

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

May 1, 2019

JPMORGAN INSURANCE TRUST

JPMorgan Insurance Trust Core Bond Portfolio (the “Core Bond Portfolio”)*
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Global Allocation Portfolio (the “Global Allocation Portfolio”)*
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio (the “Income Builder Portfolio”)*
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Mid Cap Value Portfolio (the “Mid Cap Value Portfolio”)*
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Small Cap Core Portfolio (the “Small Cap Core Portfolio”)*
JPMorgan Insurance Trust U.S. Equity Portfolio (the “U.S. Equity Portfolio”)*
(Each a “Portfolio,” and collectively the “Portfolios”)

* The Portfolios do not have exchange ticker symbols.

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus, but contains additional information which should be read in conjunction with the prospectuses dated May 1, 2019 for the Portfolios listed above, as supplemented from time to time (each a “Prospectus” and together, the “Prospectuses”). Additionally, this SAI incorporates by reference the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, included in the most recent Shareholder Reports relating to the Portfolios (“Financial Statements”). The Prospectuses and the Financial Statements, including the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm’s reports are available without charge upon request by contacting JPMorgan Insurance Trust (the “Trust”) in writing at 1111 Polaris Parkway, Columbus, Ohio 43240 or by calling toll free at 1-800-480-4111.

SAI-JPMIT-519

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THE TRUST

JPMorgan Insurance Trust (formerly called the JPMorgan Investment Trust and The One Group Investment Trust) (the “Trust”) is an open-end management investment company. The Trust was formed as a Massachusetts business trust on June 7, 1993. The Trust consists of six series of units of beneficial interest (“Shares”), each representing interests in one of the following separate investment portfolios:

Core Bond Portfolio
Global Allocation Portfolio
Income Builder Portfolio
Mid Cap Value Portfolio
Small Cap Core Portfolio
U.S. Equity Portfolio

Share Classes

The Board of Trustees of the Portfolios has authorized the issuance of the following classes of shares of the Portfolios:

Core Bond Portfolio	Class 1 and Class 2
Global Allocation Portfolio	Class 1 and Class 2
Income Builder Portfolio	Class 1 and Class 2
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	Class 1
Small Cap Core Portfolio	Class 1 and Class 2
U.S. Equity Portfolio	Class 1 and Class 2

The shares of the Portfolios are collectively referred to in this SAI as the “Shares.”

Name Changes

Effective May 1, 2006, JPMorgan Insurance Trust and some of its Portfolios were renamed with the approval of the Board of Trustees:

<u>Prior Name</u>	<u>New Name as of May 1, 2006</u>
JPMorgan Investment Trust Bond Portfolio	JPMorgan Insurance Trust Core Bond Portfolio
JPMorgan Investment Trust Diversified Equity Portfolio	JPMorgan Insurance Trust Diversified Equity Portfolio
JPMorgan Investment Trust Mid Cap Value Portfolio	JPMorgan Insurance Trust Diversified Mid Cap Value Portfolio

Effective April 25, 2009 the following Portfolios were renamed:

<u>Prior Name</u>	<u>New Name as of April 25, 2009</u>
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Diversified Equity Portfolio	JPMorgan Insurance Trust U.S. Equity Portfolio
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Diversified Mid Cap Value Portfolio	JPMorgan Insurance Trust Mid Cap Value Portfolio
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Small Cap Equity Portfolio	JPMorgan Insurance Trust Small Cap Core Portfolio

For ease of reference, this SAI sometimes refers to certain Portfolios collectively, as the “Equity Portfolios.”

The Equity Portfolios include:

1. Mid Cap Value Portfolio,
2. Small Cap Core Portfolio, and
3. U.S. Equity Portfolio.

All of the Portfolios are diversified, as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). Current 1940 Act diversification requirements require that with respect to 75% of the assets of a Portfolio, the Portfolio may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any one issuer or own more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer, except cash or cash items, obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, and securities of other

investment companies. As for the other 25% of a Portfolio's assets not subject to the limitation described above, there is no limitation on investment of these assets under the 1940 Act, so that all of such assets may be invested in securities of any one issuer.

In addition, all of the Portfolios will comply with the diversification requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") for qualification as a regulated investment company. See "Distributions and Tax Matters."

REORGANIZATIONS OF JPMORGAN INSURANCE TRUST PORTFOLIOS. On April 24, 2009, certain JPMorgan Insurance Trust Portfolios were involved in reorganizations with series of J.P. Morgan Series Trust II and with JPMorgan Insurance Trust Government Bond Portfolio as follows:

<u>Acquired Portfolios</u>	<u>Acquiring Portfolios</u>
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Government Bond Portfolio	JPMorgan Insurance Trust Core Bond Portfolio
JPMorgan Bond Portfolio	JPMorgan Insurance Trust Core Bond Portfolio
JPMorgan Mid Cap Value Portfolio	JPMorgan Insurance Trust Mid Cap Value Portfolio
JPMorgan Small Company Portfolio	JPMorgan Insurance Trust Small Cap Core Portfolio
JPMorgan U.S. Large Cap Core Equity Portfolio	JPMorgan Insurance Trust U.S. Equity Portfolio

Much of the information in this SAI expands upon subjects discussed in the Prospectuses. You should not invest in the Portfolios without first reading the applicable Portfolio's Prospectus.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

As noted in the applicable Prospectuses for each of the Portfolios, in addition to the main investment strategy and the main investment risks described in the Prospectuses, each Portfolio may employ other investment strategies and may be subject to other risks, which are described below. The Portfolios may engage in the practices described below to the extent consistent with their investment objectives, strategies, policies and restrictions. However, no Portfolio is required to engage in any particular transaction or purchase any particular type of security or investment even if to do so might benefit the Portfolio. The Portfolios are not subject to registration as a "commodity pool operator" as defined in the Commodity Exchange Act because the Portfolios have claimed an exclusion from that definition. Because the following is a combined description of investment strategies of all of the Portfolios, certain matters described herein may not apply to particular Portfolios. In this SAI, "Adviser" refers to J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. ("JPMIM").

The Portfolios invest in a variety of securities and employ a number of investment techniques. What follows is a list of some of the securities and techniques which may be utilized by the Portfolios.

PORTFOLIO NAME	PORTFOLIO CODE
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Core Bond Portfolio	1
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Global Allocation Portfolio	2
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Income Builder Portfolio	3
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Mid Cap Value Portfolio	4
JPMorgan Insurance Trust Small Cap Core Portfolio	5
JPMorgan Insurance Trust U.S. Equity Portfolio	6

Instrument	Portfolio Code
<i>Adjustable Rate Mortgage Loans ("ARMs")</i> : Loans in a mortgage pool which provide for a fixed initial mortgage interest rate for a specified period of time, after which the rate may be subject to periodic adjustments.	1-5
<i>Asset-Backed Securities</i> : Securities secured by company receivables, home equity loans, truck and auto loans, leases, credit card receivables and other securities backed by other types of receivables or other assets.	1-5
<i>Auction Rate Securities</i> : Auction rate municipal securities and auction rate preferred securities issued by closed-end investment companies.	3-5

Instrument	Portfolio Code
<i>Bank Obligations:</i> Bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and time deposits. Bankers' acceptances are bills of exchange or time drafts drawn on and accepted by a commercial bank. Maturities are generally six months or less. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued by a bank for a specified period of time and earning a specified return. Time deposits are non-negotiable receipts issued by a bank in exchange for the deposit of funds.	1-6
<i>Borrowings:</i> A Portfolio may borrow for temporary purposes and/or for investment purposes. Such a practice will result in leveraging of a Portfolio's assets and may cause a Portfolio to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so. A Portfolio must maintain continuous asset coverage of 300% of the amount borrowed, with the exception for borrowings not in excess of 5% of a Portfolio's total assets made for temporary administrative purposes.	1-6
<i>Brady Bonds:</i> Securities created through the exchange of existing commercial bank loans to public and private entities in certain emerging markets for new bonds in connection with debt restructurings.	2-5
<i>Call and Put Options:</i> A call option gives the buyer the right to buy, and obligates the seller of the option to sell a security, at a specified price at a future date. A put option gives the buyer the right to sell, and obligates the seller of the option to buy, a security at a specified price at a future date. A Portfolio will sell only covered call and secured put options.	1-6
<i>Commercial Paper:</i> Secured and unsecured short-term promissory notes issued by corporations and other entities. Maturities generally vary from a few days to nine months.	1-6
<i>Commodity-Linked Derivatives:</i> Instruments whose value derives from the price of a commodity, including commodity futures and commodity options.	2
<i>Common Stock:</i> Shares of ownership of a company.	2-6
<i>Common Stock Warrants and Rights:</i> Securities, typically issued with preferred stock or bonds, that give the holder the right to buy a proportionate amount of common stock at a specified price.	2-6
<i>Contract for Differences:</i> An arrangement made in a futures contract whereby differences in settlement are made through cash payments, rather than the delivery of goods or services.	2-3
<i>Convertible Securities:</i> Bonds or preferred stock that can convert to common stock including contingent convertible securities.	1-6
<i>Corporate Debt Securities:</i> May include bonds and other debt securities of domestic and foreign issuers, including obligations of industrial, utility, banking and other corporate issuers.	1-6
<i>Credit Default Swaps ("CDSs"):</i> A swap agreement between two parties pursuant to which one party pays the other a fixed periodic coupon for the specified life of the agreement. The other party makes no payment unless a credit event, relating to a predetermined reference asset, occurs. If such an event occurs, the party will then make a payment to the first party, and the swap will terminate.	1-3, 5
<i>Custodial Receipts:</i> A Portfolio may acquire securities in the form of custodial receipts that evidence ownership of future interest payments, principal payments or both on certain U.S. Treasury notes or bonds in connection with programs sponsored by banks and brokerage firms. These are not considered to be U.S. government securities. These notes and bonds are held in custody by a bank on behalf of the owners of the receipts.	1-3
<i>Demand Features:</i> Securities that are subject to puts and standby commitments to purchase the securities at a fixed price (usually with accrued interest) within a fixed period of time following demand by a Portfolio.	1-5
<i>Emerging Market Securities:</i> Securities issued by issuers or governments in countries with emerging economies or securities markets which may be undergoing significant evolution and rapid development.	1-6

Instrument	Portfolio Code
<i>Exchange Traded Funds (“ETFs”)</i> : Ownership interest in unit investment trusts, depositary receipts and other pooled investment vehicles that hold a portfolio of securities or stocks designed to track the price performance and dividend yield of a particular broad-based, sector or international index. ETFs include a wide range of investments.	1-6
<i>Foreign Currency Transactions</i> : Strategies used to hedge against currency risks, for other risk management purposes or to increase income or gain to a Portfolio. These strategies may consist of use of any of the following: options on currencies, currency futures, options on such futures, forward foreign currency transactions (including non-deliverable forwards (“NDFs”)), forward rate agreements and currency swaps, caps and floors. Certain Portfolios may engage in such transactions in both U.S. and non-U.S. markets.	2-6
<i>Foreign Investments</i> : Equity and debt securities (e.g., bonds and commercial paper) of foreign entities and obligations of foreign branches of U.S. banks and foreign banks. Foreign securities may also include American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) and American Depositary Securities.	1-6
<i>High Yield/High Risk Securities/Junk Bonds</i> : Securities that are generally rated below investment grade by the primary rating agencies or are unrated but are deemed by a Portfolio’s Adviser to be of comparable quality.	2-5
<i>Inflation-Linked Debt Securities</i> : Fixed and floating rate debt securities of varying maturities issued by the U.S. government as well as securities issued by other entities such as corporations, foreign governments and foreign issuers.	1-5
<i>Initial Public Offerings (“IPOs”)</i> : A transaction in which a previously private company makes its first sale of stock to the public.	1-6
<i>Interfund Lending</i> : Involves lending money and borrowing money for temporary purposes through a credit facility.	1-6
<i>Inverse Floating Rate Instruments</i> : Leveraged variable debt instruments with interest rates that reset in the opposite direction from the market rate of interest to which the inverse floater is indexed.	1-5
<i>Investment Company Securities</i> : Shares of other investment companies, including funds for which the Adviser and/or its affiliates serve as investment adviser or administrator. The Adviser will waive certain fees when investing in funds for which it serves as investment adviser, to the extent required by law or by contract.	1-6
<i>Loan Assignments and Participations</i> : Assignments of, or participations in, all or a portion of loans to corporations or to governments, including governments of less developed countries.	1-5
<i>Master Limited Partnerships</i> : Limited partnerships that are publicly traded on a securities exchange.	2-6
<i>Mortgages (Directly Held)</i> : Debt instruments secured by real property.	1-4
<i>Mortgage-Backed Securities</i> : Debt obligations secured by real estate loans and pools of loans such as collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”), commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBSs”) and other asset-backed structures.	1-5
<i>Mortgage Dollar Rolls</i> : A transaction in which a Portfolio sells securities for delivery in a current month and simultaneously contracts with the same party to repurchase similar but not identical securities on a specified future date.	1-4, 5
<i>Municipal Securities</i> : Securities issued by a state or political subdivision to obtain funds for various public purposes. Municipal securities include, among others, private activity bonds and industrial development bonds, as well as general obligation notes, tax anticipation notes, bond anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, other short-term tax-exempt obligations, municipal leases, obligations of municipal housing authorities and single-family revenue bonds.	1-5

Instrument	Portfolio Code
<i>New Financial Products:</i> New options and futures contracts and other financial products continue to be developed and a Portfolio may invest in such options, contracts and products.	1-6
<i>Obligations of Supranational Agencies:</i> Obligations which are chartered to promote economic development and are supported by various governments and governmental agencies.	1-5
<i>Options and Futures Transactions:</i> A Portfolio may purchase and sell (a) exchange traded and over-the-counter put and call options on securities, indexes of securities and futures contracts on securities, indexes of securities, interest rate futures contracts and interest rate swaps and (b) futures contracts on securities and indexes of securities.	1-6
<i>Preferred Stock:</i> A class of stock that generally pays a dividend at a specified rate and has preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and in liquidation.	1-6
<i>Private Placements, Restricted Securities and Other Unregistered Securities:</i> Securities not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, such as privately placed commercial paper and Rule 144A securities.	1-6
<i>Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”):</i> Pooled investment vehicles which invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interest.	1-6
<i>Repurchase Agreements:</i> The purchase of a security and the simultaneous commitment to return the security to the seller at an agreed upon price on an agreed upon date. This is treated as a loan.	1-6
<i>Reverse Repurchase Agreements:</i> The sale of a security and the simultaneous commitment to buy the security back at an agreed upon price on an agreed upon date. This is treated as a borrowing by a Portfolio.	1-6
<i>Securities Issued in Connection with Reorganizations and Corporate Restructurings:</i> In connection with reorganizing or restructuring of an issuer, an issuer may issue common stock or other securities to holders of its debt securities.	1-6
<i>Securities Lending:</i> The lending of up to 33⅓% of a Portfolio’s total assets. In return, the Portfolio will receive cash, other securities, and/or letters of credit as collateral.	1-4, 6
<i>Short Selling:</i> A Portfolio sells a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the market value of the security. To complete the transaction, a Portfolio must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. A Portfolio is obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing it subsequently at the market price at the time of replacement.	2-3, 5
<i>Short-Term Funding Agreements:</i> Agreements issued by banks and highly rated U.S. insurance companies such as Guaranteed Investment Contracts (“GICs”) and Bank Investment Contracts (“BICs”).	1-6
<i>Sovereign Obligations:</i> Investments in debt obligations issued or guaranteed by a foreign sovereign government or its agencies, authorities or political subdivisions.	1-6
<i>Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities:</i> Derivative multi-class mortgage securities which are usually structured with two classes of shares that receive different proportions of the interest and principal from a pool of mortgage assets. These include Interest-Only (“IO”) and Principal-Only (“PO”) securities issued outside a Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit (“REMIC”) or CMO structure.	1-6
<i>Structured Investments:</i> A security having a return tied to an underlying index or other security or asset class. Structured investments generally are individually negotiated agreements and may be traded over-the-counter. Structured investments are organized and operated to restructure the investment characteristics of the underlying security.	1-5

Instrument	Portfolio Code
<i>Swaps and Related Swap Products:</i> Swaps involve an exchange of obligations by two parties. Caps and floors entitle a purchaser to a principal amount from the seller of the cap or floor to the extent that a specified index exceeds or falls below a predetermined interest rate or amount. A Portfolio may enter into these transactions to manage its exposure to changing interest rates and other factors.	1-6
<i>Synthetic Variable Rate Instruments:</i> Instruments that generally involve the deposit of a long-term tax exempt bond in a custody or trust arrangement and the creation of a mechanism to adjust the long-term interest rate on the bond to a variable short-term rate and a right (subject to certain conditions) on the part of the purchaser to tender it periodically to a third party at par.	2-5
<i>Temporary Defensive Positions:</i> To respond to unusual circumstances a Portfolio may invest in cash and cash equivalents for temporary defensive purposes.	1-6
<i>Treasury Receipts:</i> A Portfolio may purchase interests in separately traded interest and principal component parts of U.S. Treasury obligations that are issued by banks or brokerage firms and that are created by depositing U.S. Treasury notes and U.S. Treasury bonds into a special account at a custodian bank. Receipts include Treasury Receipts (“TRs”), Treasury Investment Growth Receipts (“TIGRs”), and Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities (“CATS”).	1-6
<i>Trust Preferreds:</i> Securities with characteristics of both subordinated debt and preferred stock. Trust preferreds are generally long-term securities that make periodic fixed or variable interest payments.	1-6
<i>U.S. Government Agency Securities:</i> Securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government. These include all types of securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), including funding notes, subordinated benchmark notes, CMOs and REMICs.	1-6
<i>U.S. Government Obligations:</i> May include direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury, including Treasury bills, notes and bonds, all of which are backed as to principal and interest payments by the full faith and credit of the United States, and separately traded principal and interest component parts of such obligations that are transferable through the Federal book-entry system known as Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (“STRIPS”) and Coupons Under Book-Entry Safekeeping (“CUBES”).	1-6
<i>Variable and Floating Rate Instruments:</i> Obligations with interest rates which are reset daily, weekly, quarterly or some other frequency and which may be payable to a Portfolio on demand or at the expiration of a specified term.	1-5
<i>When-Issued Securities, Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments:</i> Purchase or contract to purchase securities at a fixed price for delivery at a future date.	1-6
<i>Zero-Coupon, Pay-in-Kind and Deferred Payment Securities:</i> Zero-coupon securities are securities that are sold at a discount to par value and on which interest payments are not made during the life of the security. Pay-in-kind securities are securities that have interest payable by delivery of additional securities. Deferred payment securities are zero-coupon debt securities which convert on a specified date to interest bearing debt securities.	1-5

Asset-Backed Securities

Asset-backed securities consist of securities secured by company receivables, home equity loans, truck and auto loans, leases, or credit card receivables. Asset-backed securities also include other securities backed by other types of receivables or other assets, including collateralized debt obligations (“CDOs”), which include collateralized bond obligations (“CBOs”), collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) and

other similarly structured securities. Such assets are generally securitized through the use of trusts or special purpose corporations. Asset-backed securities are backed by a pool of assets representing the obligations often of a number of different parties. Certain of these securities may be illiquid.

Asset-backed securities are generally subject to the risks of the underlying assets. In addition, asset-backed securities, in general, are subject to certain additional risks including depreciation, damage or loss of the collateral backing the security, failure of the collateral to generate the anticipated cash flow or in certain cases more rapid prepayment because of events affecting the collateral, such as accelerated prepayment of loans backing these securities or destruction of equipment subject to equipment trust certificates. In addition, the underlying assets (for example, the underlying credit card debt) may be refinanced or paid off prior to maturity during periods of declining interest rates. Changes in prepayment rates can result in greater price and yield volatility. If asset-backed securities are pre-paid, a Portfolio may have to reinvest the proceeds from the securities at a lower rate. Potential market gains on a security subject to prepayment risk may be more limited than potential market gains on a comparable security that is not subject to prepayment risk. Under certain prepayment rate scenarios, a Portfolio may fail to recover additional amounts paid (i.e., premiums) for securities with higher interest rates, resulting in an unexpected loss.

A CBO is a trust or other special purpose entity (“SPE”) which is typically backed by a diversified pool of fixed income securities (which may include high risk, below investment grade securities). A CLO is a trust or other SPE that is typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and non-U.S. senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. Although certain CDOs may receive credit enhancement in the form of a senior-subordinate structure, over-collateralization or bond insurance, such enhancement may not always be present and may fail to protect a Portfolio against the risk of loss on default of the collateral. Certain CDOs may use derivatives contracts to create “synthetic” exposure to assets rather than holding such assets directly, which entails the risks of derivative instruments described elsewhere in this SAI. CDOs may charge management fees and administrative expenses, which are in addition to those of a Portfolio.

For both CBOs and CLOs, the cash flows from the SPE are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. The riskiest portion is the “equity” tranche, which bears the first loss from defaults from the bonds or loans in the SPE and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches from default (though such protection is not complete). Since it is partially protected from defaults, a senior tranche from a CBO or CLO typically has higher ratings and lower yields than its underlying securities, and may be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, CBO or CLO tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, downgrades of the underlying collateral by rating agencies, forced liquidation of the collateral pool due to a failure of coverage tests, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults, as well as investor aversion to CBO or CLO securities as a class. Interest on certain tranches of a CDO may be paid in kind or deferred and capitalized (paid in the form of obligations of the same type rather than cash), which involves continued exposure to default risk with respect to such payments.

The risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the CDO in which a Portfolio invests. Normally, CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CDOs may be characterized by a Portfolio as illiquid securities. However, an active dealer market may exist for CDOs, allowing a CDO to qualify for Rule 144A transactions. In addition to the normal risks associated with fixed income securities and asset-backed securities generally discussed elsewhere in this SAI, CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the risk that the collateral may default or decline in value or be downgraded, if rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“NRSRO”); (iii) a Portfolio may invest in tranches of CDOs that are subordinate to other tranches; (iv) the structure and complexity of the transaction and the legal documents could lead to disputes among investors regarding the characterization of proceeds; (v) the investment return achieved by the Portfolio could be significantly different than those predicted by financial models; (vi) the lack of a readily available secondary market for CDOs; and (vii) risk of forced “fire sale” liquidation due to technical defaults such as coverage test failures; and (viii) the CDO’s manager may perform poorly.

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses set forth in the fee table and Financial Highlights section of each Portfolio’s Prospectus do not include any expenses associated with investments in certain structured or synthetic products that may rely on the exception for the definition of “investment company” provided by Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act.

Auction Rate Securities

Auction rate securities consist of auction rate municipal securities and auction rate preferred securities sold through an auction process issued by closed-end investment companies, municipalities and governmental agencies. For more information on risks associated with municipal securities, see “Municipal Securities” below.

Provided that the auction mechanism is successful, auction rate securities usually permit the holder to sell the securities in an auction at par value at specified intervals. The dividend is reset by “Dutch” auction in which bids are made by broker-dealers and other institutions for a certain amount of securities at a specified minimum yield. The dividend rate set by the auction is the lowest interest or dividend rate that covers all securities offered for sale. While this process is designed to permit auction rate securities to be traded at par value, there is the risk that an auction will fail due to insufficient demand for the securities. Since February 2008, numerous auctions have failed due to insufficient demand for securities and have continued to fail for an extended period of time. Failed auctions may adversely impact the liquidity of auction rate securities investments. Although some issuers of auction rate securities are redeeming or are considering redeeming such securities, such issuers are not obligated to do so and, therefore, there is no guarantee that a liquid market will exist for a Portfolio’s investments in auction rate securities at a time when the Portfolio wishes to dispose of such securities.

