	4.89	4.60	4.79	10.25	Fed holds rates near zero	
2011	4.91	4.64	-1.66	3.10	EU sovereign debt crisis	
2012	4.96	4.73	4.86	9.39	Fiscal cliff	
2013	4.99	4.80	-2.02	1.52	Accommodative monetary policy	
2014	4.92	4.71	-2.06	1.05	Accommodative monetary policy	
2015	4.81	4.63	-2.73	0.09	Global economic uncertainty	
2016	4.78	4.59	1.94	4.97	Strong total return, but not without pockets of volatility	
2017 YTD	4.77	4.73	0.85	1.61	Optimism over Trump's growth-oriented policies	

¹As of 12/30/16. Sources: Barclays Live, Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan Index, and Citi Fixed Income Indices. **Past performance is not indicative of future results.** The table above is presented for informational purposes only and is not meant to represent the performance of any Virtus portfolio. Performance of all cited indexes is calculated on a total-return basis with dividends reinvested. Indexes are unmanaged, their returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges, and are not available for direct investment. Please see page 4 for index definitions.

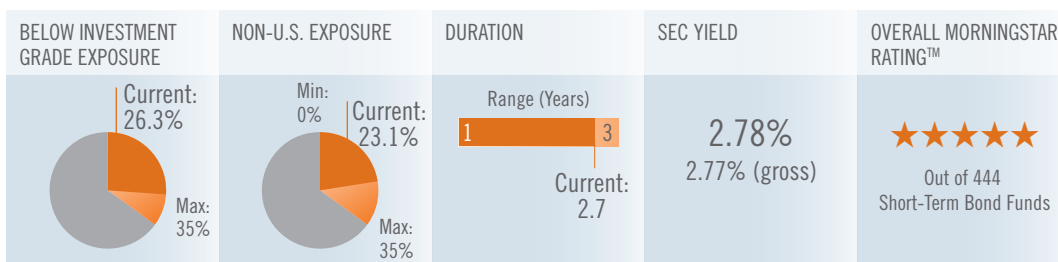
²Returns are for Class A shares at NAV. Bond market news sources: Barclays, Bloomberg, Wikipedia, Moody's.

A Well-Rounded Suite of New Core Offerings

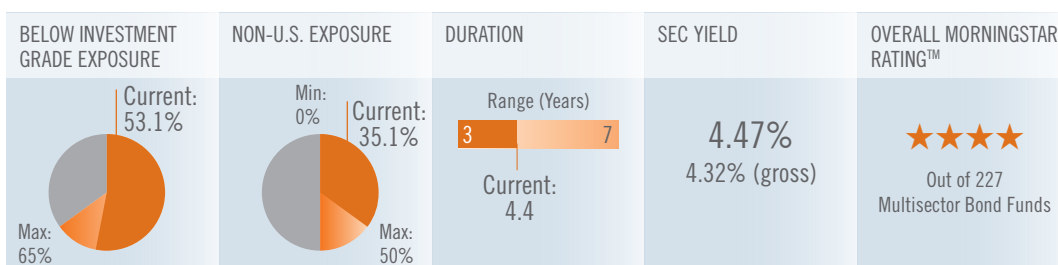
Virtus Newfleet Low Duration Income Fund (HIMZX)



Virtus Newfleet Multi-Sector Short Term Bond Fund (NARAX)



Virtus Newfleet Multi-Sector Intermediate Bond Fund (NAMFX)



Even taking into account the challenges of the modern bond market, **there's no denying that fixed income remains an essential piece of a diversified portfolio.** The question isn't "if" but "how." Newfleet has an answer:

- ▶ A 24-year track record with a stable team of 40 investment professionals and 10 sector specialists
- ▶ A rigorous, time-tested investment process anchored on a global, multi-sector, relative value approach
- ▶ Multiple layers of risk-management, from top-down macro to bottom-up fundamental

Newfleet delivers a robust suite of both diversified and targeted offerings, allowing for customized solutions for investors' various fixed income needs.

To learn more, please contact us at 1-800-243-4361 or visit Virtus.com

Past performance is not indicative of future results. Current duration and non-U.S. exposure as of 3/31/2017. **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. **SEC Yield** represents the net investment income earned by a fund over a 30-day period, expressed as an annual percentage rate based on the fund's public offering share price at the end of the 30-day period. All performance figures reflect a partial waiver of fees where applicable. Without the partial waiver of fees, the performance figures would be lower. **Gross SEC Yield** represents the yield if there were no expense reimbursements.

Morningstar Data: **HIMZX**—Overall: 5 star (444 Short-Term Bond funds); 3-Year: 4 star (444); 5-Year: 4 star (359); 10-Year: 5 star (257). **NARAX**—Overall: 5 star (444 Short-Term Bond funds); 3-Year: 5 star (444); 5-Year: 5 star (359); 10-Year: 5 star (257). **NAMFX**—Overall: 4 star (227 Multisector Bond funds); 3-Year: 4 star (227); 5-Year: 4 star (174); 10-Year: 3 star (95).