Dividends on auction rate preferred securities issued by a closed-end fund may be designated as exempt from federal income tax to the extent they are attributable to tax-exempt interest income earned by the closed-end fund on the securities in its portfolio and distributed to holders of the preferred securities. However, such designation may be made only if the closed-end fund treats preferred securities as equity securities for federal income tax purposes and the closed-end fund complies with certain requirements under the Code.

A Portfolio’s investment in auction rate preferred securities of closed-end funds is subject to limitations on investments in other U.S. registered investment companies, which limitations are prescribed under the 1940 Act. Except as permitted by rule or exemptive order (see “Investment Company Securities and Exchange Traded Funds” below for more information), a Portfolio is generally prohibited from acquiring more than 3% of the voting securities of any other such investment company, and investing more than 5% of a Portfolio’s total assets in securities of any one such investment company or more than 10% of its total assets in securities of all such investment companies. A Portfolio will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management fees paid by such closed-end funds in addition to the advisory fee payable directly by the Portfolio.

Bank Obligations

Bank obligations consist of bankers’ acceptances, certificates of deposit, bank notes and time deposits.

Bankers’ acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange typically drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are “accepted” by a bank, meaning, in effect, that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity.

Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against funds deposited in a commercial bank or a savings and loan association for a definite period of time and earning a specified return. Certificates of deposit may also include those issued by foreign banks outside the United States (“U.S.”). Such certificates of deposit include Eurodollar and Yankee certificates of deposits. Eurodollar certificates of deposit are U.S. dollar-denominated certificates of deposit issued by branches of foreign and domestic banks located outside the U.S. Yankee certificates of deposit are certificates of deposit issued by a U.S. branch of a foreign bank denominated in U.S. dollars and held in the U.S. Certain Portfolios may also invest in obligations (including banker’s acceptances and certificates of deposit) denominated in foreign currencies (see “Foreign Investments (including Foreign Currencies)” herein. With regard to certificates of deposit issued by U.S. banks and savings and loan associations, to be eligible for purchase by a Portfolio, a certificate of deposit must be issued by (i) a domestic or foreign branch of a U.S. commercial bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System or the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) or (ii) a domestic savings and loan association, the deposits of which are insured by the FDIC.

Time deposits are interest-bearing non-negotiable deposits at a bank or a savings and loan association that have a specific maturity date. A time deposit earns a specific rate of interest over a definite period of time. Time deposits cannot be traded on the secondary market.

The Portfolios will not invest in obligations for which a Portfolio's Adviser, or any of its affiliated persons, is the ultimate obligor or accepting bank, provided, however, that the Portfolios maintain demand deposits at their affiliated custodian, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("JPMorgan Chase Bank").

Subject to the Portfolios' limitations on concentration in a particular industry, there is no limitation on the amount of a Portfolio's assets which may be invested in obligations of banks which meet the conditions set forth herein.

Commercial Paper

Commercial paper is defined as short-term obligations, generally with maturities from 1 to 270 days issued by banks or bank holding companies, corporations and finance companies. Although commercial paper is generally unsecured, the Portfolios may also purchase secured commercial paper. In the event of a default of an issuer of secured commercial paper, a Portfolio may hold the securities and other investments that were pledged as collateral even if it does not invest in such securities or investments. In such a case, the Portfolio would take steps to dispose of such securities or investments in a commercially reasonable manner. Commercial paper includes master demand obligations. See "Debt Instruments-Variable and Floating Rate Instruments."

Certain Portfolios may also invest in Canadian commercial paper, which is commercial paper issued by a Canadian corporation or a Canadian counterpart of a U.S. corporation, and in Europaper, which is U.S. dollar denominated commercial paper of a foreign issuer. See "Risk Factors of Foreign Investments" below.

Each of the Portfolios may invest in commercial paper. For those Portfolios listed below, they may purchase commercial paper that meets the following criteria:

Core Bond Portfolio. The Core Bond Portfolio may purchase commercial paper consisting of issues rated at the time of purchase in the highest or second highest rating category by at least one NRSRO (such as A-2 or better by Standard & Poor's Corporation ("S&P"), Prime-2 or better by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), F2 or better by Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"), or R-2 or better by Dominion Bond Rating Service Limited ("DBRS")) or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality.

Equity Portfolios. The Equity Portfolios may purchase commercial paper consisting of issues rated at the time of purchase in the highest or second highest rating category by at least one NRSRO (such as A-2 or better by S&P, Prime-2 or better by Moody's, F2 or better by Fitch, or R-2 or better by Dominion) or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality.

Convertible Securities

Certain Portfolios may invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities include any debt securities or preferred stock which may be converted into common stock or which carry the right to purchase common stock. Generally, convertible securities entitle the holder to exchange the securities for a specified number of shares of common stock, usually of the same company, at specified prices within a certain period of time.

The terms of any convertible security determine its ranking in a company's capital structure. In the case of subordinated convertible debentures, the holders' claims on assets and earnings are subordinated to the claims of other creditors, and are senior to the claims of preferred and common shareholders. In the case of convertible preferred stock, the holders' claims on assets and earnings are subordinated to the claims of all creditors and are senior to the claims of common shareholders.

Convertible securities have characteristics similar to both debt and equity securities. Due to the conversion feature, the market value of convertible securities tends to move together with the market value of the underlying common stock. As a result, selection of convertible securities, to a great extent, is based on the potential for capital appreciation that may exist in the underlying stock. The value of convertible securities is also affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer, and any call provisions. In some cases, the issuer may cause a convertible security to convert to common stock. In other situations, it may be advantageous for a Portfolio to cause the conversion of convertible securities to common stock. If a convertible security converts to common stock, a Portfolio may hold such common stock in its portfolio even if it does not ordinarily invest in common stock.

Certain Portfolios invest in contingent securities structured as contingent convertible securities also known as CoCos. Contingent convertible securities are typically issued by non-U.S. banks and are designed to behave like bonds in times of economic health yet absorb losses when a pre-determined trigger

event occurs. A contingent convertible security is a hybrid debt security either convertible into equity at a predetermined share price or written down in value based on the specific terms of the individual security if a pre-specified trigger event occurs (the “Trigger Event”). Unlike traditional convertible securities, the conversion of a contingent convertible security from debt to equity is “contingent” and will occur only in the case of a Trigger Event. Trigger Events vary by instrument and are defined by the documents governing the contingent convertible security. Such Trigger Events may include a decline in the issuer’s capital below a specified threshold level, increase in the issuer’s risk weighted assets, the share price of the issuer falling to a particular level for a certain period of time and certain regulatory events.

Contingent convertible securities are subject to the credit, interest rate, high yield security, foreign security and markets risks associated with bonds and equities, and to the risks specific to convertible securities in general. Contingent convertible securities are also subject to additional risks specific to their structure including conversion risk. Because Trigger Events are not consistently defined among contingent convertible securities, this risk is greater for contingent convertible securities that are issued by banks with capital ratios close to the level specified in the Trigger Event.

In addition, coupon payments on contingent convertible securities are discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time. The discretionary cancellation of payments is not an event of default and there are no remedies to require re-instatement of coupon payments or payment of any past missed payments. Coupon payments may also be subject to approval by the issuer’s regulator and may be suspended in the event there are insufficient distributable reserves. Due to uncertainty surrounding coupon payments, contingent convertible securities may be volatile and their price may decline rapidly in the event that coupon payments are suspended.

Contingent convertible securities typically are structurally subordinated to traditional convertible bonds in the issuer’s capital structure. In certain scenarios, investors in contingent convertible securities may suffer a loss of capital ahead of equity holders or when equity holders do not. Contingent convertible securities are also subject to extension risk. Contingent convertible securities are perpetual instruments and may only be callable at pre-determined dates upon approval of the applicable regulatory authority. There is no guarantee that a Portfolio will receive return of principal on contingent convertible securities.

Convertible contingent securities are a newer form of instrument and the regulatory environment for these instruments continues to evolve. Because the market for contingent convertible securities is evolving, it is uncertain how the larger market for contingent convertible securities would react to a Trigger Event or coupon suspension applicable to a single issuer.

The value of contingent convertible securities is unpredictable and will be influenced by many factors such as: (i) the creditworthiness of the issuer and/or fluctuations in such issuer’s applicable capital ratios; (ii) supply and demand for contingent convertible securities; (iii) general market conditions and available liquidity; and (iv) economic, financial and political events that affect the issuer, its particular market or the financial markets in general.

Custodial Receipts

Certain Portfolios may acquire securities in the form of custodial receipts that evidence ownership of future interest payments, principal payments or both on certain U.S. Treasury notes or bonds in connection with programs sponsored by banks and brokerage firms. These are not considered U.S. government securities and are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. These notes and bonds are held in custody by a bank on behalf of the owners of the receipts.

Debt Instruments

The Portfolios may invest in debt instruments. Certain Portfolios may invest in below investment grade debt securities. The Core Bond Portfolio may invest in debt securities rated in any of the four investment grade rating categories.

Below Investment Grade Securities. Securities that were rated investment grade at the time of purchase may subsequently be rated below investment grade (BB+ or lower by S&P and Bal or lower by Moody’s. Certain Portfolios that do not invest in below investment grade securities as a main investment strategy may nonetheless continue to hold such securities if the Adviser believes it is advantageous for the Portfolio to do so. The high degree of risk involved in these investments can result in substantial or total losses. These securities are subject to greater risk of loss, greater sensitivity to interest rate and economic changes, valuation difficulties, and a potential lack of a secondary or public market for securities. The market price of these securities also can change suddenly and unexpectedly.

Corporate Debt Securities. Corporate debt securities may include bonds and other debt securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers, including obligations of industrial, utility, banking and other corporate issuers. All debt securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligation and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as market interest rates, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity.

High Yield/High Risk Securities/Junk Bonds. Certain Portfolios may invest in high yield securities, to varying degrees. High yield, high risk bonds are securities that are generally rated below investment grade by the primary rating agencies (BB+ or lower by S&P and Bal or lower by Moody's) or unrated but determined by the Portfolio's Adviser to be of comparable quality. Other terms used to describe such securities include "lower rated bonds," "non-investment grade bonds," "below investment grade bonds," and "junk bonds." These securities are considered to be high-risk investments.

High yield securities are regarded as predominately speculative. There is a greater risk that issuers of lower rated securities will default than issuers of higher rated securities. Issuers of lower rated securities generally are less creditworthy and may be highly indebted, financially distressed, or bankrupt. These issuers are more vulnerable to real or perceived economic changes, political changes or adverse industry developments. In addition, high yield securities are frequently subordinated to the prior payment of senior indebtedness. If an issuer fails to pay principal or interest, a Portfolio would experience a decrease in income and a decline in the market value of its investments. A Portfolio may also incur additional expenses in seeking recovery from the issuer.

The income and market value of lower rated securities may fluctuate more than higher rated securities. Non-investment grade securities are more sensitive to short-term corporate, economic and market developments. During periods of economic uncertainty and change, the market price of the investments in lower rated securities may be volatile. The default rate for high yield bonds tends to be cyclical, with defaults rising in periods of economic downturn.

It is often more difficult to value lower rated securities than higher rated securities. If an issuer's financial condition deteriorates, accurate financial and business information may be limited or unavailable. The lower rated investments may be thinly traded and there may be no established secondary market. Because of the lack of market pricing and current information for investments in lower rated securities, valuation of such investments is much more dependent on the judgment of the Adviser than is the case with higher rated securities. In addition, relatively few institutional purchasers may hold a major portion of an issue of lower-rated securities at times. As a result, a Portfolio that invests in lower rated securities may be required to sell investments at substantial losses or retain them indefinitely even where an issuer's financial condition is deteriorating.

Credit quality of non-investment grade securities can change suddenly and unexpectedly, and even recently issued credit ratings may not fully reflect the actual risks posed by a particular high-yield security.

Future legislation may have a possible negative impact on the market for high yield, high risk bonds. As an example, in the late 1980's, legislation required federally-insured savings and loan associations to divest their investments in high yield, high risk bonds. New legislation, if enacted, could have a material negative effect on a Portfolio's investments in lower rated securities.

Inflation-Linked Debt Securities. Inflation-linked securities include fixed and floating rate debt securities of varying maturities issued by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, such as Treasury Inflation Protected Securities ("TIPS"), as well as securities issued by other entities such as corporations, municipalities, foreign governments and foreign issuers, including foreign issuers from emerging markets. See also "Foreign Investments (including Foreign Currencies)." Typically, such securities are structured as fixed income investments whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. The following two structures are common: (i) the U.S. Treasury and some other issuers issue inflation-linked securities that accrue inflation into the principal value of the security and (ii) other issuers may pay out the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") accruals as part of a semi-annual coupon. Other types of inflation-linked securities exist which use an inflation index other than the CPI.

Inflation-linked securities issued by the U.S. Treasury, such as TIPS, have maturities of approximately five, ten, or thirty years, although it is possible that securities with other maturities will be issued in the future. Typically, TIPS pay interest on a semi-annual basis equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. For example, if a Portfolio purchased an inflation-indexed bond with a par value of \$1,000 and a 3% real rate of return coupon (payable 1.5% semi-annually), and the rate of inflation

over the first six months was 1%, the mid-year par value of the bond would be \$1,010 and the first semi-annual interest payment would be \$15.15 (\$1,010 times 1.5%). If inflation during the second half of the year resulted in the whole year's inflation of 3%, the end-of-year par value of the bond would be \$1,030 and the second semi-annual interest payment would be \$15.45 (\$1,030 times 1.5%).

If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of TIPS, even during a period of deflation, although the inflation-adjusted principal received could be less than the inflation-adjusted principal that had accrued to the bond at the time of purchase. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. Other inflation-related bonds exist which may or may not provide a similar guarantee. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

The value of inflation-linked securities is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates in turn are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if the rate of inflation rises at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-linked securities.

While inflation-linked securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation (for example, due to changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bond's inflation measure.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. inflation-linked securities is tied to the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers ("CPI-U"), which is not seasonally adjusted and which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI-U is a measurement of changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation and energy. Inflation-linked securities issued by a foreign government are generally adjusted to reflect a comparable inflation index calculated by that government. There can be no assurance that the CPI-U or a foreign inflation index will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the rate of inflation in a foreign country will be correlated to the rate of inflation in the U.S.

Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-linked security will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity.

Variable and Floating Rate Instruments. Certain obligations purchased by the Portfolios may carry variable or floating rates of interest, may involve a conditional or unconditional demand feature and may include variable amount master demand notes. Variable and floating rate instruments are issued by a wide variety of issuers and may be issued for a wide variety of purposes, including as a method of reconstructing cash flows.

Subject to their investment objective policies and restrictions, certain Portfolios may acquire variable and floating rate instruments. A variable rate instrument is one whose terms provide for the adjustment of its interest rate on set dates and which, upon such adjustment, can reasonably be expected to have a market value that approximates its par value. Certain Portfolios may purchase extendable commercial notes. Extendable commercial notes are variable rate notes which normally mature within a short period of time (e.g., 1 month) but which may be extended by the issuer for a maximum maturity of thirteen months.

A floating rate instrument is one whose terms provide for the adjustment of its interest rate whenever a specified interest rate changes and which, at any time, can reasonably be expected to have a market value that approximates its par value. Floating rate instruments are frequently not rated by credit rating agencies; however, unrated variable and floating rate instruments purchased by a Portfolio will be determined by the Portfolio's Adviser to be of comparable quality at the time of purchase to rated instruments eligible for purchase under the Portfolio's investment policies. In making such determinations, a Portfolio's Adviser will consider the earning power, cash flow and other liquidity ratios of the issuers of such instruments (such issuers include financial, merchandising, bank holding and other companies) and will continuously monitor their financial condition. There may be no active secondary market with respect to a particular variable or floating rate instrument purchased by a Portfolio. The absence of such an active secondary market could make it difficult for the Portfolio to dispose of the variable or floating rate instrument involved in the event the issuer of the instrument defaulted on its payment obligations, and the Portfolio could, for this or other reasons, suffer a loss to the extent of the default. Variable or floating rate

instruments may be secured by bank letters of credit or other assets. A Portfolio may purchase a variable or floating rate instrument to facilitate portfolio liquidity or to permit investment of the Portfolio's assets at a favorable rate of return.

As a result of the floating and variable rate nature of these investments, the Portfolios' yields may decline, and they may forego the opportunity for capital appreciation during periods when interest rates decline; however, during periods when interest rates increase, the Portfolios' yields may increase, and they may have reduced risk of capital depreciation.

Past periods of high inflation, together with the fiscal measures adopted to attempt to deal with it, have seen wide fluctuations in interest rates, particularly "prime rates" charged by banks. While the value of the underlying floating or variable rate securities may change with changes in interest rates generally, the nature of the underlying floating or variable rate should minimize changes in value of the instruments. Accordingly, as interest rates decrease or increase, the potential for capital appreciation and the risk of potential capital depreciation is less than would be the case with a portfolio of fixed rate securities. A Portfolio's portfolio may contain floating or variable rate securities on which stated minimum or maximum rates, or maximum rates set by state law, limit the degree to which interest on such floating or variable rate securities may fluctuate; to the extent it does, increases or decreases in value may be somewhat greater than would be the case without such limits. Because the adjustment of interest rates on the floating or variable rate securities is made in relation to movements of the applicable banks' "prime rates" or other short-term rate securities adjustment indices, the floating or variable rate securities are not comparable to long-term fixed rate securities. Accordingly, interest rates on the floating or variable rate securities may be higher or lower than current market rates for fixed rate obligations of comparable quality with similar maturities.

Variable Amount Master Notes. Variable amount master notes are notes, which may possess a demand feature, that permit the indebtedness to vary and provide for periodic adjustments in the interest rate according to the terms of the instrument. Variable amount master notes may not be secured by collateral. To the extent that variable amount master notes are secured by collateral, they are subject to the risks described under the section "Loans-Collateral and Subordination Risk."

Because master notes are direct lending arrangements between a Portfolio and the issuer of the notes, they are not normally traded. Although there is no secondary market in the notes, a Portfolio may demand payment of principal and accrued interest. If the Portfolio is not repaid such principal and accrued interest, the Portfolio may not be able to dispose of the notes due to the lack of a secondary market.

While master notes are not typically rated by credit rating agencies, issuers of variable amount master notes (which are normally manufacturing, retail, financial, brokerage, investment banking and other business concerns) must satisfy the same criteria as those set forth with respect to commercial paper, if any, under the heading "Commercial Paper." A Portfolio's Adviser will consider the credit risk of the issuers of such notes, including its earning power, cash flow, and other liquidity ratios of such issuers and will continuously monitor their financial status and ability to meet payment on demand. In determining average weighted portfolio maturity, a variable amount master note will be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period of time remaining until the principal amount can be recovered from the issuer.

Limitations on the Use of Variable and Floating Rate Notes. Variable and floating rate instruments for which no readily available market exists (e.g., illiquid securities) will be purchased in an amount which, together with securities with legal or contractual restrictions on resale or for which no readily available market exists (including repurchase agreements providing for settlement more than seven days after notice), exceeds 15% of the Portfolio's net assets only if such instruments are subject to a demand feature that will permit the Portfolio to demand payment of the principal within seven days after demand by the Portfolio. There is no limit on the extent to which a Portfolio may purchase demand instruments that are not illiquid or deemed to be liquid in accordance with the Adviser's liquidity determination procedures. If not rated, such instruments must be found by the Portfolio's Adviser to be of comparable quality to instruments in which a Portfolio may invest. A rating may be relied upon only if it is provided by a NRSRO that is not affiliated with the issuer or guarantor of the instruments.

Use of Participation Certificates by the Small Cap Core Portfolio. The Small Cap Core Portfolio may invest in Participation Certificates issued by a bank, insurance company or other financial institution with respect to securities owned by such institutional or affiliated organizations. A Participation Certificate gives the Portfolio an undivided interest in the security in the proportion that the Portfolio's participation interest bears to the total principal amount of the security and generally provides the demand feature described below. Each Participation Certificate is backed by an irrevocable letter of credit or guaranty of a bank (which may be the bank issuing the Participation Certificate, a bank issuing a confirming letter of

credit to that of the issuing bank, or a bank serving as agent of the issuing bank with respect to the possible repurchase of the Participation Certificate) or an insurance policy of an insurance company that the Board of Trustees has determined meets the prescribed quality standards for the Portfolio.

The Small Cap Core Portfolio may have the right to sell the Participation Certificate back to the institution and draw on the letter of credit or insurance on demand after the prescribed notice period, for all or any part of the full principal amount of the Portfolio's participation interest in the securities, plus accrued interest. The institutions issuing the Participation Certificates would retain a service and letter of credit fee and a fee for providing the demand feature, in an amount equal to the excess of the interest paid on the instruments over the negotiated yield at which the Participation Certificates were purchased by the Portfolio. The total fees would generally range from 5% to 15% of the applicable prime rate or other short-term rate index. With respect to insurance, the Portfolio will attempt to have the issuer of the Participation Certificate bear the cost of any such insurance, although the Portfolio retains the option to purchase insurance if deemed appropriate. Obligations that have a demand feature permitting the Portfolio to tender the obligation to a foreign bank may involve certain risks associated with foreign investment. The Portfolio's ability to receive payment in such circumstances under the demand feature from such foreign banks may involve certain risks such as future political and economic developments, the possible establishments of laws or restrictions that might adversely affect the payment of the bank's obligations under the demand feature and the difficulty of obtaining or enforcing a judgment against the bank.

Zero-Coupon, Pay-in-Kind and Deferred Payment Securities. Zero-coupon securities are securities that are sold at a discount to par value and on which interest payments are not made during the life of the security. Upon maturity, the holder is entitled to receive the par value of the security. Pay-in-kind securities are securities that have interest payable by delivery of additional securities. Upon maturity, the holder is entitled to receive the aggregate par value of the securities. A Portfolio accrues income with respect to zero coupon and pay-in-kind securities prior to the receipt of cash payments. Deferred payment securities are securities that remain zero coupon securities until a predetermined date, at which time the stated coupon rate becomes effective and interest becomes payable at regular intervals. While interest payments are not made on such securities, holders of such securities are deemed to have received "phantom income." Because a Portfolio will distribute "phantom income" to shareholders, to the extent that shareholders elect to receive dividends in cash rather than reinvesting such dividends in additional shares, the applicable Portfolio will have fewer assets with which to purchase income-producing securities. Zero-coupon, pay-in-kind and deferred payment securities may be subject to greater fluctuation in value and lesser liquidity in the event of adverse market conditions than comparably rated securities paying cash interest at regular interest payment periods.

Impact of Market Conditions on the Risks Associated with Debt Securities

Investments in certain debt securities will be especially subject to the risk that, during certain periods, the liquidity of particular issuers or industries, or all securities within a particular investment category, may shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events, or adverse investor perceptions whether or not accurate.

Current market conditions pose heightened risks for Portfolios that invest in debt securities. While the U.S. is experiencing historically low interest rate levels, signs of economic recovery and the end of the Federal Reserve Board's quantitative easing program have increased the risk that interest rates may rise in the near future. Any future interest rate increases or other adverse conditions (e.g., inflation/deflation, increased selling of certain fixed-income investments across other pooled investment vehicles or accounts, changes in investor perception, or changes in government intervention in the markets) could cause the value of any Portfolio that invests in debt securities to decrease. As such, debt securities markets may experience heightened levels of interest rate and liquidity risk, as well as increased volatility. If rising interest rates cause a Portfolio to lose value, the Portfolio could also face increased shareholder redemptions, which would further impair the Portfolio's ability to achieve its investment objectives.

The capacity for traditional dealers to engage in fixed-income trading for certain fixed-income instruments has not kept pace with the growth of the fixed income market, and in some cases has decreased. As a result, because dealers acting as market makers provide stability to a market, the significant reduction in certain dealer inventories could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed-income markets. Such issues may be exacerbated during periods of economic uncertainty or market volatility.

Demand Features

Certain Portfolios may acquire securities that are subject to puts and standby commitments (“Demand Features”) to purchase the securities at their principal amount (usually with accrued interest) within a fixed period (usually seven days) following a demand by the Portfolio. The Demand Feature may be issued by the issuer of the underlying securities, a dealer in the securities or by another third party and may not be transferred separately from the underlying security. The underlying securities subject to a put may be sold at any time at market rates. Applicable Portfolios expect that they will acquire puts only where the puts are available without the payment of any direct or indirect consideration. However, if advisable or necessary, a premium may be paid for put features. A premium paid will have the effect of reducing the yield otherwise payable on the underlying security. Demand Features provided by foreign banks involve certain risks associated with foreign investments. See “Foreign Investments (including Foreign Currencies)” for more information on these risks.

Under a “stand-by commitment,” a dealer would agree to purchase, at a Portfolio’s option, specified securities at a specified price. A Portfolio will acquire these commitments solely to facilitate portfolio liquidity and does not intend to exercise its rights thereunder for trading purposes. Stand-by commitments may also be referred to as put options. Each Portfolio will generally limit its investments in stand-by commitments to 25% of its total assets; provided, however, that the foregoing restriction does not apply to the Global Allocation Portfolio and Income Builder Portfolio.

The purpose of engaging in transactions involving puts is to maintain flexibility and liquidity to permit a Portfolio to meet redemption requests and remain as fully invested as possible.

Equity Securities, Warrants and Rights

Common Stock. Common stock represents a share of ownership in a company and usually carries voting rights and may earn dividends. Unlike preferred stock, common stock dividends are not fixed but are declared at the discretion of the issuer’s board of directors. Common stock occupies the most junior position in a company’s capital structure. As with all equity securities, the price of common stock fluctuates based on changes in a company’s financial condition, including those that result from management’s performance or changes to the business of the company, and overall market and economic conditions.

Common Stock Warrants and Rights. Common stock warrants entitle the holder to buy common stock from the issuer of the warrant at a specific price (the “strike price”) for a specific period of time. The market price of warrants may be substantially lower than the current market price of the underlying common stock, yet warrants are subject to similar price fluctuations. As a result, warrants may be more volatile investments than the underlying common stock. If a warrant is exercised, a Portfolio may hold common stock in its portfolio even if it does not ordinarily invest in common stock.

Rights are similar to warrants but normally have a shorter duration and are typically distributed directly by the issuers to existing shareholders, while warrants are typically attached to new debt or preferred stock issuances.

Warrants and rights generally do not entitle the holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying common stock and do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer company. Warrants and rights will expire if not exercised on or prior to the expiration date.

Preferred Stock. Preferred stock is a class of stock that generally pays dividends at a specified rate and has preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and liquidation. Preferred stock generally does not carry voting rights. As with all equity securities, the price of preferred stock fluctuates based on changes in a company’s financial condition and on overall market and economic conditions. Because preferred stocks generally pay dividends only after the issuing company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt, the value of preferred stocks generally is more sensitive than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company’s financial condition or prospects. Similar to common stock rights described above, rights may also be issued to holders of preferred stock. The Core Bond Portfolio may only invest in preferred stock rated in any of the four highest rating categories.

Initial Public Offerings (“IPOs”). The Portfolios may purchase securities in IPOs. These securities are subject to many of the same risks as investing in companies with smaller market capitalizations. Securities issued in IPOs have no trading history, and information about the companies may be available for very limited periods. The prices of securities sold in IPOs may be highly volatile. At any particular time or from time to time, a Portfolio may not be able to invest in securities issued in IPOs, or invest to the

extent desired, because, for example, only a small portion (if any) of the securities being offered in an IPO may be made available to the Portfolio. In addition, under certain market conditions, a relatively small number of companies may issue securities in IPOs. Similarly, as the number of Portfolios to which IPO securities are allocated increases, the number of securities issued to any one Portfolio may decrease. The investment performance of a Portfolio during periods when it is unable to invest significantly or at all in IPOs may be lower than during periods when the Portfolio is able to do so. In addition, as a Portfolio increases in size, the impact of IPOs on the Portfolio's performance will generally decrease.

Foreign Investments (including Foreign Currencies)

Some of the Portfolios may invest in certain obligations or securities of foreign issuers. For purposes of a Portfolio's investment policies and unless described otherwise in a Portfolio's prospectus, an issuer of a security will be deemed to be located in a particular country if: (i) the principal trading market for the security is in such country, (ii) the issuer is organized under the laws of such country or (iii) the issuer derives at least 50% of its revenues or profits from such country or has at least 50% of its total assets situated in such country. Possible investments include equity securities and debt securities (e.g., bonds and commercial paper) of foreign entities, obligations of foreign branches of U.S. banks and of foreign banks, including, without limitation, Eurodollar Certificates of Deposit, Eurodollar Time Deposits, Eurodollar Bankers' Acceptances, Canadian Time Deposits and Yankee Certificates of Deposit, and investments in Canadian Commercial Paper, and Europaper. Securities of foreign issuers may include sponsored and unsponsored ADRs, EDRs, and GDRs. Sponsored ADRs are listed on the New York Stock Exchange; unsponsored ADRs are not. Therefore, there may be less information available about the issuers of unsponsored ADRs than the issuers of sponsored ADRs. Unsponsored ADRs are restricted securities. EDRs and GDRs are not listed on the New York Stock Exchange. As a result, it may be difficult to obtain information about EDRs and GDRs.

Limitations on the Use of Foreign Investments. For each Portfolio permitted to invest in foreign securities, investments in all types of foreign obligations or securities will not exceed 25% of the net assets of the Portfolio; provided, however, that the foregoing restriction does not apply to the Global Allocation Portfolio and Income Builder Portfolio.

Risk Factors of Foreign Investments. The following is a summary of certain risks associated with foreign investments:

Political and Exchange Risks. Foreign investments may subject a Portfolio to investment risks that differ in some respects from those related to investments in obligations of U.S. domestic issuers. Such risks include potential future adverse political and economic developments, sanctions or other measures by the United States or other governments, possible imposition of withholding taxes on interest or other income, possible seizure, nationalization or expropriation of foreign deposits, possible establishment of exchange controls or taxation at the source, greater fluctuations in value due to changes in exchange rates, or the adoption of other foreign governmental restrictions which might adversely affect the payment of principal and interest on such obligations.

Higher Transaction Costs. Foreign investments may entail higher custodial fees and sales commissions than domestic investments.

Accounting and Regulatory Differences. Foreign issuers of securities or obligations are often subject to accounting treatment and engage in business practices different from those of domestic issuers of similar securities or obligations. In addition, foreign issuers are usually not subject to the same degree of regulation as domestic issuers, and their securities may trade on relatively small markets, causing their securities to experience potentially higher volatility and more limited liquidity than securities of domestic issuers. Foreign branches of U.S. banks and foreign banks are not regulated by U.S. banking authorities and may be subject to less stringent reserve requirements than those applicable to domestic branches of U.S. banks. In addition, foreign banks generally are not bound by accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards comparable to those applicable to U.S. banks. Dividends and interest paid by foreign issuers may be subject to withholding and other foreign taxes which may decrease the net return on foreign investments as compared to dividends and interest paid to a Portfolio by domestic companies.

Currency Risk. Foreign securities may be denominated in foreign currencies, although foreign issuers may also issue securities denominated in U.S. dollars. The value of a Portfolio's investments denominated in foreign currencies and any funds held in foreign currencies will be affected by changes in currency exchange rates, the relative strength of those currencies and the U.S. dollar, and exchange-control regulations.

Changes in the foreign currency exchange rates also may affect the value of dividends and interest earned, gains and losses realized on the sale of securities and net investment income and gains, if any, to be distributed to shareholders by a Portfolio. The exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and other currencies are determined by the forces of supply and demand in foreign exchange markets and the relative merits of investments in different countries, actual or anticipated changes in interest rates and other complex factors, as seen from an international perspective. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Currency exchange rates also can be affected by intervention (or lack of intervention) by the United States or foreign governments or central banks or by currency controls or political developments in the United States or elsewhere. Accordingly, the ability of a Portfolio that invests in foreign securities as part of its principal investment strategy to achieve its investment objective may depend, to a certain extent, on exchange rate movements.

In addition, while the volume of transactions effected on foreign stock exchanges has increased in recent years, in most cases it remains appreciably below that of domestic securities exchanges. Accordingly, a Portfolio's foreign investments may be less liquid and their prices may be more volatile than comparable investments in securities of U.S. companies. Moreover, the settlement periods for foreign securities, which are often longer than those for securities of U.S. issuers, may affect Portfolio liquidity. In buying and selling securities on foreign exchanges, purchasers normally pay fixed commissions that are generally higher than the negotiated commissions charged in the U.S. In addition, there is generally less government supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, brokers and issuers located in foreign countries than in the U.S.

Settlement Risk. The settlement periods for foreign securities and instruments are often longer than those for securities or obligations of U.S. issuers or instruments denominated in U.S. dollars. Delayed settlement may affect the liquidity of a Portfolio's holdings. Certain types of securities and other instruments are not trade "delivery versus payment" in certain markets (e.g., government bonds in Russia) meaning that a Portfolio may deliver securities or instruments before payment is received from the counterparty. In such markets, the Portfolio may not receive timely payment for securities or other instruments it has delivered and may be subject to increased risk that the counterparty will fail to make payments when due or default completely.

Brady Bonds. Brady bonds are securities created through the exchange of existing commercial bank loans to public and private entities in certain emerging markets for new bonds in connection with debt restructurings. Brady bonds have been issued since 1989. In light of the history of defaults of countries issuing Brady bonds on their commercial bank loans, investments in Brady bonds may be viewed as speculative and subject to the same risks as emerging market securities. Brady bonds may be fully or partially collateralized or uncollateralized, are issued in various currencies (but primarily the U.S. dollar) and are actively traded in over-the-counter ("OTC") secondary markets. Incomplete collateralization of interest or principal payment obligations results in increased credit risk. Dollar-denominated collateralized Brady bonds, which may be either fixed-rate or floating rate bonds, are generally collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities.

Obligations of Supranational Entities. Obligations of supranational entities include securities designated or supported by governmental entities to promote economic reconstruction or development and of international banking institutions and related government agencies. Examples include the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the "World Bank"), the European Coal and Steel Community, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. Each supranational entity's lending activities are limited to a percentage of its total capital (including "callable capital" contributed by its governmental members at the entity's call), reserves and net income. There is no assurance that participating governments will be able or willing to honor their commitments to make capital contributions to a supranational entity.

Sukuk. Foreign securities and emerging market securities include Sukuk. Sukuk are certificates, similar to bonds, issued by the issuer to obtain an upfront payment in exchange for an income stream. Such income stream may or may not be linked to a tangible asset. For sukuk that are not linked to a tangible asset, the sukuk represents a contractual payment obligation of the issuer or issuing vehicle to pay income or periodic payments to the investor, and such contractual payment obligation is linked to the issuer or issuing vehicle and not from interest on the investor's money for the sukuk. For sukuk lined to a tangible asset, the Portfolio will not have a direct interest in the underlying asset or pool of assets. The issuer also makes a contractual promise to buy back the certificate at a future date at par value. Even when the certificate is linked to the returns generated by certain assets of the issuer, the underlying assets are not pledged as security for the certificates, and the Portfolio (as the investor) is relying on the creditworthiness of the issuer for all payments required by the sukuk. The issuer may be a special purpose vehicle ("SPV")

with no other assets. Investors do not have direct legal ownership of any underlying assets. In the event of default, the process may take longer to resolve than conventional bonds. Changing interpretations of Islamic law by courts or prominent scholars may affect the free transferability of sukuk in ways that cannot now be foreseen. In such an event, the Portfolio may be required to hold its sukuk for longer than intended, even if their condition is deteriorating.

Issuers of sukuk may include international financial institutions, foreign governments and agencies of foreign governments. Underlying assets may include, without limitation, real estate (developed and undeveloped), lease contracts and machinery and equipment. Although the sukuk market has grown significantly in recent years, there may be times when the market is illiquid and where it is difficult for Portfolio to make an investment in or dispose of sukuk at the Portfolio's desired time. Furthermore, the global sukuk market is significantly smaller than conventional bond markets, and restrictions imposed by the Shariah board of the issuing entity may limit the number of investors who are interested in investing in particular sukuk. The unique characteristics of sukuk may lead to uncertainties regarding their tax treatment within a Portfolio.

Investors' ability to pursue and enforce actions with respect to these payment obligations or to otherwise enforce the terms of the sukuk, restructure the sukuk, obtain a judgment in a court of competent jurisdiction, and/or attach assets of the obligor may be limited. Sukuk are also subject to the risks associated with developing and emerging market economies, which include, among others, the risk of sanctions and inconsistent accounting and legal principles.

Emerging Market Securities. Emerging markets include most countries in the world except Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States, and most of the countries of Western Europe and Hong Kong. Investing in companies domiciled in emerging market countries may be subject to potentially higher risks than investments in developed countries. These risks include: (i) less social, political, and economic stability; (ii) greater illiquidity and price volatility due to smaller or limited local capital markets for such securities, or low non-existent trading volumes; (iii) less scrutiny and regulation by local authorities of the foreign exchanges and broker-dealers; (iv) the seizure or confiscation by local governments of securities held by foreign investors, and the possible suspension or limiting by local governments of an issuer's ability to make dividend or interest payments; (v) limiting or entirely restricting repatriation of invested capital, profits, and dividends by local governments; (vi) possible local taxation of capital gains, including on a retroactive basis; (vii) the attempt by issuers facing restrictions on dollar or euro payments imposed by local governments to make dividend or interest payments to foreign investors in the local currency; (viii) difficulty in enforcing legal claims related to the securities and/or local judges favoring the interests of the issuer over those of foreign investors; (ix) bankruptcy judgments being paid in the local currency; (x) greater difficulty in determining market valuations of the securities due to limited public information regarding the issuer, and (xi) difficulty of ascertaining the financial health of an issuer due to lax financial reporting on a regular basis, substandard disclosure and differences in accounting standards.

Emerging country securities markets are typically marked by a high concentration of market capitalization and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries, as well as a high concentration of ownership of such securities by a limited number of investors. Although some emerging markets have become more established and tend to issue securities of higher credit quality, the markets for securities in other emerging countries are in the earliest stages of their development, and these countries issue securities across the credit spectrum. Even the markets for relatively widely traded securities in emerging market countries may not be able to absorb, without price disruptions, a significant increase in trading volume or trades of a size customarily undertaken by institutional investors in the securities markets of developed countries. The limited size of many of these securities markets can cause prices to be erratic for reasons apart from factors that affect the soundness and competitiveness of the securities issuers. For example, prices may be unduly influenced by traders who control large positions in these markets. Additionally, market making and arbitrage activities are generally less extensive in such markets, which may contribute to increased volatility and reduced liquidity of such markets. The limited liquidity of emerging country securities may also affect a Portfolio's ability to accurately value its portfolio securities or to acquire or dispose of securities at the price and time it wishes to do so or in order to meet redemption requests.

Many emerging market countries suffer from uncertainty and corruption in their legal frameworks. Legislation may be difficult to interpret and laws may be too new to provide any precedential value. Laws regarding foreign investment and private property may be weak or non-existent. Sudden changes in governments may result in policies which are less favorable to investors, such as policies designed to

expropriate or nationalize “sovereign” assets. Certain emerging market countries in the past have expropriated large amounts of private property, in many cases with little or no compensation, and there can be no assurance that such expropriation will not occur in the future.

Foreign investment in the securities markets of certain emerging countries is restricted or controlled to varying degrees. These restrictions may limit a Portfolio’s investment in certain emerging market countries and may increase the expenses of the Portfolio. Certain emerging countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons or limit investment by foreign persons to only a specified percentage of an issuer’s outstanding securities or to a specific class of securities, which may have less advantageous terms (including price) than securities of the company available for purchase by nationals.

Many developing countries lack the social, political, and economic stability characteristics of the U.S. Political instability among emerging market countries can be common and may be caused by an uneven distribution of wealth, social unrest, labor strikes, civil wars, and religious oppression. Economic instability in emerging market countries may take the form of: (i) high interest rates; (ii) high levels of inflation, including hyperinflation; (iii) high levels of unemployment or underemployment; (iv) changes in government economic and tax policies, including confiscatory taxation; and (v) imposition of trade barriers.

Currencies of emerging market countries are subject to significantly greater risks than currencies of developed countries. Many emerging market countries have experienced steady declines or even sudden devaluations of their currencies relative to the U.S. dollar.

Some emerging market currencies may not be internationally traded or may be subject to strict controls by local governments, resulting in undervalued or overvalued currencies. Some emerging market countries have experienced balance of payment deficits and shortages in foreign exchange reserves. Governments have responded by restricting currency conversions. Future restrictive exchange controls could prevent or restrict a company’s ability to make dividend or interest payments in the original currency of the obligation (usually U.S. dollars). In addition, even though the currencies of some emerging market countries may be convertible into U.S. dollars, the conversion rates may be artificial to their actual market values.

A Portfolio’s income and, in some cases, capital gains from foreign stocks and securities will be subject to applicable taxation in certain of the countries in which it invests, and treaties between the U.S. and such countries may not be available in some cases to reduce the otherwise applicable tax rates.

Foreign markets also have different clearance and settlement procedures, and in certain markets there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Such delays in settlement could result in temporary periods when a portion of the assets of a Portfolio remains uninvested and no return is earned on such assets. The inability of the Portfolio to make intended security purchases or sales due to settlement problems could result either in losses to the Portfolio due to subsequent declines in value of the portfolio securities, in the Portfolio deeming those securities to be illiquid, or, if the Portfolio has entered into a contract to sell the securities, in possible liability to the purchaser.

In the past, governments within the emerging markets have become overly reliant on the international capital markets and other forms of foreign credit to finance large public spending programs which cause huge budget deficits. Often, interest payments have become too overwhelming for a government to meet, representing a large percentage of total gross domestic product (“GDP”). These foreign obligations have become the subject of political debate and have served as fuel for political parties of the opposition, which pressure the government not to make payments to foreign creditors, but instead to use these funds for social programs. Either due to an inability to pay or submission to political pressure, foreign governments have been forced to seek a restructuring of their loan and/or bond obligations, have declared a temporary suspension of interest payments or have defaulted. These events have adversely affected the values of securities issued by foreign governments and corporations domiciled in emerging market countries and have negatively affected not only their cost of borrowing, but their ability to borrow in the future as well.

Sovereign Obligations. Sovereign debt includes investments in securities issued or guaranteed by a foreign sovereign government or its agencies, authorities or political subdivisions. An investment in sovereign debt obligations involves special risks not present in corporate debt obligations. The issuer of the sovereign debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and a Portfolio may have limited recourse in the event of a default. During periods of economic uncertainty, the market prices of sovereign debt, may be more

volatile than prices of U.S. debt obligations. In the past, certain emerging markets have encountered difficulties in servicing their debt obligations, withheld payments of principal and interest and declared moratoria on the payment of principal and interest on their sovereign debts.

A sovereign debtor's willingness or ability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange, the relative size of the debt service burden, the sovereign debtor's policy toward principal international lenders and local political constraints. Sovereign debtors may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and other entities to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. The failure of a sovereign debtor to implement economic reforms, achieve specified levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of third-party commitments to lend funds to the sovereign debtor, which may further impair such debtor's ability or willingness to service its debts.

Global Depository Notes. Foreign securities and emerging markets securities include Global Depository Notes ("GDNs"). A GDN is a debt instrument created by a bank that evidences ownership of local currency-denominated debt securities. GDNs reflect the terms of particular local currency-denominated bonds. GDNs trade, settle, and pay interest and principal in U.S. dollars but typically are restricted securities that do not trade on an exchange. Any distributions paid to the holders of GDNs are usually subject to a fee charged by the depository bank. In addition to the risks associated with foreign investments, a Portfolio's investments in GDNs is subject to the risks associated with the underlying local currency-denominated bond and derivative instruments including credit risk, default or similar event risk, counterparty risk, interest rate risk, leverage risk, liquidity risk, and management risk. Holders of GDNs may have limited rights, and investment restrictions in certain countries may adversely impact the value of GDNs because such restrictions may limit the ability to convert the bonds into GDNs and vice versa. Such restrictions may cause bonds of the underlying issuer to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the GDN.

Foreign Currency Transactions. Certain Portfolios may engage in foreign currency transactions which include the following, some of which also have been described elsewhere in this SAI: options on currencies, currency futures, options on such futures, forward foreign currency transactions, forward rate agreements and currency swaps, caps and floors. Certain Portfolios may engage in such transactions in both U.S. and non-U.S. markets. To the extent a Portfolio enters into such transactions in markets other than in the U.S., the Portfolio may be subject to certain currency, settlement, liquidity, trading and other risks similar to those described above with respect to the Portfolio's investments in foreign securities including emerging markets securities. Certain Portfolios may engage in such transactions to hedge against currency risks, as a substitute for securities in which the Portfolio invests, to increase or decrease exposure to a foreign currency, to shift exposure from one foreign currency to another, for risk management purposes or to increase income or gain to the Portfolio. To the extent that a Portfolio uses foreign currency transactions for hedging purposes, the Portfolio may hedge either specific transactions or portfolio positions.

While a Portfolio's use of hedging strategies is intended to reduce the volatility of the net asset value of Portfolio shares, the net asset value of the Portfolio will fluctuate. There can be no assurance that a Portfolio's hedging transactions will be effective. Furthermore, a Portfolio may only engage in hedging activities from time to time and may not necessarily be engaging in hedging activities when movements in currency exchange rates occur.

Certain Portfolios are authorized to deal in forward foreign exchange between currencies of the different countries in which the Portfolio will invest and multi-national currency units as a hedge against possible variations in the foreign exchange rate between these currencies. This is accomplished through contractual agreements entered into in the interbank market to purchase or sell one specified currency for another currency at a specified future date (up to one year) and price at the time of the contract.

Transaction Hedging. Generally, when a Portfolio engages in transaction hedging, it enters into foreign currency transactions with respect to specific receivables or payables of the Portfolio generally arising in connection with the purchase or sale of its portfolio securities. A Portfolio may engage in transaction hedging when it desires to "lock in" the U.S. dollar price (or a non-U.S. dollar currency ("reference currency")) of a security it has agreed to purchase or sell, or the U.S. dollar equivalent of a dividend or interest payment in a foreign currency. By transaction hedging, a Portfolio attempts to protect itself against a possible loss resulting from an adverse change in the relationship between the U.S. dollar or

other reference currency and the applicable foreign currency during the period between the date on which the security is purchased or sold, or on which the dividend or interest payment is declared, and the date on which such payments are made or received.