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating," is calculated for managed products (including mutual funds, variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, exchange-traded funds, closed-end 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 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. The weights are: 100% three-year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. While the 10-year overall star rating formula seems to give the most weight to the 10-year period, the most recent three-year period actually has the greatest impact because it is included in all three rating periods.

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Strong ratings are not indicative of positive fund performance.

Average Annual Total Returns Class A as of 3/31/17 in percent

	1 Year			5 Year			10 Year			Life of Fund			Inception Date
	NAV	POP	Index*	NAV	POP	Index	NAV	POP	Index	NAV	POP	Index	
HIMZX ^{1,2,3,4,6}	2.09	-0.21	0.24	2.21	1.74	1.84	3.53	3.30	3.74	4.06	3.93	4.56	7/21/99
NARAX ^{1,2,3,4,5,6}	5.47	3.09	2.06	2.92	2.45	2.06	4.45	4.21	3.37	5.52	5.42	4.84	7/6/92
NAMFX ^{1,2,3,4,5,6}	10.99	6.83	0.44	4.54	3.74	2.34	5.54	5.13	4.27	7.26	7.11	6.08	12/15/89

HIMZX: The fund class gross expense ratio is 1.10%. The net expense ratio is 0.75%, which reflects a contractual expense reimbursement in effect through 4/30/2018.

NARAX: The fund class gross expense ratio is 1.00% and reflects the direct and indirect expenses paid by the Fund.

The gross expense ratio minus the indirect expenses incurred by the underlying funds in which the Fund invests is 0.99%.

NAMFX: The fund class gross expense ratio is 1.17%. The net expense ratio is 1.02%, which reflects a contractual expense reimbursement in effect through 4/30/2018. This ratio reflects the direct and indirect expenses paid by the Fund.

The net expense ratio minus the indirect expenses incurred by the underlying funds in which the Fund invests is 0.99%.

Effective May 8, 2017 all of the Funds shown changed their names.

Average annual total returns reflect the change in share price and the reinvestment of all dividends and capital gains. Net Asset Value (NAV) returns do not reflect the deduction of any sales charges. POP (Public Offering Price) performance reflects the deduction of the maximum sales charge of 3.75% for Virtus Newfleet Multi-Sector Intermediate Bond Fund and 2.25% for Virtus Newfleet Low Duration Income Fund and Virtus Newfleet Multi-Sector Short Term Bond Fund. A contingent deferred sales charge of 0.50% may be imposed on certain redemptions within 18 months on purchases on which a finder's fee has been paid.

*HIMZX—Low Duration Income Fund Linked Benchmark. NARAX—BofA Merrill Lynch 1-3 Year A-BBB US Corporate Index. Benchmark since inception performance is reported from 6/30/1992. NAMFX—Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

Performance data quoted represents past results. Past performance is no guarantee of future results and current performance may be higher or lower than the performance shown. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so your shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Please visit Virtus.com for performance data current to the most recent month-end.