A Portfolio may purchase or sell a foreign currency on a spot (or cash) basis at the prevailing spot rate in connection with the settlement of transactions in portfolio securities denominated in that foreign currency. Certain Portfolios reserve the right to purchase and sell foreign currency futures contracts traded in the U.S. and subject to regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”).

For transaction hedging purposes, a Portfolio may also purchase U.S. exchange-listed call and put options on foreign currency futures contracts and on foreign currencies. A put option on a futures contract gives a Portfolio the right to assume a short position in the foreign currency futures contract until expiration of the option. A put option on currency gives a Portfolio the right to sell a currency at an exercise price until the expiration of the option. A call option on a futures contract gives a Portfolio the right to assume a long position in the futures contract until the expiration of the option. A call option on currency gives a Portfolio the right to purchase a currency at the exercise price until the expiration of the option.

Position Hedging. When engaging in position hedging, a Portfolio will enter into foreign currency exchange transactions to protect against a decline in the values of the foreign currencies in which their portfolio securities are denominated or an increase in the value of currency for securities which a Portfolio’s Adviser expects to purchase. In connection with the position hedging, the Portfolio may purchase or sell foreign currency forward contracts or foreign currency on a spot basis. A Portfolio may purchase U.S. exchange-listed put or call options on foreign currency and foreign currency futures contracts and buy or sell foreign currency futures contracts traded in the U.S. and subject to regulation by the CFTC.

The precise matching of the amounts of foreign currency exchange transactions and the value of the portfolio securities involved will not generally be possible because the future value of such securities in foreign currencies will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of those securities between the dates the currency exchange transactions are entered into and the dates they mature.

Forward Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts. Certain Portfolios may purchase forward foreign currency exchange contracts, sometimes referred to as “currency forwards” (“Forward Contracts”), which involve an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract as agreed by the parties in an amount and at a price set at the time of the contract. In the case of a cancelable Forward Contract, the holder has the unilateral right to cancel the contract at maturity by paying a specified fee. The contracts are traded in the interbank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers, so no intermediary is required. A Forward Contract generally has no deposit requirement, and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades.

At the maturity of a Forward Contract, a Portfolio may either accept or make delivery of the currency specified in the contract or, at or prior to maturity, enter into a closing transaction involving the purchase or sale of an offsetting contract. For forward foreign currency contracts (other than Non-Deliverable Forwards) that require physical settlement, the Portfolios will segregate or earmark liquid assets equal to the current notional value of each contract. Closing transactions with respect to forward contracts are usually effected with the currency trader who is a party to the original forward contract. The Portfolios will segregate or earmark liquid assets equal to the current notional value of each contract. In calculating the notional value, the Portfolios may net long and short contracts with the same currency and the same settlement date. With respect to trades that do not settle through CLS Bank International, the Portfolios may only net long and short contracts if the contracts are with the same counterparty. Certain Portfolios may also engage in non-deliverable forwards which are cash settled and which do not involve delivery of the currency specified in the contract. For more information on Non-Deliverable Forwards, see “Non-Deliverable Forwards” below.

Foreign Currency Futures Contracts. Certain Portfolios may purchase foreign currency futures contracts. Foreign currency futures contracts traded in the U.S. are designed by and traded on exchanges regulated by the CFTC, such as the New York Mercantile Exchange. A Portfolio may enter into foreign currency futures contracts for hedging purposes and other risk management purposes as defined in CFTC regulations. Certain Portfolios may also enter into foreign currency futures transactions to increase exposure to a foreign currency, to shift exposure from one foreign currency to another or to increase income or gain to the Portfolio.

At the maturity of a futures contract, the Portfolio may either accept or make delivery of the currency specified in the contract, or at or prior to maturity enter into a closing transaction involving the purchase or sale of an offsetting contract. Closing transactions with respect to futures contracts are effected on a commodities exchange; a clearing corporation associated with the exchange assumes responsibility for closing out such contracts.

Positions in the foreign currency futures contracts may be closed out only on an exchange or board of trade which provides a secondary market in such contracts. There is no assurance that a secondary market on an exchange or board of trade will exist for any particular contract or at any particular time. In such event, it may not be possible to close a futures position; in the event of adverse price movements, the Portfolio would continue to be required to make daily cash payments of variation margin.

For more information on futures contracts, see “Futures Contracts” under the heading “Options and Futures Transactions.”

Foreign Currency Options. Certain Portfolios may purchase and sell U.S. exchange-listed and over the counter call and put options on foreign currencies. Such options on foreign currencies operate similarly to options on securities. When a Portfolio purchases a put option, the Portfolio has the right but not the obligation to exchange money denominated in one currency into another currency at a pre-agreed exchange rate on a specified date. When a Portfolio sells or writes a call option, the Portfolio has the obligation to exchange money denominated in one currency into another currency at a pre-agreed exchange rate if the buyer exercises the option. Some of the Portfolios may also purchase and sell non-deliverable currency options (“Non-Deliverable Options”). Non-Deliverable Options are cash-settled options on foreign currencies (each an “Option Reference Currency”) that are non-convertible and that may be thinly traded or illiquid. Non-Deliverable Options involve an obligation to pay an amount in a deliverable currency (such as U.S. Dollars, Euros, Japanese Yen, or British Pounds Sterling) equal to the difference between the prevailing market exchange rate for the Option Reference Currency and the agreed upon exchange rate (the “Non-Deliverable Option Rate”), with respect to an agreed notional amount. Options on foreign currencies are affected by all of those factors which influence foreign exchange rates and investments generally.

A Portfolio is authorized to purchase or sell listed foreign currency options and currency swap contracts as a short or long hedge against possible variations in foreign exchange rates, as a substitute for securities in which a Portfolio may invest, and for risk management purposes. Such transactions may be effected with respect to hedges on non-U.S. dollar denominated securities (including securities denominated in the Euro) owned by the Portfolio, sold by the Portfolio but not yet delivered, committed or anticipated to be purchased by the Portfolio, or in transaction or cross-hedging strategies. As an illustration, a Portfolio may use such techniques to hedge the stated value in U.S. dollars of an investment in a Japanese yen-dominated security. In such circumstances, the Portfolio may purchase a foreign currency put option enabling it to sell a specified amount of yen for dollars at a specified price by a future date. To the extent the hedge is successful, a loss in the value of the dollar relative to the yen will tend to be offset by an increase in the value of the put option. To offset, in whole or in part, the cost of acquiring such a put option, the Portfolio also may sell a call option which, if exercised, requires it to sell a specified amount of yen for dollars at a specified price by a future date (a technique called a “collar”). By selling the call option in this illustration, the Portfolio gives up the opportunity to profit without limit from increases in the relative value of the yen to the dollar. Certain Portfolios may also enter into foreign currency futures transactions for non-hedging purposes, including to increase or decrease exposure to a foreign currency, to shift exposure from one foreign currency to another or to increase income or gain to the Portfolio.

Certain differences exist among these foreign currency instruments. Foreign currency options provide the holder thereof the right to buy or to sell a currency at a fixed price on a future date. Listed options are third-party contracts (i.e., performance of the parties’ obligations is guaranteed by an exchange or clearing corporation) which are issued by a clearing corporation, traded on an exchange and have standardized strike prices and expiration dates. OTC options are two-party contracts and have negotiated strike prices and expiration dates. Options on futures contracts are traded on boards of trade or futures exchanges. Currency swap contracts are negotiated two-party agreements entered into in the interbank market whereby the parties exchange two foreign currencies at the inception of the contract and agree to reverse the exchange at a specified future time and at a specified exchange rate.

The value of a foreign currency option is dependent upon the value of the foreign currency and the U.S. dollar and may have no relationship to the investment merits of a foreign security. Because foreign currency transactions occurring in the interbank market involve substantially larger amounts than those

that may be involved in the use of foreign currency options, investors may be disadvantaged by having to deal in an odd lot market (generally consisting of transactions of less than \$1 million) for the underlying foreign currencies at prices that are less favorable than those for round lots.

There is no systematic reporting of last sale information for foreign currencies and there is no regulatory requirement that quotations available through dealer or other market sources be firm or revised on a timely basis. Available quotation information is generally representative of very large transactions in the interbank market and thus may not reflect relatively smaller transactions (less than \$1 million) where rates may be less favorable. The interbank market in foreign currencies is a global, around-the-clock market. To the extent that the U.S. options markets are closed while the markets for the underlying currencies remain open, significant price and rate movements may take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the options market.

The Portfolios may write call options on currencies as long as the Portfolio segregates cash or liquid assets that, when added to the amounts deposited with a futures commission merchant or a broker as margin, equal the obligation under the call option (but not less than the strike price of the call option). The Portfolios may also cover a written call option by owning a separate call option permitting the Portfolio to purchase the reference currency at a price no higher than the strike price of the call option sold by the Portfolio. In addition, a Portfolio may write a non-deliverable call option if the Portfolio segregates an amount equal to the current amount obligated to pay. Netting is generally permitted of long and short positions of a specific country (assuming long and short contracts are similar). If there are securities or currency held in that specific country at least equal to the current notional value of the net currency positions, no segregation is required.

Non-Deliverable Forwards. Some of the Portfolios may also invest in non-deliverable forwards (“NDFs”). NDFs are cash-settled, short-term forward contracts on foreign currencies (each a “Reference Currency”) that are non-convertible and that may be thinly traded or illiquid. NDFs involve an obligation to pay an amount (the “Settlement Amount”) equal to the difference between the prevailing market exchange rate for the Reference Currency and the agreed upon exchange rate (the “NDF Rate”), with respect to an agreed notional amount. NDFs have a fixing date and a settlement (delivery) date. The fixing date is the date and time at which the difference between the prevailing market exchange rate and the agreed upon exchange rate is calculated. The settlement (delivery) date is the date by which the payment of the Settlement Amount is due to the party receiving payment.

Although NDFs are similar to forward foreign currency exchange contracts, NDFs do not require physical delivery of the Reference Currency on the settlement date. Rather, on the settlement date, the only transfer between the counterparties is the monetary settlement amount representing the difference between the NDF Rate and the prevailing market exchange rate. NDFs typically may have terms from one month up to two years and are settled in U.S. dollars.

NDFs are subject to many of the risks associated with derivatives in general and forward currency transactions including risks associated with fluctuations in foreign currency and the risk that the counterparty will fail to fulfill its obligations. The Portfolios will segregate or earmark liquid assets in an amount equal to the marked to market value of each NDF contract on a daily basis of the NDF. In calculating the mark-to-market value, the Portfolios may net opposing NDF contracts with the same currency and the same settlement date. With respect to trades that do not settle through CLS Bank International, the Portfolios may only net opposing NDF contracts if the contracts are with the same counterparty.

The Portfolios will typically use NDFs for hedging purposes, but may also use such instruments to increase income or gain. The use of NDFs for hedging or to increase income or gain may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Portfolio, and the cost of such strategies may reduce the Portfolios’ respective returns.

Under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), NDFs are regulated as swaps and are subject to rules requiring central clearing and mandatory trading on an exchange or facility that is regulated by the CFTC for certain swaps. NDFs traded in the over-the-counter market are subject to margin requirements that are implemented with respect to the Portfolio beginning in 2017. Implementation of the regulations regarding clearing, mandatory trading and margining of NDFs may increase the cost to the Portfolio of hedging currency risk and, as a result, may affect returns to investors in the Portfolio.

Foreign Currency Conversion. Although foreign exchange dealers do not charge a fee for currency conversion, they do realize a profit based on the difference (the “spread”) between prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer may offer to sell a foreign currency to a Portfolio at one rate while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the Portfolio desire to resell that currency to the dealer.

Other Foreign Currency Hedging Strategies. New options and futures contracts and other financial products, and various combinations thereof, continue to be developed, and certain Portfolios may invest in any such options, contracts and products as may be developed to the extent consistent with the Portfolio’s investment objective and the regulatory requirements applicable to investment companies, and subject to the supervision of the Trust’s Board of Trustees.

Risk Factors in Foreign Currency Transactions. The following is a summary of certain risks associated with foreign currency transactions:

Imperfect Correlation. Foreign currency transactions present certain risks. In particular, the variable degree of correlation between price movements of the instruments used in hedging strategies and price movements in a security being hedged creates the possibility that losses on the hedging transaction may be greater than gains in the value of a Portfolio’s securities.

Liquidity. Hedging instruments may not be liquid in all circumstances. As a result, in volatile markets, the Portfolios may not be able to dispose of or offset a transaction without incurring losses. Although foreign currency transactions used for hedging purposes may reduce the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged security, at the same time the use of these instruments could tend to limit any potential gain which might result from an increase in the value of such security.

Leverage and Volatility Risk. Derivative instruments, including foreign currency derivatives, may sometimes increase or leverage a Portfolio’s exposure to a particular market risk. Leverage enhances the price volatility of derivative instruments held by a Portfolio.

Strategy Risk. Certain Portfolios may use foreign currency derivatives for hedging as well as non-hedging purposes including to gain or adjust exposure to currencies and securities markets or to increase income or gain to a Portfolio. There is no guarantee that these strategies will succeed and their use may subject a Portfolio to greater volatility and loss. Foreign currency transactions involve complex securities transactions that involve risks in addition to direct investments in securities including leverage risk and the risks associated with derivatives in general, currencies, and investments in foreign and emerging markets.

Judgment of the Adviser. Successful use of foreign currency transactions by a Portfolio depends upon the ability of the applicable Adviser to predict correctly movements in the direction of interest and currency rates and other factors affecting markets for securities. If the expectations of the applicable Adviser are not met, a Portfolio would be in a worse position than if a foreign currency transaction had not been pursued. For example, if a Portfolio has hedged against the possibility of an increase in interest rates which would adversely affect the price of securities in its portfolio and the price of such securities increases instead, the Portfolio will lose part or all of the benefit of the increased value of its securities because it will have offsetting losses in its hedging positions. In addition, when utilizing instruments that require variation margin payments, if the Portfolio has insufficient cash to meet daily variation margin requirements, it may have to sell securities to meet such requirements.

Other Risks. Such sales of securities may, but will not necessarily, be at increased prices which reflect the rising market. Thus, a Portfolio may have to sell securities at a time when it is disadvantageous to do so.

It is impossible to forecast with precision the market value of portfolio securities at the expiration or maturity of a forward contract or futures contract. Accordingly, a Portfolio may have to purchase additional foreign currency on the spot market (and bear the expense of such purchase) if the market value of the security or securities being hedged is less than the amount of foreign currency a Portfolio is obligated to deliver and if a decision is made to sell the security or securities and make delivery of the foreign currency. Conversely, it may be necessary to sell on the spot market some of the foreign currency received upon the sale of the portfolio security or securities if the market value of such security or securities exceeds the amount of foreign currency the Portfolio is obligated to deliver.

Transaction and position hedging do not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities which a Portfolio owns or expects to purchase or sell. Rather, an Adviser will employ these techniques in an effort to maintain an investment portfolio that is relatively neutral to fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to major foreign currencies and establish a rate of exchange which one can

achieve at some future point in time. Additionally, although these techniques tend to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, they also tend to limit any potential gain which might result from the increase in the value of such currency. Moreover, it may not be possible for a Portfolio to hedge against a devaluation that is so generally anticipated that the Portfolio is not able to contract to sell the currency at a price above the anticipated devaluation level.

Inverse Floaters and Interest Rate Caps

Inverse floaters are instruments whose interest rates bear an inverse relationship to the interest rate on another security or the value of an index. The market value of an inverse floater will vary inversely with changes in market interest rates and will be more volatile in response to interest rate changes than that of a fixed rate obligation. Interest rate caps are financial instruments under which payments occur if an interest rate index exceeds a certain predetermined interest rate level, known as the cap rate, which is tied to a specific index. These financial products will be more volatile in price than securities which do not include such a structure.

Investment Company Securities and Exchange-Traded Funds

Investment Company Securities. A Portfolio may acquire the securities of other investment companies (“acquired funds”) to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and consistent with its investment objective and strategies. As a shareholder of another investment company, a Portfolio would bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of the other investment company’s expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses would be in addition to the advisory and other expenses that a Portfolio bears directly in connection with its own operations. Except as described below, the 1940 Act currently requires that, as determined immediately after a purchase is made, (i) not more than 5% of the value of a fund’s total assets will be invested in the securities of any one investment company, (ii) not more than 10% of the value of its total assets will be invested in the aggregate in securities of investment companies as a group and (iii) not more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company will be owned by a fund.

In addition, Section 17 of the 1940 Act prohibits a Portfolio from investing in another J.P. Morgan Fund except as permitted by Section 12 of the 1940 Act, by rule, or by exemptive order.

The limitations described above do not apply to investments in money market funds subject to certain conditions. All of the J.P. Morgan Funds may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated money market funds without limit under Rule 12d1-1 of the 1940 Act subject to the acquiring Fund’s investment policies and restrictions and the conditions of the Rule.

In addition, the 1940 Act’s limits and restrictions summarized above do not apply to J.P. Morgan Funds that invest in other J.P. Morgan Funds in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act, SEC rule, or an exemptive order issued by the SEC (each, a “Fund of Funds”; collectively, “Funds of Funds”). Such Funds of Funds include JPMorgan Investor Funds (the “Investor Funds”), the JPMorgan SmartRetirement Funds and the JPMorgan SmartRetirement Blend Funds (collectively, the “JPMorgan SmartRetirement Funds”), JPMorgan Access Funds, the JPMorgan Diversified Fund, and such other J.P. Morgan Funds, including certain Portfolios, that invest in other J.P. Morgan Funds in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act or the rules issued Section 12.

Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act permits a fund to invest in acquired funds in the “same group of investment companies”(“affiliated funds”), government securities and short-term paper. In addition to the investments permitted by Section 12(d)(1)(G), Rule 12d1-2 permits funds of funds to make investments in addition to affiliated funds under certain circumstances including: (1) unaffiliated investment companies (subject to certain limits), (2) other types of securities (such as stocks, bonds and other securities) not issued by an investment company that are consistent with the fund of fund’s investment policies and (3) affiliated and unaffiliated money market funds. In order to be an eligible investment under Section 12(d)(1)(G), an affiliated fund must have a policy prohibiting it from investing in other funds under Section 12(d)(1)(F) or (G) of the 1940 Act.

In addition to investments permitted by Section 12(d)(1)(G) and Rule 12d1-2, the Funds of Funds may invest in derivatives pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the SEC. Under the exemptive order, the Funds of Funds are permitted to invest in financial instruments that may not be considered “securities” for purposes of Rule 12d-1 subject to certain conditions, including a finding of the Board of Trustees that the advisory fees charged by the Adviser to the Funds of Funds are for services that are in addition to, and not duplicative of, the advisory services provided to an underlying fund.

Exchange Traded Funds (“ETFs”). ETFs are pooled investment vehicles whose ownership interests are purchased and sold on a securities exchange. ETFs may be structured investment companies, depositary receipts or other pooled investment vehicles. As shareholders of an ETF, the Portfolios will bear their pro rata portion of any fees and expenses of the ETFs. Although shares of ETFs are traded on an exchange, shares of certain ETFs may not be redeemable by the ETF. In addition, ETFs may trade at a price below their net asset value (also known as a discount).

Certain Portfolios may use ETFs to gain exposure to various asset classes and markets or types of strategies and investments. By way of example, ETFs may be structured as broad based ETFs that invest in a broad group of stocks from different industries and market sectors; select sector or market ETFs that invest in debt securities from a select sector of the economy, a single industry or related industries; or ETFs that invest in foreign and emerging markets securities. Other types of ETFs continue to be developed and the Portfolio may invest in them to the extent consistent with such Portfolio’s investment objectives, policies and restrictions. The ETFs in which the Portfolios invest are subject to the risks applicable to the types of securities and investments used by the ETFs (e.g., debt securities are subject to risks like credit and interest rate risks; emerging markets securities are subject risks like currency risks and foreign and emerging markets risk; derivatives are subject to leverage and counterparty risk).

ETFs may be actively managed or index-based. Actively managed ETFs are subject to management risk and may not achieve their objective if the ETF’s manager’s expectations regarding particular securities or markets are not met. Generally, an index based ETF’s objective is to track the performance of a specified index. Index based ETFs may invest in a securities portfolio that includes substantially all of the securities (in substantially the same amount as the securities included in the designated index or a representative sample. Because passively managed ETFs are designed to track an index, securities may be purchased, retained and sold at times when an actively managed ETF would not do so. As a result, shareholders of a Portfolio that invest in such an ETF can expect greater risk of loss (and a correspondingly greater prospect of gain) from changes in the value of securities that are heavily weighted in the index than would be the case if ETF were not fully invested in such securities. This risk is increased if a few component securities represent a highly concentrated weighting in the designated index.

Unless permitted by the 1940 Act or an order or rule issued by the SEC (see “Investment Company Securities”), the Portfolio’s investments in unaffiliated ETFs that are structured as investment companies as defined in the 1940 Act are subject to certain percentage limitations of the 1940 Act regarding investments in other investment companies. As a general matter, these percentage limitations currently require a Portfolio to limit its investments in any one issue of ETFs to 5% of the Portfolio’s total assets and 3% of the outstanding voting securities of the ETF issue. Moreover, a Portfolio’s investments in all ETFs may not currently exceed 10% of the Portfolio’s total assets under the 1940 Act, when aggregated with all other investments in investment companies. ETFs that are not structured as investment companies as defined in the 1940 Act are not subject to these percentage limitations.

SEC exemptive orders granted to various ETFs and their investment advisers permit the Portfolios to invest beyond the 1940 Act limits, subject to certain terms and conditions, including a finding of the Board of Trustees that the advisory fees charged by the Adviser are for services that are in addition to, and not duplicative of, the advisory services provided to those ETFs.

Loans

Some of the Portfolios may invest in fixed and floating rate loans (“Loans”). Loans may include senior floating rate loans (“Senior Loans”) and secured and unsecured loans, second lien or more junior loans (“Junior Loans”) and bridge loans or bridge facilities (“Bridge Loans”). Loans are typically arranged through private negotiations between borrowers in the U.S. or in foreign or emerging markets which may be corporate issuers or issuers of sovereign debt obligations (“Obligors”) and one or more financial institutions and other lenders (“Lenders”). Generally, the Portfolios invest in Loans by purchasing assignments of all or a portion of Loans (“Assignments”) or Loan participations (“Participations”) from third parties, although certain Portfolios may originate Loans.

A Portfolio has direct rights against the Obligor on the Loan when it purchases an Assignment. Because Assignments are arranged through private negotiations between potential assignees and potential assignors, however, the rights and obligations acquired by a Portfolio as the purchaser of an Assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning Lender. With respect to Participations, typically a Portfolio will have a contractual relationship only with the Lender and not with the Obligor. The agreement governing Participations may limit the rights of a Portfolio to vote on certain changes which may be made to the Loan agreement, such as waiving a breach of a covenant. However, the

holder of a Participation will generally have the right to vote on certain fundamental issues such as changes in principal amount, payment dates and interest rate. Participations may entail certain risks relating to the creditworthiness of the parties from which the participations are obtained.

A Loan is typically originated, negotiated and structured by a U.S. or foreign commercial bank, insurance company, finance company or other financial institution (the “Agent”) for a group of Loan investors. The Agent typically administers and enforces the Loan on behalf of the other Loan investors in the syndicate. The Agent’s duties may include responsibility for the collection of principal and interest payments from the Obligor and the apportionment of these payments to the credit of all Loan investors. The Agent is also typically responsible for monitoring compliance with the covenants contained in the Loan agreement based upon reports prepared by the Obligor. In addition, an institution, typically but not always the Agent, holds any collateral on behalf of the Loan investors. In the event of a default by the Obligor, it is possible, though unlikely, that the Portfolio could receive a portion of the borrower’s collateral. If the Portfolio receives collateral other than cash, any proceeds received from liquidation of such collateral will be available for investment as part of the Portfolio.

In the process of buying, selling and holding Senior Loans, a Portfolio may receive and/or pay certain fees. These fees are in addition to interest payments received and may include facility fees, commitment fees, commissions and prepayment penalty fees. When a Portfolio buys or sells a Loan it may pay a fee. In certain circumstances, a Portfolio may receive a prepayment penalty fee upon prepayment of a Loan.

Additional Information concerning Senior Loans. Senior Loans typically hold the most senior position in the capital structure of the Obligor, are typically secured with specific collateral and have claim on the assets and/or stock of the Obligor that is senior to that held by subordinated debtholders and shareholders of the Obligor. Collateral for Senior Loans may include (i) working capital assets, such as accounts receivable and inventory; (ii) tangible fixed assets, such as real property, buildings and equipment; (iii) intangible assets, such as trademarks and patent rights; and/or (iv) security interests in shares of stock of subsidiaries or affiliates.

Additional Information concerning Junior Loans. Junior Loans include secured and unsecured loans including subordinated loans, second lien and more junior loans, and bridge loans. Second lien and more junior loans (“Junior Lien Loans”) are generally second or further in line in terms of repayment priority. In addition, Junior Lien Loans may have a claim on the same collateral pool as the first lien or other more senior liens or may be secured by a separate set of assets. Junior Lien Loans generally give investors priority over general unsecured creditors in the event of an asset sale.

Additional Information concerning Bridge Loans. Bridge Loans are short-term loan arrangements (e.g., 12 to 36 months) typically made by an Obligor in anticipation of intermediate-term or long-term permanent financing. Most Bridge Loans are structured as floating-rate debt with step-up provisions under which the interest rate on the Bridge Loan rises the longer the Loan remains outstanding. In addition, Bridge Loans commonly contain a conversion feature that allows the Bridge Loan investor to convert its Loan interest to senior exchange notes if the Loan has not been prepaid in full on or prior to its maturity date. Bridge Loans are typically structured as Senior Loans but may be structured as Junior Loans.

Additional Information concerning Unfunded Commitments. Unfunded Commitments are contractual obligations pursuant to which the Portfolio agrees to invest in a Loan at a future date. Typically, the Portfolio receives a commitment fee for entering into the Unfunded Commitment.

Additional Information concerning Synthetic Letters of Credit. Loans include Synthetic Letters of Credit. In a Synthetic Letter of Credit transaction, the Lender typically creates a special purpose entity or a credit-linked deposit account for the purpose of funding a Letter of Credit to the borrower. When a Portfolio invests in a Synthetic Letter of Credit, the Portfolio is typically paid a rate based on the Lender’s borrowing costs and the terms of the Synthetic Letter of Credit. Synthetic Letters of Credit are typically structured as Assignments with the Portfolio acquiring direct rights against the Obligor.

Limitations on Investments in Loan Assignments and Participations. If a government entity is a borrower on a Loan, the Portfolio will consider the government to be the issuer of an Assignment or Participation for purposes of a Portfolio’s fundamental investment policy that it will not invest 25% or more of its total assets in securities of issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry (i.e., foreign government).

Limited Federal Securities Law Protections. Certain Loans may not be considered securities under the federal securities laws. In such circumstances, fewer legal protections may be available with respect to a Portfolio's investment in those Loans. In particular, if a Loan is not considered a security under the federal securities laws, certain legal protections normally available to investors under the federal securities laws, such as those against fraud and misrepresentation, may not be available.

Multiple Lender Risk. There may be additional risks associated with Loans, including loan originations, when there are Lenders or other participants in addition to the Portfolio. For example, a Portfolio could lose the ability to consent to certain actions taken by the Borrower if certain conditions are not met. In addition, for example, certain governing agreements that provide the Portfolio with the right to consent to certain actions taken by a Borrower may provide that the Portfolio will no longer have the right to provide such consent if another Lender makes a subsequent advance to the Borrower.

Risk Factors of Loans. Loans are subject to the risks associated with debt obligations in general, including interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk. When a Loan is acquired from a Lender, the risk includes the credit risk associated with the Obligor of the underlying Loan. The Portfolio may incur additional credit risk when the Portfolio acquires a participation in a Loan from another Lender because the Portfolio must assume the risk of insolvency or bankruptcy of the other Lender from which the Loan was acquired. To the extent that Loans involve Obligors in foreign or emerging markets, such Loans are subject to the risks associated with foreign investments or investments in emerging markets in general. The following outlines some of the additional risks associated with Loans:

High Yield Securities Risk. The Loans that a Portfolio invests in may not be rated by an NRSRO, will not be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or any state securities commission and will not be listed on any national securities exchange. To the extent that such high yield Loans are rated, they typically will be rated below investment grade and are subject to an increased risk of default in the payment of principal and interest as well as the other risks described under "High Yield/High Risk Securities/Junk Bonds." Loans are vulnerable to market sentiment such that economic conditions or other events may reduce the demand for Loans and cause their value to decline rapidly and unpredictably.

Liquidity Risk. Loans that are deemed to be liquid at the time of purchase may become illiquid or less liquid. No active trading market may exist for certain Loans and certain Loans may be subject to restrictions on resale or have a limited secondary market. Certain Loans may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. The inability to dispose of certain Loans in a timely fashion or at a favorable price could result in losses to a Portfolio. Also, to the extent that a Portfolio needs to satisfy redemption requests or cover unanticipated cash shortfalls, the Portfolio may seek to engage in borrowing under a credit facility or enter into lending agreements under which the Portfolio would borrow money for temporary purposes directly from another J.P. Morgan Portfolio (please see "Interfund Lending").

Collateral and Subordination Risk. With respect to Loans that are secured, a Portfolio is subject to the risk that collateral securing the Loan will decline in value or have no value or that the Portfolio's lien is or will become junior in payment to other liens. A decline in value of the collateral, whether as a result of market value declines, bankruptcy proceedings or otherwise, could cause the Loan to be under collateralized or unsecured. In such event, the Portfolio may have the ability to require that the Obligor pledge additional collateral. The Portfolio, however, is subject to the risk that the Obligor may not pledge such additional collateral or a sufficient amount of collateral. In some cases, (for example, in the case of non-recourse Loans) there may be no formal requirement for the Obligor to pledge additional collateral. In addition, collateral may consist of assets that may not be readily liquidated, and there is no assurance that the liquidation of such assets would satisfy an Obligor's obligation on a Loan. If the Portfolio were unable to obtain sufficient proceeds upon a liquidation of such assets, this could negatively affect Portfolio performance.

If an Obligor becomes involved in bankruptcy proceedings, a court may restrict the ability of the Portfolio to demand immediate repayment of the Loan by Obligor or otherwise liquidate the collateral. A court may also invalidate the Loan or the Portfolio's security interest in collateral or subordinate the Portfolio's rights under a Senior Loan or Junior Loan to the interest of the Obligor's other creditors, including unsecured creditors, or cause interest or principal previously paid to be refunded to the Obligor. If a court required interest or principal to be refunded, it could negatively affect Portfolio performance. Such action by a court could be based, for example, on a "fraudulent conveyance" claim to the effect that the Obligor did not receive fair consideration for granting the security interest in the Loan collateral to a Portfolio. For Senior Loans made in connection with a highly leveraged

transaction, consideration for granting a security interest may be deemed inadequate if the proceeds of the Loan were not received or retained by the Obligor, but were instead paid to other persons (such as shareholders of the Obligor) in an amount which left the Obligor insolvent or without sufficient working capital. There are also other events, such as the failure to perfect a security interest due to faulty documentation or faulty official filings, which could lead to the invalidation of a Portfolio's security interest in Loan collateral. If the Portfolio's security interest in Loan collateral is invalidated or a Senior Loan were subordinated to other debt of an Obligor in bankruptcy or other proceedings, the Portfolio would have substantially lower recovery, and perhaps no recovery on the full amount of the principal and interest due on the Loan, or the Portfolio could have to refund interest. Lenders and investors in Loans can be sued by other creditors and shareholders of the Obligors. Losses can be greater than the original Loan amount and occur years after the principal and interest on the Loan have been repaid.

Agent Risk. Selling Lenders, Agents and other entities who may be positioned between a Portfolio and the Obligor will likely conduct their principal business activities in the banking, finance and financial services industries. Investments in Loans may be more impacted by a single economic, political, or regulatory occurrence affecting such industries than other types of investments. Entities engaged in such industries may be more susceptible to, among other things, fluctuations in interest rates, changes in the Federal Open Market Committee's monetary policy, government regulations concerning such industries and concerning capital raising activities generally and fluctuations in the financial markets generally. An Agent, Lender or other entity positioned between a Portfolio and the Obligor may become insolvent or enter FDIC receivership or bankruptcy. The Portfolio might incur certain costs and delays in realizing payment on a Loan, or suffer a loss of principal and/or interest if assets or interests held by the Agent, Lender or other party positioned between the Portfolio and the Obligor are determined to be subject to the claims of the Agent's, Lender's or such other party's creditors.

Regulatory Changes. To the extent that legislation or state or federal regulators that regulate certain financial institutions impose additional requirements or restrictions with respect to the ability of such institutions to make Loans, particularly in connection with highly leveraged transactions, the availability of Loans for investment may be adversely affected. Furthermore, such legislation or regulation could depress the market value of the Loans held by the Portfolio.

Inventory Risk. Affiliates of the Adviser may participate in the primary and secondary market for Loans. Because of limitations imposed by applicable law, the presence of the Adviser's affiliates in the Loan market may restrict a Portfolio's ability to acquire some Loans, affect the timing of such acquisition or affect the price at which the Loan is acquired.

Information Risk. There is typically less publicly available information concerning Loans than other types of fixed income investments. As a result, a Portfolio generally will be dependent on reports and other information provided by the Obligor, either directly or through an Agent, to evaluate the Obligor's creditworthiness or to determine the Obligor's compliance with the covenants and other terms of the Loan Agreement. Such reliance may make investments in Loans more susceptible to fraud than other types of investments. In addition, because the Adviser may wish to invest in the publicly traded securities of an Obligor, it may not have access to material non-public information regarding the Obligor to which other Loan investors have access.

Junior Loan Risk. Junior Loans are subject to the same general risks inherent to any Loan investment. Due to their lower place in the Obligor's capital structure and possible unsecured status, Junior Loans involve a higher degree of overall risk than Senior Loans of the same Obligor. Junior Loans that are Bridge Loans generally carry the expectation that the Obligor will be able to obtain permanent financing in the near future. Any delay in obtaining permanent financing subjects the Bridge Loan investor to increased risk. An Obligor's use of Bridge Loans also involves the risk that the Obligor may be unable to locate permanent financing to replace the Bridge Loan, which may impair the Obligor's perceived creditworthiness.

Mezzanine Loan Risk. In addition to the risk factors described above, mezzanine loans are subject to additional risks. Unlike conventional mortgage loans, mezzanine loans are not secured by a mortgage on the underlying real property but rather by a pledge of equity interests (such as a partnership or limited liability company membership) in the property owner or another company in the ownership structures that has control over the property. Such companies are typically structured as special purpose entities. Generally, mezzanine loans may be more highly leveraged than other types of Loans and subordinate in the capital structure of the Obligor. While foreclosure of a mezzanine loan

generally takes substantially less time than foreclosure of a traditional mortgage, the holders of a mezzanine loan have different remedies available versus the holder of a first lien mortgage loan. In addition, a sale of the underlying real property would not be unencumbered, and thus would be subject to encumbrances by more senior mortgages and liens of other creditors. Upon foreclosure of a mezzanine loan, the holder of the mezzanine loan acquires an equity interest in the Obligor. However, because of the subordinate nature of a mezzanine loan, the real property continues to be subject to the lien of the mortgage and other liens encumbering the real estate. In the event the holder of a mezzanine loan forecloses on its equity collateral, the holder may need to cure the Obligor's existing mortgage defaults or, to the extent permissible under the governing agreements, sell the property to pay off other creditors. To the extent that the amount of mortgages and senior indebtedness and liens exceed the value of the real estate, the collateral underlying the mezzanine loan may have little or no value.

Foreclosure Risk. There may be additional costs associated with enforcing a Portfolio's remedies under a Loan including additional legal costs and payment of real property transfer taxes upon foreclosure in certain jurisdictions or legal costs and expenses associated with real property. As a result of these additional costs, the Portfolio may determine that pursuing foreclosure on the Loan collateral is not worth the associated costs. In addition, if the Portfolio incurs costs and the collateral loses value or is not recovered by the Portfolio in foreclosure, the Portfolio could lose more than its original investment in the Loan. Foreclosure risk is heightened for Junior Loans, including certain mezzanine loans.

Miscellaneous Investment Strategies and Risks

Borrowings. A Portfolio may borrow for temporary purposes and/or for investment purposes. Such a practice will result in leveraging of a Portfolio's assets and may cause a Portfolio to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so. This borrowing may be secured or unsecured. If a Portfolio utilizes borrowings, for investment purposes or otherwise, it may pledge up to 33⅓% of its total assets to secure such borrowings. Provisions of the 1940 Act require a Portfolio to maintain continuous asset coverage (that is, total assets including borrowings, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) of 300% of the amount borrowed, with an exception for borrowings not in excess of 5% of the Portfolio's total assets made for temporary administrative or emergency purposes. Any borrowings for temporary administrative purposes in excess of 5% of the Portfolio's total assets must maintain continuous asset coverage. If the 300% asset coverage should decline as a result of market fluctuations or other reasons, a Portfolio may be required to sell some of its portfolio holdings within three days to reduce the debt and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint to sell securities at that time. Borrowing will tend to exaggerate the effect on net asset value of any increase or decrease in the market value of a Portfolio's portfolio. Money borrowed will be subject to interest costs which may or may not be recovered by appreciation of the securities purchased. A Portfolio also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with such borrowing or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

Certain types of investments are considered to be borrowings under precedents issued by the SEC. Such investments are subject to the limitations as well as asset segregation requirements. In addition, each Portfolio may enter into Interfund Lending Arrangements. Please see "Interfund Lending."

Commodity-Linked Derivatives. Commodity-linked derivatives are derivative instruments the value of which is linked to the value of a commodity, commodity index or commodity futures contract. A Portfolio's investment in commodity-linked derivative instruments may subject the Portfolio to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the instruments involve leverage. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. Use of leveraged commodity-linked derivatives creates the possibility for greater loss (including the likelihood of greater volatility of the Portfolio's net asset value), and there can be no assurance that a Portfolio's use of leverage will be successful. Tax considerations may limit a Portfolio's ability to pursue investments in commodity-linked derivatives.

Commodity-Related Pooled Investment Vehicles. Commodity-related pooled investment vehicles include ownership interests in grantor trusts and other pooled investment vehicles that hold tangible assets such as gold, silver or other commodities or invest in commodity futures. Grantor trusts are typically traded on an exchange.

Investors do not have the rights normally associated with ownership of other types of shares when they invest in pooled investment vehicles holding commodities or commodity futures, including those structured as limited partnerships or grantor trusts holding commodities. For example, the owners of these commodity-related grantor trusts or limited partnerships do not have the right to elect directors, receive dividends or take other actions normally associated with the ownership of shares of a corporation. Holders of a certain percentage of shares in a grantor trust may have the right to terminate the trust or exercise other rights which would not be available to small investors. If investors other than a Fund exercise their right to terminate, a Fund that wishes to invest in the underlying commodity through the pooled investment vehicle will have to find another investment and may not be able to find another vehicle that offers the same investment features. In the event that one or more participants holding a substantial interest in these pooled investment vehicles withdraw from participation, the liquidity of the pooled investment vehicle will likely decrease which could adversely affect the market price of the pooled investment vehicle and result in a Fund incurring a loss on its investments.

These pooled investment vehicles are not registered investment companies, and many are not commodity pools, and therefore, do not have the protections available to those types of investments under federal securities or commodities laws. For example, unlike registered investment companies, these vehicles are not subject to federal securities laws that limit transactions with affiliates, require redemption of shares, or limit sales load. Although shares of these vehicles may be traded on an exchange, there may be no active market for such shares and such shares may be highly illiquid.

These vehicles are subject to the risks associated with direct investments in commodities. The market price of shares of these vehicles will be as unpredictable as the price of the underlying commodity. Many factors can cause a decline in the prices of commodities including a change in economic conditions, such as a recession. This risk is magnified when the commodity is used in manufacturing. In addition, the prices of commodities may be adversely impacted by a change in the attitude of speculators and investors toward the applicable commodity, or a significant increase in commodity price hedging activity. In addition, the value of the shares will be adversely affected if the assets owned by the trust are lost, damaged or of inferior quality.

The commodities represented by shares of a grantor trust will decrease over the life of the trust due to sales of the underlying commodities necessary to pay trust fees and expenses, including expenses associated with indemnification of certain service providers to the pooled investment vehicle. Without increases in the price of the underlying commodity sufficient to compensate for that decrease, the price of the investment will decline and a Fund will incur a loss on its investment.

Commodity-related grantor trusts are passive investment vehicles. This means that the value of the investment in a grantor trust may be adversely affected by trust losses that, if the trust had been actively managed, it might have been possible to avoid. A Fund's intention to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code may limit its ability to make investments in grantor trusts or limited partnerships that invest in commodities or commodity futures.

Cyber Security Risk. As the use of technology has become more prevalent in the course of business, the Portfolios have become more susceptible to operational and financial risks associated with cyber security, including: theft, loss, misuse, improper release, corruption and destruction of, or unauthorized access to, confidential or highly restricted data relating to a Portfolio and its shareholders; and compromises or failures to systems, networks, devices and applications relating to the operations of a Portfolio and its service providers. Cyber security risks may result in financial losses to a Portfolio and its shareholders; the inability of a Portfolio to transact business with its shareholders; delays or mistakes in the calculation of a Portfolio's net asset value ("NAV") or other materials provided to shareholders; the inability to process transactions with shareholders or other parties; violations of privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties and reputational damage; and compliance and remediation costs, legal fees and other expenses. A Portfolio's service providers (including, but not limited to, its investment adviser, any sub-advisers, administrator, transfer agent, and custodian or their agents), financial intermediaries, companies in which a Portfolio invests and parties with which a Portfolio engages in portfolio or other transactions also may be adversely impacted by cyber security risks in their own businesses, which could result in losses to a Portfolio or its shareholders. While measures have been developed which are designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there is no guarantee that those measures will be effective, particularly since the Portfolios do not directly control the cyber security defenses or plans of their service providers, financial intermediaries and companies in which they invest or with which they do business.

Volcker Rule Risk. Section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and certain rules promulgated thereunder (known as the Volcker Rule) places restrictions on the activities of banking entities, including the adviser and its affiliates, and may impact the long-term viability of a Portfolio. Under the Volcker Rule, if the adviser or its affiliates own 25% or more of the ownership interests of a Portfolio outside of the permitted seeding time period, a Portfolio could be subject to restrictions on trading that would adversely impact a Portfolio's ability to execute its investment strategy. Generally, the permitted seeding period is three years from the implementation of a Portfolio's investment strategy. As a result, the adviser and/or its affiliates may be required to reduce their ownership interests in a Portfolio at a time that is sooner than would otherwise be desirable. This may require the sale of Portfolio securities, which may result in losses, increased transaction costs and adverse tax consequences. In addition, the ongoing viability of a Portfolio may be adversely impacted by the anticipated or actual redemption of Portfolio shares owned by the adviser and its affiliates and could result in a Portfolio's liquidation.

Exchange-Traded Notes ("ETNs"). ETNs are senior, unsecured notes linked to an index. Like ETFs, they may be bought and sold like shares of stock on an exchange. However, ETNs have a different underlying structure. While ETF shares represent an interest in a portfolio of securities, ETNs are structured products that are an obligation of the issuing bank, whereby the bank agrees to pay a return based on the target index less any fees. Essentially, these notes allow individual investors to have access to derivatives linked to commodities and assets such as oil, currencies and foreign stock indexes. ETNs combine certain aspects of bonds and ETFs. Similar to ETFs, ETNs are traded on a major exchange (e.g., the New York Stock Exchange) during normal trading hours. However, investors can also hold the ETN until maturity. At maturity, the issuer pays to the investor a cash amount equal to principal amount, subject to the day's index factor. ETN returns are based upon the performance of a market index minus applicable fees. ETNs do not make periodic coupon payments and provide no principal protection. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying commodities markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced commodity. The value of the ETN may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating, despite the underlying index remaining unchanged. The timing and character of income and gains derived from ETNs is under consideration by the U.S. Treasury and Internal Revenue Service and may also be affected by future legislation.

Impact of Large Redemptions and Purchases of Portfolio Shares. Under applicable regulations, the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser may be required to reduce its seed investment or other ownership interest in a Portfolio at a time that is sooner than the Adviser or its affiliate otherwise would. In addition to such redemptions of seed investment, from time to time, shareholders of a Portfolio (which may include the Adviser or affiliates of the Adviser or accounts for which the Adviser or its affiliates serve as investment adviser or trustee or, for certain Portfolios, affiliated and/or non-affiliated registered investment companies that invest in a Portfolio) may make relatively large redemptions or purchases of Portfolio shares. These transactions may cause a Portfolio to have to sell securities, or invest additional cash, as the case may be. While it is impossible to predict the overall impact of these transactions over time, there could be adverse effects on a Portfolio's performance to the extent that the Portfolio is required to sell securities or invest cash at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may result in a loss to the Portfolio. These transactions may result in higher portfolio turnover, accelerate the realization of taxable income if sales of securities resulted in capital gains or other income and increase transaction costs, which may impact the Portfolio's expense ratio. Additionally, a significant reduction in Portfolio assets would result in Portfolio expenses being spread over a small asset base, potentially causing an increase in the Portfolio's expense ratio. To the extent that such transactions result in short-term capital gains, such gains will generally be taxed at the ordinary income tax rate. In addition to the above information, the Portfolios' SAls include disclosure of accounts holding more than 5% of a Portfolio's voting securities.

Government Intervention in Financial Markets. Events in the financial sector over the past several years have resulted in reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets and in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestically and internationally. While entire markets have been impacted, issuers that have exposure to real estate, mortgage and credit markets have been particularly affected. These events and the potential for continuing market turbulence may have an adverse effect on the Portfolios' investments. It is uncertain how long these conditions will continue.

Recent instability in the financial markets has led governments and regulators around the world to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity.

Governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulations of the instruments in which the Portfolios invest, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Portfolios themselves are regulated. For instance, in 2016, the SEC adopted rules that regulate the Portfolios' management of liquidity risk. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude a Portfolio's ability to achieve its investment objectives.

Governments or their agencies may also acquire distressed assets from financial institutions and acquire ownership interests in those institutions. The implications of government ownership and disposition of these assets are unclear, and such a program may have positive or negative effects on the liquidity, valuation and performance of portfolio holdings. Furthermore, volatile financial markets can expose the Portfolios to greater market and liquidity risk and potential difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments held by the Portfolios.