INDEXES: Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate represented by the **Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index**, which measures the U.S. investment grade fixed rate bond market. The index is calculated on a total return basis. Agency Debentures represented by the **Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Agency 1-3 Year Index**, which includes native currency agency debentures from issuers such as Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Federal Home Loan Bank with a term of 1 to 3 years. It is a subcomponent of the Government-Related Index (which also includes non-native currency agency bonds, sovereigns, supranationals, and local authority debt) and the U.S. Government Index (which also includes U.S. Treasury debt). The index includes callable and non-callable agency securities that are publicly issued by U.S. government agencies, quasi-federal corporations, and corporate or foreign debt guaranteed by the U.S. government (such as USAID securities). Corporate Investment Grade represented by the **Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate Intermediate Index**, a broad-based benchmark that measures the investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable, corporate bond market with a term of 1 to 10 years. It includes USD-denominated securities publicly issued by U.S. and non-U.S. industrial, utility, and financial issuers that meet specified maturity, liquidity, and quality requirements. Emerging Markets Debt represented by the **Bloomberg Barclays Emerging Markets Bond Index**, which includes fixed- and floating-rate USD-denominated debt from emerging markets in the following regions: Americas, Europe, Middle East, Africa, and Asia. For the index, an emerging market is defined as any country that has a long term foreign currency debt sovereign rating of Baa1/BBB+/BBB+ or below, using the middle rating of Moody's, S&P, and Fitch. Commercial MBS represented by the **Bloomberg Barclays CMBS ERISA-Eligible Index**, the ERISA-eligible component of the Bloomberg Barclays CMBS Index. This index, which includes investment grade securities that are ERISA eligible under the underwriter's exemption, is the only CMBS sector that is included in the U.S. Aggregate Index. Corporate High Yield represented by the **Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High-Yield Index**, which measures the market of USD-denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bonds. Securities are classified as high yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch, and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below. The index excludes emerging market debt. U.S. Treasuries represented by the **Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Treasury Index**, which consists of the Treasury subset of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 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. Represents public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with a remaining maturity of one year or more. Agency MBS represented by the **Bloomberg Barclays U.S. MBS Index**, which 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). Introduced in 1986, the GNMA, FHLMC, and FNMA fixed-rate indices for 30- and 15-year securities were backdated to January 1976, May 1977, and November 1982, respectively. Balloon securities were added in 1992 and removed on January 1, 2008. 20-year securities were added in July 2000. On April 1, 2007, agency hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM) pass-through securities were added to the index. Hybrid ARMs are eligible until 1 year prior to their floating coupon date. Municipals represented by the **Bloomberg Barclays Municipal 3 Year (2-4 Year Maturity) Index**, a subindex of the U.S. Municipal Index and covers the 2 to 4 year maturity USD-denominated tax exempt bond market. The index has four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds, and prerefunded bonds. Taxable Municipals represented by the **Bloomberg Barclays Taxable Municipal U.S. Aggregate Eligible Index**, a rules-based, market-value weighted index engineered for the long-term taxable bond market. To be included in the index, the bonds must meet the eligibility requirements of the U.S. Aggregate Index. Bonds must be rated investment-grade (Baa3/BBB- or higher) by at least two of the following ratings agencies if all three rate the bond: Moody's, S&P, Fitch. If only two of the three agencies rate the security, the lower rating is used to determine index eligibility. If only one of the three agencies rates a security, the rating must be investment-grade. They must have an outstanding par value of at least \$7 million and be issued as part of a transaction of at least \$75 million. The bonds must be fixed rate and must be at least one year from their maturity date. Remarketed issues (unless converted to fixed rate), bonds with floating rates, and derivatives, are excluded from the benchmark. Asset-Backed represented by the **Bloomberg Barclays ABS 3-5 Year Index**, which has three subsectors: credit and charge cards, autos, and utilities. The index includes pass-through, bullet, and controlled amortization structures. The ABS Index includes only the senior class of each ABS issue and the ERISA-eligible B and C tranche. The issues must be fixed rate, investment grade, and have an average life of three to five years. Yankee High Quality represented by the **Bloomberg Barclays Intermediate Yankee Index**, which contains bonds issued by foreign countries and corporations. These bonds are denominated in U.S. dollars, pay interest in U.S. dollars, and trade on U.S. exchanges. To be eligible for this index, the bonds must have a final maturity between one and ten years. Bank Loans represented by the **Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan Index**, which 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. Non-U.S. Dollar represented by the **Citi WBI NonUSD Index**, a multi-sector, multi currency index excluding U.S. dollar denominated securities. The WBI index uses the Citi WGBI (World Global Bond Index), a world government index comprised of 23 countries, as its core while including other fixed income asset classes such as credit. **BofA Merrill Lynch 1-3 Year A-BBB US Corporate Index** measures performance of U.S. corporate bond issues rated A1 through BBB3, inclusive (based on an average of Moody's, S&P, and Fitch), with a remaining term to final maturity less than 3 years. The index is calculated on a total return basis. The **Low Duration Income Linked Benchmark** consists of the BofA Merrill Lynch 1-5 Year Corporate & Government Bond Index which tracks the performance of US dollar denominated investment grade debt publicly issued in the US domestic market, including US Treasury, US agency, foreign government, supranational and corporate securities, with a remaining term to final maturity less than 5 years, calculated on a total return basis. Performance of the Low Duration Income Linked benchmark prior to 2/1/2017 is that of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Intermediate Government/Credit Bond Index. Indexes are unmanaged, their returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges, and are not available for direct investment.

IMPORTANT RISK CONSIDERATIONS

¹Credit & Interest: Debt securities are subject to various risks, the most prominent of which are credit and interest rate risk. The issuer of a debt security may fail to make interest and/or principal payments. Values of debt securities may rise or fall in response to changes in interest rates, and this risk may be enhanced with longer-term maturities.

²Foreign & Emerging Markets: Investing internationally, especially in emerging markets, involves additional risks such as currency, political, accounting, economic, and market risk.

³High Yield-High Risk Fixed Income Securities: There is a greater level of credit risk and price volatility involved with high yield securities than investment grade securities.

⁴ABS/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 repayment of underlying collateral.

⁵Bank Loans: Loans may be unsecured or not fully collateralized, may be subject to restrictions on resale and/or trade infrequently on the secondary market. Loans can carry significant credit and call risk, can be difficult to value, and have longer settlement times than other investments, which can make loans relatively illiquid at times.

⁶Prospectus: For additional information on risks, please see the Fund's prospectus.

Please carefully consider a Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses before investing. For this and other information about any Virtus mutual fund, contact your financial representative, call 1-800-243-4361, or visit Virtus.com for a prospectus or summary prospectus. Read it carefully before investing.

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