Interfund Lending. To satisfy redemption requests or to cover unanticipated cash shortfalls, a Portfolio may enter into lending agreements ("Interfund Lending Agreements") under which the Portfolio would lend money and borrow money for temporary purposes directly to and from another J.P. Morgan Fund, including the Portfolios, through a credit facility ("Interfund Loan"), subject to meeting the conditions of an SEC exemptive order granted to the J.P. Morgan Funds permitting such interfund lending. No Portfolio may borrow more than the lesser of the amount permitted by Section 18 of the 1940 Act or the amount permitted by its investment limitations. All Interfund Loans will consist only of uninvested cash reserves that the Portfolio otherwise would invest in short-term repurchase agreements or other short-term instruments.

If a Portfolio has outstanding borrowings, any Interfund Loans to the Portfolio (a) will be at an interest rate equal to or lower than any outstanding bank loan, (b) will be secured at least on an equal priority basis with at least an equivalent percentage of collateral to loan value as any outstanding bank loan that requires collateral, (c) will have a maturity no longer than any outstanding bank loan (and in any event not over seven days) and (d) will provide that, if an event of default occurs under any agreement evidencing an outstanding bank loan to the Portfolio, the event of default will automatically (without need for action or notice by the lending J.P. Morgan Fund) constitute an immediate event of default under the Interfund Lending Agreement entitling the lending J.P. Morgan Fund to call the Interfund Loan (and exercise all rights with respect to any collateral) and that such call will be made if the lending bank exercises its right to call its loan under its agreement with the borrowing Portfolio.

A Portfolio may make an unsecured borrowing through the credit facility if its outstanding borrowings from all sources immediately after the interfund borrowing total 10% or less of its total assets; provided, that if the Portfolio has a secured loan outstanding from any other lender, including but not limited to another J.P. Morgan Fund, the Portfolio's interfund borrowing will be secured on at least an equal priority basis with at least an equivalent percentage of collateral to loan value as any outstanding loan that requires collateral. If a Portfolio's total outstanding borrowings immediately after an interfund borrowing would be greater than 10% of its total assets, the Portfolio may borrow through the credit facility on a secured basis only. A Portfolio may not borrow through the credit facility nor from any other source if its total outstanding borrowings immediately after the interfund borrowing would exceed the limits imposed by Section 18 of the 1940 Act.

No Portfolio may lend to another J.P. Morgan Fund through the interfund lending credit facility if the loan would cause its aggregate outstanding loans through the credit facility to exceed 15% of the lending Portfolio's net assets at the time of the loan. A Portfolio's Interfund Loans to any one J.P. Morgan Fund shall not exceed 5% of the lending Portfolio's net assets. The duration of Interfund Loans is limited to the time required to receive payment for securities sold, but in no event may the duration exceed seven days. Loans effected within seven days of each other will be treated as separate loan transactions for purposes of this condition. Each Interfund Loan may be called on one business day's notice by a lending Portfolio and may be repaid on any day by a borrowing J.P. Morgan Fund.

The limitations detailed above and the other conditions of the SEC exemptive order permitting interfund lending are designed to minimize the risks associated with interfund lending for both the lending fund and the borrowing fund. However, no borrowing or lending activity is without risk. When a Portfolio borrows money from another J.P. Morgan Fund, there is a risk that the loan could be called on one day's notice or not renewed, in which case the Portfolio may have to borrow from a bank at higher rates if an Interfund Loan were not available from another Portfolio. A delay in repayment to a lending Portfolio could result in a lost opportunity or additional lending costs.

Master Limited Partnerships. Certain companies are organized as master limited partnerships (“MLPs”) in which ownership interests are publicly traded. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or directly own interests) that are related to real estate development and oil and gas industries, but they also may finance motion pictures, research and development and other projects or provide financial services. Generally, an MLP is operated under the supervision of one or more managing general partners. Limited partners (like a Portfolio that invests in an MLP) are not involved in the day-to-day management of the partnership. They are allocated income and capital gains associated with the partnership project in accordance with the terms established in the partnership agreement.

The risks of investing in an MLP are generally those inherent in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded investors in an MLP than investors in a corporation. Additional risks involved with investing in an MLP are risks associated with the specific industry or industries in which the partnership invests, such as the risks of investing in real estate, or oil and gas industries.

YieldCos. A YieldCo is a dividend growth-oriented company, created by a parent company (the “YieldCo Sponsor”), that bundles operating assets in order to generate systematic cash flows. YieldCos are not limited by asset or income composition, but they are generally tied to the energy industry, including, for example, renewable energy projects, that offer predictable cash flows. YieldCos generally serve a similar purpose as MLPs and real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), which most energy companies cannot establish due to regulatory reasons.

The risks of investing in YieldCos involve risks that differ from investments in traditional operating companies, including risks related to the relationship between the YieldCo and the YieldCo Sponsor. A YieldCo is usually dependent on the management of the YieldCo Sponsor and may be impacted by the development capabilities and financial health of its YieldCo Sponsor. Additionally, a YieldCo Sponsor may have interests of its YieldCo and may retain control of the YieldCo through classes of stock held by the YieldCo Sponsor.

A YieldCo’s share price is typically a multiple of its distributable cash flow. Therefore, any event that limits a YieldCo’s ability to maintain or grow its distributable cash flow would likely have a negative impact on the YieldCo’s share price. The share price of a YieldCo can be affected by fundamentals unique to the YieldCo, including the robustness and consistency of its earnings and its ability to meet debt obligations including the payment of interest and principle to creditors. A YieldCo may distribute all or substantially all of the cash available for distribution, which may limit new acquisitions and future growth. A YieldCo may finance its growth strategy with debt, which may increase the YieldCo’s leverage and the risk associated with the YieldCo. The ability of a YieldCo to maintain or grow its dividend distributions may depend on the YieldCo’s ability to minimize its tax liabilities through the use of accelerated depreciation schedule, tax loss carryforwards, and tax incentives. Changes to the current tax code could result in greater tax liabilities, which would reduce a YieldCo’s distributable cash flow.

New Financial Products. New options and futures contracts and other financial products, and various combinations thereof, including over-the-counter products, continue to be developed. These various products may be used to adjust the risk and return characteristics of certain Portfolios’ investments. These various products may increase or decrease exposure to security prices, interest rates, commodity prices, or other factors that affect security values, regardless of the issuer’s credit risk. If market conditions do not perform as expected, the performance of a Portfolio would be less favorable than it would have been if these products were not used. In addition, losses may occur if counterparties involved in transactions do not perform as promised. These products may expose the Portfolio to potentially greater return as well as potentially greater risk of loss than more traditional fixed income investments.

Private Placements, Restricted Securities and Other Unregistered Securities. Subject to its investment policies, a Portfolio may acquire investments such as obligations issued in reliance on the so-called “private placement” exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(a)(2) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”) which cannot be offered for public sale in the U.S. without first being registered under the 1933 Act. a more liquid market. Accordingly the valuation of these securities will reflect any limitations on their liquidity.

A Portfolio is subject to a risk that should the Portfolio decide to sell such securities when a ready buyer is not available at a price the Portfolio deems representative of their value, the value of the Portfolio’s net assets could be adversely affected. Where a security must be registered under the 1933 Act before it may be sold, a Portfolio may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses, and a

considerable period may elapse between the time of the decision to sell and the time the Portfolio may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, a Portfolio might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to sell.

The Portfolios may invest in commercial paper issued in reliance on the exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(2) of the 1933 Act and other restricted securities (i.e., other securities subject to restrictions on resale). Section 4(2) commercial paper (“4(2) paper”) is restricted as to disposition under federal securities laws and is generally sold to institutional investors, such as the Portfolios, that agree that they are purchasing the paper for investment purposes and not with a view to public distribution. Any resale by the purchaser must be in an exempt transaction. 4(2) paper is normally resold to other institutional investors through or with the assistance of the issuer or investment dealers who make a market in 4(2) paper, thus providing liquidity.

Securities Issued in Connection with Reorganizations and Corporate Restructuring. Debt securities may be downgraded and issuers of debt securities including investment grade securities may default in the payment of principal or interest or be subject to bankruptcy proceedings. In connection with reorganizing or restructuring of an issuer, an issuer may issue common stock or other securities to holders of its debt securities. A Portfolio may hold such common stock and other securities even though it does not ordinarily invest in such securities and such common stock or other securities may be denominated in currencies that a Portfolio may not ordinarily hold.

Stapled Securities. From time to time, the Portfolios may invest in stapled securities to gain exposure to companies. A stapled security is a security that is comprised of two or more parts that cannot be separated from one another. The resulting security is influenced by both parts, and must be treated as one unit at all times, such as when buying or selling a security. The value of stapled securities and the income derived from them may fall as well as rise. Stapled securities are not obligations of, deposits in, or guaranteed by, the Portfolio. The listing of stapled securities on a domestic or foreign exchange does not guarantee a liquid market for stapled securities.

Temporary Defensive Positions. To respond to unusual market conditions, certain of the Portfolios may invest their assets in cash or cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are highly liquid, high quality instruments with maturities of three months or less on the date they are purchased (“Cash Equivalents”) for temporary defensive purposes. These investments may result in a lower yield than lower-quality or longer term investments and may prevent the Portfolios from meeting their investment objectives. The percentage of a Portfolio’s total assets that a Portfolio may invest in cash or cash equivalents is described in the applicable Portfolio’s Prospectuses. They include securities issued by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, repurchase agreements with maturities of seven days or less, certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances, commercial paper money market mutual funds, and bank deposit accounts. In order to invest in repurchase agreements with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for temporary defensive purposes, certain Portfolios may engage in periodic “test” trading in order to assess operational abilities at times when the Portfolio would otherwise not enter into such a position. These exercises may vary in size and frequency.

Mortgage-Related Securities

Mortgages (Directly Held). Mortgages are debt instruments secured by real property. Unlike mortgage-backed securities, which generally represent an interest in a pool of mortgages, direct investments in mortgages involve prepayment and credit risks of an individual issuer and real property. Consequently, these investments require different investment and credit analysis by a Portfolio’s Adviser.

Directly placed mortgages may include residential mortgages, multifamily mortgages, mortgages on cooperative apartment buildings, commercial mortgages, and sale-leasebacks. These investments are backed by assets such as office buildings, shopping centers, retail stores, warehouses, apartment buildings and single-family dwellings. In the event that a Portfolio forecloses on any non-performing mortgage, and acquires a direct interest in the real property, such Portfolio will be subject to the risks generally associated with the ownership of real property. There may be fluctuations in the market value of the foreclosed property and its occupancy rates, rent schedules and operating expenses. There may also be adverse changes in local, regional or general economic conditions, deterioration of the real estate market and the financial circumstances of tenants and sellers, unfavorable changes in zoning, building, environmental and other laws, increased real property taxes, rising interest rates, reduced availability and increased cost of mortgage borrowings, the need for unanticipated renovations, unexpected increases in the cost of energy, environmental factors, acts of God and other factors which are beyond the control of a Portfolio or the

Portfolio's Adviser. Hazardous or toxic substances may be present on, at or under the mortgaged property and adversely affect the value of the property. In addition, the owners of property containing such substances may be held responsible, under various laws, for containing, monitoring, removing or cleaning up such substances. The presence of such substances may also provide a basis for other claims by third parties. Costs of clean up or of liabilities to third parties may exceed the value of the property. In addition, these risks may be uninsurable. In light of these and similar risks, it may be impossible to dispose profitably of properties in foreclosure.

Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMOs and REMICs). Mortgage-backed securities include collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") and Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits ("REMICs"). A REMIC is a CMO that qualifies for special tax treatment under the Code and invests in certain mortgages principally secured by interests in real property and other permitted investments.

Mortgage-backed securities represent pools of mortgage loans assembled for sale to investors by:

- various governmental agencies such as Ginnie Mae;
- government-related organizations such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac; and
- non-governmental issuers such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, mortgage bankers, and private mortgage insurance companies (non-governmental mortgage securities cannot be treated as U.S. government securities for purposes of investment policies).

There are a number of important differences among the agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government that issue mortgage-related securities and among the securities that they issue.

Ginnie Mae Securities. Mortgage-related securities issued by Ginnie Mae include Ginnie Mae Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates which are guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by Ginnie Mae. Ginnie Mae's guarantee is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Ginnie Mae is a wholly-owned U.S. government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Ginnie Mae Certificates also are supported by the authority of Ginnie Mae to borrow funds from the U.S. Treasury to make payments under its guarantee.

Fannie Mae Securities. Mortgage-related securities issued by Fannie Mae include Fannie Mae Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates which are solely the obligations of Fannie Mae and are not backed by or entitled to the full faith and credit of the United States. Fannie Mae is a government-sponsored organization owned entirely by private stockholders. Fannie Mae Certificates are guaranteed as to timely payment of the principal and interest by Fannie Mae.

Freddie Mac Securities. Mortgage-related securities issued by Freddie Mac include Freddie Mac Mortgage Participation Certificates. Freddie Mac is a corporate instrumentality of the United States, created pursuant to an Act of Congress, which is owned by private stockholders. Freddie Mac Certificates are not guaranteed by the United States or by any Federal Home Loan Bank and do not constitute a debt or obligation of the United States or of any Federal Home Loan Bank. Freddie Mac Certificates entitle the holder to timely payment of interest, which is guaranteed by Freddie Mac. Freddie Mac guarantees either ultimate collection or timely payment of all principal payments on the underlying mortgage loans. When Freddie Mac does not guarantee timely payment of principal, Freddie Mac may remit the amount due on account of its guarantee of ultimate payment of principal at any time after default on an underlying mortgage, but in no event later than one year after it becomes payable.

For more information on recent events impacting Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac securities, see "Recent Events Regarding Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Securities" under the heading "Risk Factors of Mortgage-Related Securities."

CMOs and guaranteed REMIC pass-through certificates ("REMIC Certificates") issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Ginnie Mae and private issuers are types of multiple class pass-through securities. Investors may purchase beneficial interests in REMICs, which are known as "regular" interests or "residual" interests. The Portfolios do not currently intend to purchase residual interests in REMICs. The REMIC Certificates represent beneficial ownership interests in a REMIC Trust, generally consisting of mortgage loans or Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or Ginnie Mae guaranteed mortgage pass-through certificates

(the “Mortgage Assets”). The obligations of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or Ginnie Mae under their respective guaranty of the REMIC Certificates are obligations solely of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or Ginnie Mae, respectively.

Fannie Mae REMIC Certificates. Fannie Mae REMIC Certificates are issued and guaranteed as to timely distribution of principal and interest by Fannie Mae. In addition, Fannie Mae will be obligated to distribute the principal balance of each class of REMIC Certificates in full, whether or not sufficient funds are otherwise available.

Freddie Mac REMIC Certificates. Freddie Mac guarantees the timely payment of interest, and also guarantees the payment of principal as payments are required to be made on the underlying mortgage participation certificates (“PCs”). PCs represent undivided interests in specified residential mortgages or participation therein purchased by Freddie Mac and placed in a PC pool. With respect to principal payments on PCs, Freddie Mac generally guarantees ultimate collection of all principal of the related mortgage loans without offset or deduction. Freddie Mac also guarantees timely payment of principal on certain PCs referred to as “Gold PCs.”

Ginnie Mae REMIC Certificates. Ginnie Mae guarantees the full and timely payment of interest and principal on each class of securities (in accordance with the terms of those classes as specified in the related offering circular supplement). The Ginnie Mae guarantee is backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

REMIC Certificates issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae are treated as U.S. Government securities for purposes of investment policies.

CMOs and REMIC Certificates provide for the redistribution of cash flow to multiple classes. Each class of CMOs or REMIC Certificates, often referred to as a “tranche,” is issued at a specific adjustable or fixed interest rate and must be fully retired no later than its final distribution date. This reallocation of interest and principal results in the redistribution of prepayment risk across different classes. This allows for the creation of bonds with more or less risk than the underlying collateral exhibits. Principal prepayments on the mortgage loans or the Mortgage Assets underlying the CMOs or REMIC Certificates may cause some or all of the classes of CMOs or REMIC Certificates to be retired substantially earlier than their final distribution dates. Generally, interest is paid or accrues on all classes of CMOs or REMIC Certificates on a monthly basis.

The principal of and interest on the Mortgage Assets may be allocated among the several classes of CMOs or REMIC Certificates in various ways. In certain structures (known as “sequential pay” CMOs or REMIC Certificates), payments of principal, including any principal prepayments, on the Mortgage Assets generally are applied to the classes of CMOs or REMIC Certificates in the order of their respective final distribution dates. Thus, no payment of principal will be made on any class of sequential pay CMOs or REMIC Certificates until all other classes having an earlier final distribution date have been paid in full.

Additional structures of CMOs and REMIC Certificates include, among others, principal only structures, interest only structures, inverse floaters and “parallel pay” CMOs and REMIC Certificates. Certain of these structures may be more volatile than other types of CMO and REMIC structures. Parallel pay CMOs or REMIC Certificates are those which are structured to apply principal payments and prepayments of the Mortgage Assets to two or more classes concurrently on a proportionate or disproportionate basis. These simultaneous payments are taken into account in calculating the final distribution date of each class.

A wide variety of REMIC Certificates may be issued in the parallel pay or sequential pay structures. These securities include accrual certificates (also known as “Z-Bonds”), which only accrue interest at a specified rate until all other certificates having an earlier final distribution date have been retired and are converted thereafter to an interest-paying security, and planned amortization class (“PAC”) certificates, which are parallel pay REMIC Certificates which generally require that specified amounts of principal be applied on each payment date to one or more classes of REMIC Certificates (the “PAC Certificates”), even though all other principal payments and prepayments of the Mortgage Assets are then required to be applied to one or more other classes of the certificates. The scheduled principal payments for the PAC Certificates generally have the highest priority on each payment date after interest due has been paid to all classes entitled to receive interest currently. Shortfalls, if any, are added to the amount of principal payable on the next payment date. The PAC Certificate payment schedule is taken into account in calculating the final distribution date of each class of PAC. In order to create PAC tranches, one or more tranches generally must be created that absorb most of the volatility in the underlying Mortgage Assets. These

tranches tend to have market prices and yields that are much more volatile than the PAC classes. The Z-Bonds in which the Portfolios may invest may bear the same non-credit-related risks as do other types of Z-Bonds. Z-Bonds in which the Portfolio may invest will not include residual interest.

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses set forth in the fee table and Financial Highlights section of each Portfolio's Prospectus do not include any expenses associated with investments in certain structured or synthetic products that may rely on the exception to the definition of "investment company" provided by section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act.

Limitations on the Use of Mortgage-Backed Securities. The Core Bond Portfolio may invest in mortgage-backed securities issued by private issuers including Guaranteed CMOs and REMIC pass-through securities, as well as those issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities. The Core Bond Portfolio may invest in mortgage-backed securities that are rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least one NRSRO at the time of investment or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality.

GSE Credit Risk Transfer Securities and GSE Credit-Linked Notes. Government-Sponsored Enterprises ("GSE") credit risk transfer securities are notes issued directly by a GSE, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and GSE credit-linked notes are notes issued by a SPV sponsored by a GSE. Investors in these notes provide credit protection for the applicable GSE's mortgage-related securities guarantee obligations. In this regard, a noteholder receives compensation for providing credit protection to the GSE and, when a specified level of losses on the relevant mortgage loans occurs, the principal balance and certain payments owed to the noteholder may be reduced. In addition, noteholders may receive a return of principal prior to the stated maturity date reflecting prepayment on the underlying mortgage loans and in any other circumstances that may be set forth in the applicable loan agreement. The notes may be issued in different tranches representing the issuance of different levels of credit risk protection to the GSE on the underlying mortgage loans and the notes are not secured by the reference mortgage loans. There are important differences between the structure of GSE credit risk transfer securities and GSE credit-linked notes.

GSE Credit Risk Transfer Securities Structure. In this structure, the GSE receives the note sale proceeds. The GSE pays noteholders monthly interest payments and a return of principal on the stated maturity date based on the initial investment amount, as reduced by any covered losses on the reference mortgage loans.

GSE Credit-Linked Notes Structure. In this structure, the SPV receives the note sale proceeds and the SPV's obligations to the noteholder are collateralized by the note sale proceeds. The SPV invests the proceeds in cash or other short-term assets. The SPV also enters into a credit protection agreement with the GSE pursuant to which the GSE pays the SPV monthly premium payments and the SPV compensates the GSE for covered losses on the reference mortgage loans. The SPV pays noteholders monthly interest payments based on the premium payments paid by the GSE and the performance on the invested note sale proceeds. The noteholders also receive a return of principal on a stated maturity date based on the initial investment amount, as reduced by any covered losses on the reference mortgage loans paid by the SPV or the GSE.

Mortgage TBAs. The Portfolios may invest in mortgage pass-through securities eligible to be sold in the "to-be-announced" or TBA market ("Mortgage TBAs"). Mortgage TBAs provide for the forward or delayed delivery of the underlying instrument with settlement up to 180 days. The term TBA comes from the fact that the actual mortgage-backed security that will be delivered to fulfill a TBA trade is not designated at the time the trade is made, but rather is generally announced 48 hours before the settlement date. Mortgage TBAs are subject to the risks described in the "When-Issued Securities, Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments" section. Additionally, amendments to applicable rolls include certain mandatory margin requirements for the TBA market, which may require the Portfolios to pay collateral in connection with their TBA transactions. The required margin could increase the cost of the Portfolios and add additional complexity for Portfolios engaging in these transactions.

Mortgage Dollar Rolls. In a mortgage dollar roll transaction, one party sells mortgage-backed securities, principally Mortgage TBAs, for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contracts with the same counterparty to repurchase similar (same type, coupon and maturity) but not identical securities on a specified future date. When a Portfolio enters into TBAs/mortgage dollar rolls, the Portfolio will segregate or earmark until the settlement date liquid assets, in an amount equal to the agreed-upon purchase price of each long and short position. Economically off-setting TBA positions with the same agency, coupon, and maturity date, are generally permitted to be netted if the short position settles on the same date or before the long position. During the period between the sale and repurchase in a mortgage

dollar roll transaction, the Portfolio will not be entitled to receive interest and principal payments on securities sold. Losses may arise due to changes in the value of the securities or if the counterparty does not perform under the terms of the agreement. If the counterparty files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, the Portfolio's right to repurchase or sell securities may be limited. Mortgage dollar rolls may be subject to leverage risks. In addition, mortgage dollar rolls may increase interest rate risk and result in an increased portfolio turnover rate which increases costs. The benefits of mortgage dollar rolls may depend upon a Portfolio's Adviser's ability to predict mortgage prepayments and interest rates. There is no assurance that mortgage dollar rolls can be successfully employed. For purposes of diversification and investment limitations, mortgage dollar rolls are considered to be mortgage-backed securities.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities. Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities ("SMBS") are derivative multi-class mortgage securities issued outside the REMIC or CMO structure. SMBS are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions from a pool of mortgage assets. A common type of SMBS will have one class receiving all of the interest from the mortgage assets ("IOs"), while the other class will receive all of the principal ("POs"). Mortgage IOs receive monthly interest payments based upon a notional amount that declines over time as a result of the normal monthly amortization and unscheduled prepayments of principal on the associated mortgage POs.

In addition to the risks applicable to Mortgage-Related Securities in general, SMBS are subject to the following additional risks:

Prepayment/Interest Rate Sensitivity. SMBS are extremely sensitive to changes in prepayments and interest rates. Even though these securities have been guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. government, under certain interest rate or prepayment rate scenarios, the Portfolios may lose money on investments in SMBS.

Interest Only SMBS. Changes in prepayment rates can cause the return on investment in IOs to be highly volatile. Under extremely high prepayment conditions, IOs can incur significant losses.

Principal Only SMBS. POs are bought at a discount to the ultimate principal repayment value. The rate of return on a PO will vary with prepayments, rising as prepayments increase and falling as prepayments decrease. Generally, the market value of these securities is unusually volatile in response to changes in interest rates.

Yield Characteristics. Although SMBS may yield more than other mortgage-backed securities, their cash flow patterns are more volatile and there is a greater risk that any premium paid will not be fully recouped. A Portfolio's Adviser will seek to manage these risks (and potential benefits) by investing in a variety of such securities and by using certain analytical and hedging techniques.

Adjustable Rate Mortgage Loans. Certain Portfolios may invest in adjustable rate mortgage loans ("ARMs"). ARMs eligible for inclusion in a mortgage pool will generally provide for a fixed initial mortgage interest rate for a specified period of time. Thereafter, the interest rates (the "Mortgage Interest Rates") may be subject to periodic adjustment based on changes in the applicable index rate (the "Index Rate"). The adjusted rate would be equal to the Index Rate plus a gross margin, which is a fixed percentage spread over the Index Rate established for each ARM at the time of its origination.

Adjustable interest rates can cause payment increases that some borrowers may find difficult to make. However, certain ARMs may provide that the Mortgage Interest Rate may not be adjusted to a rate above an applicable lifetime maximum rate or below an applicable lifetime minimum rate for such ARM. Certain ARMs may also be subject to limitations on the maximum amount by which the Mortgage Interest Rate may adjust for any single adjustment period (the "Maximum Adjustment"). Other ARMs ("Negatively Amortizing ARMs") may provide instead or as well for limitations on changes in the monthly payment on such ARMs. Limitations on monthly payments can result in monthly payments which are greater or less than the amount necessary to amortize a Negatively Amortizing ARM by its maturity at the Mortgage Interest Rate in effect in any particular month. In the event that a monthly payment is not sufficient to pay the interest accruing on a Negatively Amortizing ARM, any such excess interest is added to the principal balance of the loan, causing negative amortization and will be repaid through future monthly payments. It may take borrowers under Negatively Amortizing ARMs longer periods of time to achieve equity and may increase the likelihood of default by such borrowers. In the event that a monthly payment exceeds the sum of the interest accrued at the applicable Mortgage Interest Rate and the principal payment which would have been necessary to amortize the outstanding principal balance over the remaining term of the loan, the excess (or "accelerated amortization") further reduces the principal balance of the ARM. Negatively Amortizing ARMs do not provide for the extension of their original maturity to accommodate changes in

their Mortgage Interest Rate. As a result, unless there is a periodic recalculation of the payment amount (which there generally is), the final payment may be substantially larger than the other payments. These limitations on periodic increases in interest rates and on changes in monthly payments protect borrowers from unlimited interest rate and payment increases.

Certain ARMs may provide for periodic adjustments of scheduled payments in order to amortize fully the mortgage loan by its stated maturity. Other ARMs may permit their stated maturity to be extended or shortened in accordance with the portion of each payment that is applied to interest as affected by the periodic interest rate adjustments.

There are two main categories of indices which provide the basis for rate adjustments on ARMs: those based on U.S. Treasury securities and those derived from a calculated measure such as a cost of funds index or a moving average of mortgage rates. Commonly utilized indices include the one-year, three-year and five-year constant maturity Treasury bill rates, the three-month Treasury bill rate, the 180-day Treasury bill rate, rates on longer-term Treasury securities, the 11th District Federal Home Loan Bank Cost of Funds, the National Median Cost of Funds, the one-month, three-month, six-month or one-year London InterBank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), the prime rate of a specific bank, or commercial paper rates. Some indices, such as the one-year constant maturity Treasury rate, closely mirror changes in market interest rate levels. Others, such as the 11th District Federal Home Loan Bank Cost of Funds index, tend to lag behind changes in market rate levels and tend to be somewhat less volatile. The degree of volatility in the market value of the Portfolio’s portfolio and therefore in the net asset value of the Portfolio’s shares will be a function of the length of the interest rate reset periods and the degree of volatility in the applicable indices.

In general, changes in both prepayment rates and interest rates will change the yield on Mortgage-Backed Securities. The rate of principal prepayments with respect to ARMs has fluctuated in recent years. As is the case with fixed mortgage loans, ARMs may be subject to a greater rate of principal prepayments in a declining interest rate environment. For example, if prevailing interest rates fall significantly, ARMs could be subject to higher prepayment rates than if prevailing interest rates remain constant because the availability of fixed rate mortgage loans at competitive interest rates may encourage mortgagors to refinance their ARMs to “lock-in” a lower fixed interest rate. Conversely, if prevailing interest rates rise significantly, ARMs may prepay at lower rates than if prevailing rates remain at or below those in effect at the time such ARMs were originated. As with fixed rate mortgages, there can be no certainty as to the rate of prepayments on the ARMs in either stable or changing interest rate environments. In addition, there can be no certainty as to whether increases in the principal balances of the ARMs due to the addition of deferred interest may result in a default rate higher than that on ARMs that do not provide for negative amortization.

Other factors affecting prepayment of ARMs include changes in mortgagors’ housing needs, job transfers, unemployment, mortgagors’ net equity in the mortgage properties and servicing decisions.

Risk Factors of Mortgage-Related Securities. The following is a summary of certain risks associated with Mortgage-Related Securities:

Guarantor Risk. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac if necessary in the future. Although certain mortgage-related securities are guaranteed by a third party or otherwise similarly secured, the market value of the security, which may fluctuate, is not so secured.

Interest Rate Sensitivity. If a Portfolio purchases a mortgage-related security at a premium, that portion may be lost if there is a decline in the market value of the security whether resulting from changes in interest rates or prepayments in the underlying mortgage collateral. As with other interest-bearing securities, the prices of such securities are inversely affected by changes in interest rates. Although the value of a mortgage-related security may decline when interest rates rise, the converse is not necessarily true since in periods of declining interest rates the mortgages underlying the securities are prone to prepayment. For this and other reasons, a mortgage-related security’s stated maturity may be shortened by unscheduled prepayments on the underlying mortgages and, therefore, it is not possible to predict accurately the security’s return to the Portfolio. In addition, regular payments received in respect of mortgage-related securities include both interest and principal. No assurance can be given as to the return the Portfolio will receive when these amounts are reinvested.

Liquidity. The liquidity of certain mortgage-backed securities varies by type of security; at certain times a Portfolio may encounter difficulty in disposing of such investments. In the past, in stressed markets, certain types of mortgage-backed securities suffered periods of illiquidity when disfavored by the market. It is possible that a Portfolio may be unable to sell a mortgage-backed security at a desirable time or at the value the Portfolio has placed on the investment.

Market Value. The market value of the Portfolio's adjustable rate Mortgage-Backed Securities may be adversely affected if interest rates increase faster than the rates of interest payable on such securities or by the adjustable rate mortgage loans underlying such securities. Furthermore, adjustable rate Mortgage-Backed Securities or the mortgage loans underlying such securities may contain provisions limiting the amount by which rates may be adjusted upward and downward and may limit the amount by which monthly payments may be increased or decreased to accommodate upward and downward adjustments in interest rates. When the market values of the properties underlying the Mortgage-Backed Securities suffer broad declines on a regional or national level, the values of the corresponding Mortgage-Backed Securities or Mortgage-Backed Securities as a whole may be adversely affected as well.

Prepayments. Adjustable rate Mortgage-Backed Securities have less potential for capital appreciation than fixed rate Mortgage-Backed Securities because their coupon rates will decline in response to market interest rate declines. The market value of fixed rate Mortgage-Backed Securities may be adversely affected as a result of increases in interest rates and, because of the risk of unscheduled principal prepayments, may benefit less than other fixed rate securities of similar maturity from declining interest rates. Finally, to the extent Mortgage-Backed Securities are purchased at a premium, mortgage foreclosures and unscheduled principal prepayments may result in some loss of the Portfolio's principal investment to the extent of the premium paid. On the other hand, if such securities are purchased at a discount, both a scheduled payment of principal and an unscheduled prepayment of principal will increase current and total returns and will accelerate the recognition of income.

Yield Characteristics. The yield characteristics of Mortgage-Backed Securities differ from those of traditional fixed income securities. The major differences typically include more frequent interest and principal payments, usually monthly, and the possibility that prepayments of principal may be made at any time. Prepayment rates are influenced by changes in current interest rates and a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors and cannot be predicted with certainty. As with fixed rate mortgage loans, adjustable rate mortgage loans may be subject to a greater prepayment rate in a declining interest rate environment. The yields to maturity of the Mortgage-Backed Securities in which the Portfolios invest will be affected by the actual rate of payment (including prepayments) of principal of the underlying mortgage loans. The mortgage loans underlying such securities generally may be prepaid at any time without penalty. In a fluctuating interest rate environment, a predominant factor affecting the prepayment rate on a pool of mortgage loans is the difference between the interest rates on the mortgage loans and prevailing mortgage loan interest rates taking into account the cost of any refinancing. In general, if mortgage loan interest rates fall sufficiently below the interest rates on fixed rate mortgage loans underlying mortgage pass-through securities, the rate of prepayment would be expected to increase. Conversely, if mortgage loan interest rates rise above the interest rates on the fixed rate mortgage loans underlying the mortgage pass-through securities, the rate of prepayment may be expected to decrease.

Recent Events Regarding Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Securities. On September 6, 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac into conservatorship. As the conservator, FHFA succeeded to all rights, titles, powers and privileges of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and of any stockholder, officer or director of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac with respect to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and the assets of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. FHFA selected a new chief executive officer and chairman of the board of directors for each of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. In connection with the conservatorship, the U.S. Treasury entered into a Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement with each of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac pursuant to which the U.S. Treasury will purchase up to an aggregate of \$100 billion of each of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to maintain a positive net worth in each enterprise. This agreement contains various covenants, discussed below, that severely limit each enterprise's operations. In exchange for entering into these agreements, the U.S. Treasury received \$1 billion of each enterprise's senior preferred stock and warrants to purchase 79.9% of each enterprise's common stock. In 2009, the U.S. Treasury announced that it was doubling the size of its commitment to each enterprise under the Senior Preferred Stock Program to \$200 billion. The U.S. Treasury's obligations under the Senior Preferred Stock Program are for an indefinite period of time for a maximum amount of \$200 billion per enterprise. In 2009, the U.S. Treasury further amended the Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement to allow the cap on the U.S. Treasury's funding commitment to increase as necessary to accommodate any cumulative reduction in Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's net worth through the end of 2012. In August 2012, the

Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement was further amended to, among other things, accelerate the wind down of the retained portfolio, terminate the requirement that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac each pay a 10% dividend annually on all amounts received under the funding commitment, and require the submission of an annual risk management plan to the U.S. Treasury.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are continuing to operate as going concerns while in conservatorship and each remain liable for all of its obligations, including its guaranty obligations, associated with its mortgage-backed securities. The Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement is intended to enhance each of Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's ability to meet its obligations. The FHFA has indicated that the conservatorship of each enterprise will end when the director of FHFA determines that FHFA's plan to restore the enterprise to a safe and solvent condition has been completed.

Under the Federal Housing Finance Regulatory Reform Act of 2008 (the "Reform Act"), which was included as part of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, FHFA, as conservator or receiver, has the power to repudiate any contract entered into by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac prior to FHFA's appointment as conservator or receiver, as applicable, if FHFA determines, in its sole discretion, that performance of the contract is burdensome and that repudiation of the contract promotes the orderly administration of Fannie Mae's or Freddie Mac's affairs. The Reform Act requires FHFA to exercise its right to repudiate any contract within a reasonable period of time after its appointment as conservator or receiver. FHFA, in its capacity as conservator, has indicated that it has no intention to repudiate the guaranty obligations of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac because FHFA views repudiation as incompatible with the goals of the conservatorship. However, in the event that FHFA, as conservator or if it is later appointed as receiver for Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, were to repudiate any such guaranty obligation, the conservatorship or receivership estate, as applicable, would be liable for actual direct compensatory damages in accordance with the provisions of the Reform Act. Any such liability could be satisfied only to the extent of Fannie Mae's or Freddie Mac's assets available therefor. In the event of repudiation, the payments of interest to holders of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities would be reduced if payments on the mortgage loans represented in the mortgage loan groups related to such mortgage-backed securities are not made by the borrowers or advanced by the servicer. Any actual direct compensatory damages for repudiating these guaranty obligations may not be sufficient to offset any shortfalls experienced by such mortgage-backed security holders. Further, in its capacity as conservator or receiver, FHFA has the right to transfer or sell any asset or liability of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac without any approval, assignment or consent. Although FHFA has stated that it has no present intention to do so, if FHFA, as conservator or receiver, were to transfer any such guaranty obligation to another party, holders of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities would have to rely on that party for satisfaction of the guaranty obligation and would be exposed to the credit risk of that party.

In addition, certain rights provided to holders of mortgage-backed securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac under the operative documents related to such securities may not be enforced against FHFA, or enforcement of such rights may be delayed, during the conservatorship or any future receivership. The operative documents for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities may provide (or with respect to securities issued prior to the date of the appointment of the conservator may have provided) that upon the occurrence of an event of default on the part of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, in its capacity as guarantor, which includes the appointment of a conservator or receiver, holders of such mortgage-backed securities have the right to replace Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac as trustee if the requisite percentage of mortgage-backed securities holders consent. The Reform Act prevents mortgage-backed security holders from enforcing such rights if the event of default arises solely because a conservator or receiver has been appointed. The Reform Act also provides that no person may exercise any right or power to terminate, accelerate or declare an event of default under certain contracts to which Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac is a party, or obtain possession of or exercise control over any property of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, or affect any contractual rights of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, without the approval of FHFA, as conservator or receiver, for a period of 45 or 90 days following the appointment of FHFA as conservator or receiver, respectively.

In addition, in a February 2011 report to Congress from the Treasury Department and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Obama administration provided a plan to reform America's housing finance market. The plan would reduce the role of and eventually eliminate Fannie Mae and Freddie Mae. Notably, the plan does not propose similar significant changes to Ginnie Mae, which guarantees payments on mortgage-related securities backed by federally insured or guaranteed loans such as those issued by the Federal Housing Association or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs. The report also identified three proposals for Congress and the administration to consider for the long-term structure of the housing finance markets after the elimination of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac,

including implementing: (i) a privatized system of housing finance that limits government insurance to very limited groups of creditworthy low- and moderate-income borrowers; (ii) a privatized system with a government backstop mechanism that would allow the government to insure a larger share of the housing finance market during a future housing crisis; and (iii) a privatized system where the government would offer reinsurance to holders of certain highly-rated mortgage-related securities insured by private insurers and would pay out under the reinsurance arrangements only if the private mortgage insurers were insolvent.

The conditions attached to the financial contribution made by the Treasury to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae and the issuance of senior preferred stock place significant restrictions on the activities of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae must obtain the consent of the Treasury to, among other things, (i) make any payment to purchase or redeem its capital stock or pay any dividend other than in respect of the senior preferred stock, (ii) issue capital stock of any kind, (iii) terminate the conservatorship of the FHFA except in connection with a receivership, or (iv) increase its debt beyond certain specified levels. In addition, significant restrictions are placed on the maximum size of each of Freddie Mac's and Fannie Mae's respective portfolios of mortgages and mortgage-backed securities, and the purchase agreements entered into by Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae provide that the maximum size of their portfolios of these assets must decrease by a specified percentage each year. The future status and role of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae could be impacted by (among other things) the actions taken and restrictions placed on Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae by the FHFA in its role as conservator, the restrictions placed on Freddie Mac's and Fannie Mae's operations and activities as a result of the senior preferred stock investment made by the U.S. Treasury, market responses to developments at Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, and future legislative and regulatory action that alters the operations, ownership, structure and/or mission of these institutions, each of which may, in turn, impact the value of, and cash flows on, any mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, including any such mortgage-backed securities held by a Portfolio.

Risks Related to GSE Credit Risk Transfer Securities and GSE Credit-Linked Notes. GSE credit risk transfer securities are general obligations issued by a GSE and are unguaranteed and unsecured. GSE credit-linked notes are similar, except that the notes are issued by an SPV, rather than by a GSE, and the obligations of the SPV are collateralized by the note proceeds as invested by the SPV, which are invested in cash or short-term securities. Although both GSE credit risk transfer securities and GSE credit-linked notes are unguaranteed, obligations of an SPV are also not backstopped by the Department of Treasury or an obligation of a GSE

The risks associated with these investments are different than the risks associated with an investment in mortgage-backed securities issued by GSEs or a private issuer. For example, in the event of a default on the obligations to noteholders, noteholders such as the Portfolios have no recourse to the underlying mortgage loans. In addition, some or all of the mortgage default risk associated with the underlying mortgage loans is transferred to noteholders. As a result, there can be no assurance that losses will not occur on an investment in GSE credit risk transfer securities or GSE credit-linked notes and Portfolios investing in these instruments may be exposed to the risk of loss on their investment. In addition, these investments are subject to prepayment risk.

In the case of GSE credit-linked notes, if a GSE fails to make a premium or other required payment to the SPV, the SPV may be unable to pay a noteholder the entire amount of interest or principal payable to the noteholder. In the event of a default on the obligations to noteholders, the SPV's principal and interest payment obligations to noteholders will be subordinated to the SPV's credit protection payment obligations to the GSE. Payment of such amounts to noteholders depends on the cash available in the trust from the loan proceeds and the GSE's premium payments.

Any income earned by the SPV on investments of loan proceeds is expected to be less than the interest payments amounts to be paid to noteholders of the GSE credit-linked notes and interest payments to noteholders will be reduced if the GSE fails to make premium payments to the SPV. An SPV's investment of loan proceeds may also be concentrated in the securities of a few number of issuers. A noteholder bears any investment losses on the allocable portion of the loan proceeds.

An SPV that issues GSE credit-linked notes may fall within the definition of a "commodity pool" under the Commodity Exchange Act. Certain GSEs are not registered as commodity pool operators in reliance on CFTC no-action relief, subject to certain conditions similar to those under CFTC Rule 4.13(a)(3), which respect to the operation of the SPV. If the GSE or SPV fails to comply with such conditions, noteholders that are investment vehicles, such as the Portfolios, may need to register as a CPO, which could cause such a Portfolio to incur increased costs.

Municipal Securities

Municipal Securities are issued to obtain funds for a wide variety of reasons. For example, municipal securities may be issued to obtain funding for the construction of a wide range of public facilities such as:

1. bridges;
2. highways;
3. roads;
4. schools;
5. waterworks and sewer systems; and
6. other utilities.

Other public purposes for which Municipal Securities may be issued include:

1. refunding outstanding obligations;
2. obtaining funds for general operating expenses; and
3. obtaining funds to lend to other public institutions and facilities.

In addition, certain debt obligations known as “Private Activity Bonds” may be issued by or on behalf of municipalities and public authorities to obtain funds to provide:

1. water, sewage and solid waste facilities;
2. qualified residential rental projects;
3. certain local electric, gas and other heating or cooling facilities;
4. qualified hazardous waste facilities;
5. high-speed intercity rail facilities;
6. government-owned airports, docks and wharves and mass transportation facilities;
7. qualified mortgages;
8. student loan and redevelopment bonds; and
9. bonds used for certain organizations exempt from Federal income taxation.

Certain debt obligations known as “Industrial Development Bonds” under prior federal tax law may have been issued by or on behalf of public authorities to obtain funds to provide:

1. privately operated housing facilities;
2. sports facilities;
3. industrial parks;
4. convention or trade show facilities;
5. airport, mass transit, port or parking facilities;
6. air or water pollution control facilities;
7. sewage or solid waste disposal facilities; and
8. facilities for water supply.

Other private activity bonds and industrial development bonds issued to fund the construction, improvement, equipment or repair of privately-operated industrial, distribution, research, or commercial facilities may also be Municipal Securities, however the size of such issues is limited under current and prior federal tax law. The aggregate amount of most private activity bonds and industrial development bonds is limited (except in the case of certain types of facilities) under federal tax law by an annual “volume cap.” The volume cap limits the annual aggregate principal amount of such obligations issued by or on behalf of all governmental instrumentalities in the state.

The two principal classifications of Municipal Securities consist of “general obligation” and “limited” (or revenue) issues. General obligation bonds are obligations involving the credit of an issuer possessing taxing power and are payable from the issuer’s general unrestricted revenues and not from any particular fund or source. The characteristics and method of enforcement of general obligation bonds vary according to the law applicable to the particular issuer, and payment may be dependent upon appropriation by the issuer’s legislative body. Limited obligation bonds are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source. Private activity bonds and industrial development bonds generally are revenue bonds and thus not payable from the unrestricted revenues of the issuer. The credit and quality of such bonds is generally related to the credit of the bank selected to provide the letter of credit underlying the bond. Payment of principal of and interest on industrial development revenue bonds is the responsibility of the corporate user (and any guarantor).

The Portfolios may also acquire “moral obligation” issues, which are normally issued by special purpose authorities, and in other tax-exempt investments including pollution control bonds and tax-exempt commercial paper. Each Portfolio that may purchase municipal bonds may purchase:

1. Short-term tax-exempt General Obligations Notes;
2. Tax Anticipation Notes;
3. Bond Anticipation Notes;
4. Revenue Anticipation Notes;
5. Project Notes; and
6. Other forms of short-term tax-exempt loans.

Such notes are issued with a short-term maturity in anticipation of the receipt of tax funds, the proceeds of bond placements, or other revenues. Project Notes are issued by a state or local housing agency and are sold by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. While the issuing agency has the primary obligation with respect to its Project Notes, they are also secured by the full faith and credit of the United States through agreements with the issuing authority which provide that, if required, the federal government will lend the issuer an amount equal to the principal of and interest on the Project Notes.

There are, of course, variations in the quality of Municipal Securities, both within a particular classification and between classifications. Also, the yields on Municipal Securities depend upon a variety of factors, including:

1. general money market conditions;
2. coupon rate;
3. the financial condition of the issuer;
4. general conditions of the municipal bond market;
5. the size of a particular offering;
6. the maturity of the obligations; and
7. the rating of the issue.

The ratings of Moody’s and S&P represent their opinions as to the quality of Municipal Securities. However, ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality. Municipal Securities with the same maturity, interest rate and rating may have different yields while Municipal Securities of the same maturity and interest rate with different ratings may have the same yield. Subsequent to its purchase by a Portfolio, an issue of Municipal Securities may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced below the minimum rating required for purchase by the Portfolio. The Adviser will consider such an event in determining whether the Portfolio should continue to hold the obligations.

Municipal Securities may include obligations of municipal housing authorities and single-family mortgage revenue bonds. Weaknesses in federal housing subsidy programs and their administration may result in a decrease of subsidies available for payment of principal and interest on housing authority bonds. Economic developments, including fluctuations in interest rates and increasing construction and operating costs, may also adversely impact revenues of housing authorities. In the case of some housing authorities, inability to obtain additional financing could also reduce revenues available to pay existing obligations.

Single-family mortgage revenue bonds are subject to extraordinary mandatory redemption at par in whole or in part from the proceeds derived from prepayments of underlying mortgage loans and also from the unused proceeds of the issue within a stated period which may be within a year from the date of issue.

Municipal leases are obligations issued by state and local governments or authorities to finance the acquisition of equipment and facilities. They may take the form of a lease, an installment purchase contract, a conditional sales contract, or a participation interest in any of the above. The Board of Trustees is responsible for determining the credit quality of unrated municipal leases on an ongoing basis, including an assessment of the likelihood that the lease will not be canceled.

Premium Securities. During a period of declining interest rates, many Municipal Securities in which the Portfolios invest likely will bear coupon rates higher than current market rates, regardless of whether the securities were initially purchased at a premium.

Risk Factors in Municipal Securities. The following is a summary of certain risks associated with Municipal Securities

Tax Risk. The Code imposes certain continuing requirements on issuers of tax-exempt bonds regarding the use, expenditure and investment of bond proceeds and the payment of rebates to the U.S. Failure by the issuer to comply subsequent to the issuance of tax-exempt bonds with certain of these requirements could cause interest on the bonds to become includable in gross income retroactive to the date of issuance.

Housing Authority Tax Risk. The exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes for certain housing authority bonds depends on qualification under relevant provisions of the Code and on other provisions of federal law. These provisions of federal law contain requirements relating to the cost and location of the residences financed with the proceeds of the single-family mortgage bonds and the income levels of tenants of the rental projects financed with the proceeds of the multi-family housing bonds. Typically, the issuers of the bonds, and other parties, including the originators and servicers of the single-family mortgages and the owners of the rental projects financed with the multi-family housing bonds, covenant to meet these requirements. However, there is no assurance that the requirements will be met. If such requirements are not met:

- the interest on the bonds may become taxable, possibly retroactively from the date of issuance;
- the value of the bonds may be reduced;
- you and other Shareholders may be subject to unanticipated tax liabilities;
- a Portfolio may be required to sell the bonds at the reduced value;
- it may be an event of default under the applicable mortgage;
- the holder may be permitted to accelerate payment of the bond; and
- the issuer may be required to redeem the bond.

In addition, if the mortgage securing the bonds is insured by the Federal Housing Administration (“FHA”), the consent of the FHA may be required before insurance proceeds would become payable.

Information Risk. Information about the financial condition of issuers of Municipal Securities may be less available than that of corporations having a class of securities registered under the SEC.

State and Federal Laws. An issuer’s obligations under its Municipal Securities are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency, and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors. These laws may extend the time for payment of principal or interest, or restrict the Portfolio’s ability to collect payments due on Municipal Securities. In addition, recent amendments to some statutes governing security interests (e.g., Revised Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code (the “UCC”)) change the way in which security interests and liens securing Municipal Securities are perfected. These amendments may have an adverse impact on existing Municipal Securities (particularly issues of Municipal Securities that do not have a corporate trustee who is responsible for filing UCC financing statements to continue the security interest or lien).

Litigation and Current Developments. Litigation or other conditions may materially and adversely affect the power or ability of an issuer to meet its obligations for the payment of interest on and principal of its Municipal Securities. Such litigation or conditions may from time to time have the effect of introducing uncertainties in the market for tax-exempt obligations, or may materially affect the credit risk with respect to particular bonds or notes. Adverse economic, business, legal or political developments might affect all

or a substantial portion of a Portfolio's Municipal Securities in the same manner. Given the recent bankruptcy-type proceedings by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, risks associated with municipal obligations are heightened.

New Legislation. From time to time, proposals have been introduced before Congress for the purpose of restricting or eliminating the federal income tax exemption for interest on tax exempt bonds, and similar proposals may be introduced in the future. The Supreme Court has held that Congress has the constitutional authority to enact such legislation. It is not possible to determine what effect the adoption of such proposals could have on (i) the availability of Municipal Securities for investment by the Portfolios, and (ii) the value of the investment portfolios of the Portfolios.

Limitations on the Use of Municipal Securities. Certain Portfolios may invest in Municipal Securities if the Adviser determines that such Municipal Securities offer attractive yields. The Portfolios may invest in Municipal Securities either by purchasing them directly or by purchasing certificates of accrual or similar instruments evidencing direct ownership of interest payments or principal payments, or both, on Municipal Securities, provided that, in the opinion of counsel to the initial seller of each such certificate or instrument, any discount accruing on such certificate or instrument that is purchased at a yield not greater than the coupon rate of interest on the related Municipal Securities will, to the same extent as interest on such Municipal Securities, be exempt from federal income tax and state income tax (where applicable) and not treated as a preference item for individuals for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. The Portfolios may also invest in Municipal Securities by purchasing from banks participation interests in all or part of specific holdings of Municipal Securities. Such participation interests may be backed in whole or in part by an irrevocable letter of credit or guarantee of the selling bank. The selling bank may receive a fee from a Portfolio in connection with the arrangement.

Each Portfolio will limit its investment in municipal leases to no more than 5% of its total assets.

The Core Bond Portfolio may only invest in municipal bonds rated in any of the four highest rating categories.

Options and Futures Transactions. A Portfolio may purchase and sell (a) exchange traded and over-the-counter ("OTC") put and call options on securities, on indexes of securities and other types of instruments, and on futures contracts on securities and indexes of securities and other instruments such as interest rate futures and global interest rate futures and (b) futures contracts on securities and other types of instruments and on indexes of securities and other types of instruments. Each of these instruments is a derivative instrument as its value derives from the underlying asset or index.

Subject to its investment objective and policies, a Portfolio may use futures contracts and options for hedging and risk management purposes and to seek to enhance portfolio performance.

Options and futures contracts may be used to manage a Portfolio's exposure to changing interest rates and/or security prices. Some options and futures strategies, including selling futures contracts and buying puts, tend to hedge a Portfolio's investments against price fluctuations. Other strategies, including buying futures contracts and buying calls, tend to increase market exposure. Options and futures contracts may be combined with each other or with forward contracts in order to adjust the risk and return characteristics of a Portfolio's overall strategy in a manner deemed appropriate by the Portfolio's Adviser and consistent with the Portfolio's objective and policies. Because combined options positions involve multiple trades, they result in higher transaction costs and may be more difficult to open and close out.

The use of options and futures is a highly specialized activity which involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions, and there can be no guarantee that their use will increase a Portfolio's return. While the use of these instruments by a Portfolio may reduce certain risks associated with owning its portfolio securities, these techniques themselves entail certain other risks. If a Portfolio's Adviser applies a strategy at an inappropriate time or judges market conditions or trends incorrectly, options and futures strategies may lower a Portfolio's return. Certain strategies limit a Portfolio's possibilities to realize gains, as well as its exposure to losses. A Portfolio could also experience losses if the prices of its options and futures positions were poorly correlated with its other investments, or if it could not close out its positions because of an illiquid secondary market. In addition, the Portfolio will incur transaction costs, including trading commissions and option premiums, in connection with its futures and options transactions, and these transactions could significantly increase the Portfolio's turnover rate.

The Portfolios have filed a notice under the Commodity Exchange Act under Regulation 4.5 and are operated by a person that has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” under the Commodity Exchange Act and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act.

Purchasing Put and Call Options. By purchasing a put option, a Portfolio obtains the right (but not the obligation) to sell the instrument underlying the option at a fixed strike price. In return for this right, a Portfolio pays the current market price for the option (known as the option premium). Options have various types of underlying instruments, including specific securities, indexes of securities, indexes of securities prices, and futures contracts. A Portfolio may terminate its position in a put option it has purchased by allowing it to expire or by exercising the option. A Portfolio may also close out a put option position by entering into an offsetting transaction, if a liquid market exists. If the option is allowed to expire, a Portfolio will lose the entire premium it paid. If a Portfolio exercises a put option on a security, it will sell the instrument underlying the option at the strike price. If a Portfolio exercises an option on an index, settlement is in cash and does not involve the actual purchase or sale of securities. If an option is American style, it may be exercised on any day up to its expiration date. A European style option may be exercised only on its expiration date.

The buyer of a typical put option can expect to realize a gain if the value of the underlying instrument falls substantially. However, if the price of the instrument underlying the option does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer can expect to suffer a loss (limited to the amount of the premium paid, plus related transaction costs).

The features of call options are essentially the same as those of put options, except that the purchaser of a call option obtains the right to purchase, rather than sell, the instrument underlying the option at the option’s strike price. A call buyer typically attempts to participate in potential price increases of the instrument underlying the option with risk limited to the cost of the option if security prices fall. At the same time, the buyer can expect to suffer a loss if security prices do not rise sufficiently to offset the cost of the option.

Selling (Writing) Put and Call Options on Securities. When a Portfolio writes a put option on a security, it takes the opposite side of the transaction from the option’s purchaser. In return for the receipt of the premium, a Portfolio assumes the obligation to pay the strike price for the security underlying the option if the other party to the option chooses to exercise it. A Portfolio may seek to terminate its position in a put option it writes before exercise by purchasing an offsetting option in the market at its current price. If the market is not liquid for a put option a Portfolio has written, however, it must continue to be prepared to pay the strike price while the option is outstanding, regardless of price changes, and must continue to post margin as discussed below. If the market value of the underlying securities does not move to a level that would make exercise of the option profitable to its holder, the option will generally expire unexercised, and the Portfolio will realize as profit the premium it received.

If the price of the underlying instrument rises, a put writer would generally expect to profit, although its gain would be limited to the amount of the premium it received. If security prices remain the same over time, it is likely that the writer will also profit, because it should be able to close out the option at a lower price. If security prices fall, the put writer would expect to suffer a loss. This loss should be less than the loss from purchasing and holding the underlying security directly, however, because the premium received for writing the option should offset a portion of the decline.

Writing a call option obligates a Portfolio to sell or deliver the option’s underlying security in return for the strike price upon exercise of the option. The characteristics of writing call options are similar to those of writing put options, except that writing calls generally is a profitable strategy if prices remain the same or fall. Through receipt of the option premium a call writer offsets part of the effect of a price decline. At the same time, because a call writer must be prepared to deliver the underlying instrument in return for the strike price, even if its current value is greater, a call writer gives up some ability to participate in security price increases.

When a Portfolio writes an exchange traded put or call option on a security, it will be required to deposit cash or securities or a letter of credit as margin and to make mark to market payments of variation margin as the position becomes unprofitable.

Certain Portfolios will usually sell covered call options or cash-secured put options on securities. A call option is covered if the writer either owns the underlying security (or comparable securities satisfying the cover requirements of the securities exchanges) or has the right to acquire such securities. Alternatively, a Portfolio will segregate or earmark liquid assets (i) in an amount equal to the Fund’s

obligation under the contract with respect to call options or (ii) an amount greater of the market value of the instrument underlying the option or the strike price of the contract with respect to call options. A call option is also covered if a Portfolio (i) acquires a call option on the same security with a strike price equal to or lower than the strike price of the written call or (ii) acquires a call option on the same security with a strike price higher than the strike price of the written call and segregates liquid assets in the amount equal to the difference between the strike price of the two options. As the writer of a covered call option, the Portfolio foregoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call, but has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. As the Portfolio writes covered calls over more of its portfolio, its ability to benefit from capital appreciation becomes more limited. The writer of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation, but may terminate its position by entering into an offsetting option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect an offsetting transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying security at the exercise price.

A put option is cash-secured if the writer segregates cash, high-grade short-term debt obligations, or other permissible collateral equity to the exercise price. Alternatively, a put option is covered if a Portfolio (i) acquires a put option on the same security with a strike price equal to or higher than the strike price of the written put or (ii) acquires a put option on the same security with a strike price lower than the strike price of the written put and segregates liquid assets in the amount equal to the difference between the strike price of the two options. When the Portfolio writes cash-secured put options, it bears the risk of loss if the value of the underlying stock declines below the exercise price minus the put premium. If the option is exercised, the Portfolio could incur a loss if it is required to purchase the stock underlying the put option at a price greater than the market price of the stock at the time of exercise plus the put premium the Portfolio received when it wrote the option. While the Portfolio's potential gain in writing a covered put option is limited to distributions earned on the liquid assets securing the put option plus the premium received from the purchaser of the put option, the Portfolio risks a loss equal to the entire exercise price of the option minus the put premium.

Engaging in Straddles and Spreads. In a straddle transaction, a Portfolio either buys a call and a put or sells a call and a put on the same security. In a spread, a Portfolio purchases and sells a call or a put. A Portfolio will sell a straddle when the Portfolio's Adviser believes the price of a security will be stable. The Portfolio will receive a premium on the sale of the put and the call. A spread permits a Portfolio to make a hedged investment that the price of a security will increase or decline.

Options on Indexes. Certain Portfolios may purchase and sell options on securities indexes and other types of indexes. Options on indexes are similar to options on securities, except that the exercise of index options may be settled by cash payments (or in some instances by a futures contract) and does not involve the actual purchase or sale of securities or the instruments in the index. In addition, these options are designed to reflect price fluctuations in a group of securities or instruments or segment of the securities' or instruments' market rather than price fluctuations in a single security or instrument. A Portfolio, in purchasing or selling index options, is subject to the risk that the value of its portfolio may not change as much as an index because a Portfolio's investments generally will not match the composition of an index. Unlike call options on securities, index options are cash settled, or settled with a futures contract in some instances, rather than settled by delivery of the underlying index securities or instruments.

Certain Portfolios purchase and sell credit options which are options on indexes of derivative instruments such as credit default swap indexes. Like other index options, credit options can be cash settled or settled with a futures contract in some instances. In addition, credit options can also be settled in some instances by delivery of the underlying index instrument. Credit options may be used for a variety of purposes including hedging, risk management such as positioning a Portfolio for anticipated volatility or increasing income or gain to a Portfolio. There is no guarantee that the strategy of using options on indexes or credit options in particular will be successful.

Portfolios that sell (write) call and put options on indexes are required to segregate or earmark liquid assets in the amount equal to the market value of the obligation. Alternatively, written call options on indexes may be covered if a Portfolio (i) acquires a call option for the same securities indexes with a strike price equal to or lower than the strike price of the written call or (ii) acquired a call option on the same securities indexes with a strike price higher than the strike price of the written call and segregates liquid assets in an amount equal to the difference between the strike price of the two options. Written put options on indexes may be covered if a Portfolio (i) acquires a put option for the same securities indexes with a

strike price equal to or higher than the strike price of the written put or (ii) acquires a put option on the same securities indexes with a strike price lower than the strike price of the written put and segregates liquid assets in the amount equal to the difference between the strike price of the two options.

For a number of reasons, a liquid market may not exist and thus a Portfolio may not be able to close out an option position that it has previously entered into. When a Portfolio purchases an OTC option (as defined below), it will be relying on its counterparty to perform its obligations and the Portfolio may incur additional losses if the counterparty is unable to perform.

Exchange-Traded and OTC Options. All options purchased or sold by a Portfolio will be traded on a securities exchange or will be purchased or sold by securities dealers (“OTC options”) that meet the Portfolio’s creditworthiness standards. While exchange-traded options are obligations of the Options Clearing Corporation, in the case of OTC options, a Portfolio relies on the dealer from which it purchased the option to perform if the option is exercised. Thus, when a Portfolio purchases an OTC option, it relies on the dealer from which it purchased the option to make or take delivery of the underlying securities. Failure by the dealer to do so would result in the loss of the premium paid by a Portfolio as well as loss of the expected benefit of the transaction. Accordingly, these OTC options are subject to heightened credit risk, as well as liquidity and valuation risk depending upon the type of OTC options in which the Portfolio invests.

Each Portfolio will limit the writing of put and call options to 25% of its net assets; provided, however, that the foregoing restriction does not apply to the Global Allocation Portfolio and Income Builder Portfolio.

Futures Contracts. When a Portfolio purchases a futures contract, it agrees to purchase a specified quantity of an underlying instrument at a specified future date or, in the case of an index futures contract, to make a cash payment based on the value of a securities index. When a Portfolio sells a futures contract, it agrees to sell a specified quantity of the underlying instrument at a specified future date or, in the case of an index futures contract, to receive a cash payment based on the value of a securities index. The price at which the purchase and sale will take place is fixed when a Portfolio enters into the contract. Futures can be held until their delivery dates or the position can be (and normally is) closed out before then. There is no assurance, however, that a liquid market will exist when the Portfolio wishes to close out a particular position.

When a Portfolio purchases a futures contract, the value of the futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of its underlying instrument. Therefore, purchasing futures contracts will tend to increase a Portfolio’s exposure to positive and negative price fluctuations in the underlying instrument, much as if it had purchased the underlying instrument directly. When a Portfolio sells a futures contract, by contrast, the value of its futures position will tend to move in a direction contrary to the value of the underlying instrument. Selling futures contracts, therefore, will tend to offset both positive and negative market price changes, much as if the underlying instrument had been sold.

The purchaser or seller of a futures contract is not required to deliver or pay for the underlying instrument unless the contract is held until the delivery date. However, when a Portfolio buys or sells a futures contract it will be required to deposit “initial margin” with a futures commission merchant (“FCM”). Initial margin deposits are typically equal to a small percentage of the contract’s value. If the value of either party’s position declines, that party will be required to make additional “variation margin” payments equal to the change in value on a daily basis. The party that has a gain may be entitled to receive all or a portion of this amount. A Portfolio may be obligated to make payments of variation margin at a time when it is disadvantageous to do so. Furthermore, it may not always be possible for a Portfolio to close out its futures positions. Until it closes out a futures position, a Portfolio will be obligated to continue to pay variation margin. Initial and variation margin payments do not constitute purchasing on margin for purposes of a Portfolio’s investment restrictions. In the event of the bankruptcy of an FCM that holds margin on behalf of a Portfolio, the Portfolio may be entitled to return of margin owed to it only in proportion to the amount received by the FCM’s other customers, potentially resulting in losses to the Portfolio. For cash-settled futures, the Portfolio will segregate or earmark liquid assets in an amount equal to the mark-to-market value. For physically settled futures, the Portfolio will earmark or segregate liquid assets in an amount equal to the notional value. In calculating the segregation amount, netting of similar contracts is generally permitted. Such assets cannot be sold while the futures contract or option is outstanding unless they are replaced with other suitable assets. By setting aside assets equal only to its net obligation under cash-settled futures, a Portfolio will have the ability to have exposure to such instruments to a greater extent than if a Portfolio were required to set aside assets equal to the full notional value of

such contracts. There is a possibility that earmarking and reservation of a large percentage of a Portfolio's assets could impede portfolio management or a Portfolio's ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

The Portfolios only invest in futures contracts on securities to the extent they could invest in the underlying securities directly. Certain Portfolios may also invest in index futures where the underlying securities or instruments are not available for direct investments by the Portfolios.

Limitations on the Use of Futures Contracts. The Portfolios are operated by a person who has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" adopted by the CFTC and the National Futures Association, which regulate trading in the futures markets. In addition, none of the Portfolios will enter into futures contracts to the extent that the value of the futures contracts held would exceed 25% of the respective Portfolio's total assets; provided, however, that the foregoing restriction does not apply to the Global Allocation Portfolio and Income Builder Portfolio.

Cash Equitization. The objective where equity futures are used to "equitize" cash is to match the notional value of all futures contracts to a Portfolio's cash balance. The notional values of the futures contracts and of the cash are monitored daily. As the cash is invested in securities and/or paid out to participants in redemptions, the Adviser simultaneously adjusts the futures positions. Through such procedures, a Portfolio not only gains equity exposure from the use of futures, but also benefits from increased flexibility in responding to client cash flow needs. Additionally, because it can be less expensive to trade a list of securities as a package or program trade rather than as a group of individual orders, futures provide a means through which transaction costs can be reduced. Such non-hedging risk management techniques involve leverage and thus present, as do all leveraged transactions, the possibility of losses as well as gains that are greater than if these techniques involved the purchase and sale of the securities themselves rather than their synthetic derivatives.

Options and Futures Transactions

Options on Futures Contracts. Futures contracts obligate the buyer to take and the seller to make delivery at a future date of a specified quantity of a financial instrument or an amount of cash based on the value of a securities or other index. Currently, futures contracts are available on various types of securities, including but not limited to U.S. Treasury bonds, notes and bills, Eurodollar certificates of deposit and on indexes of securities. Unlike a futures contract, which requires the parties to buy and sell a security or make a cash settlement payment based on changes in a financial instrument or securities or other index on an agreed date, an option on a futures contract entitles its holder to decide on or before a future date whether to enter into such a contract. If the holder decides not to exercise its option, the holder may close out the option position by entering into an offsetting transaction or may decide to let the option expire and forfeit the premium thereon. The purchaser of an option on a futures contract pays a premium for the option but makes no initial margin payments or daily payments of cash in the nature of "variation margin" payments to reflect the change in the value of the underlying contract as does a purchaser or seller of a futures contract. The seller of an option on a futures contract receives the premium paid by the purchaser and may be required to pay initial margin.

Combined Positions. Certain Portfolios may purchase and write options in combination with futures or forward contracts, to adjust the risk and return characteristics of the overall position. For example, a Portfolio may purchase a put option and write a call option on the same underlying instrument, in order to construct a combined position whose risk and return characteristics are similar to selling a futures contract. Another possible combined position would involve writing a call option at one strike price and buying a call option at a lower price, in order to reduce the risk of the written call option in the event of a substantial price increase. Because combined options positions involve multiple trades, they result in higher transaction costs and may be more difficult to open and close out.

Correlation of Price Changes. Because there are a limited number of types of exchange-traded options and futures contracts, it is likely that the standardized options and futures contracts available will not match a Portfolio's current or anticipated investments exactly. A Portfolio may invest in options and futures contracts based on securities or instruments with different issuers, maturities, or other characteristics from the securities in which it typically invests, which involves a risk that the options or futures position will not track the performance of a Portfolio's other investments.

Options and futures contracts prices can also diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments, even if the underlying instruments match the Portfolio's investments well. Options and futures contracts prices are affected by such factors as current and anticipated short term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instrument, and the time remaining until expiration of the contract, which may not affect

security prices the same way. Imperfect correlation may also result from differing levels of demand in the options and futures markets and the securities markets, from structural differences in how options and futures and securities are traded, or from imposition of daily price fluctuation limits or trading halts. A Portfolio may purchase or sell options and futures contracts with a greater or lesser value than the securities it wishes to hedge or intends to purchase in order to attempt to compensate for differences in volatility between the contract and the securities, although this may not be successful in all cases. If price changes in a Portfolio's options or futures positions are poorly correlated with its other investments, the positions may fail to produce anticipated gains or result in losses that are not offset by gains in other investments.

Liquidity of Options and Futures Contracts. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist for any particular option or futures contract at any particular time even if the contract is traded on an exchange. In addition, exchanges may establish daily price fluctuation limits for options and futures contracts and may halt trading if a contract's price moves up or down more than the limit in a given day. On volatile trading days when the price fluctuation limit is reached or a trading halt is imposed, it may be impossible for a Portfolio to enter into new positions or close out existing positions. If the market for a contract is not liquid because of price fluctuation limits or otherwise, it could prevent prompt liquidation of unfavorable positions, and could potentially require a Portfolio to continue to hold a position until delivery or expiration regardless of changes in its value. As a result, a Portfolio's access to other assets held to cover its options or futures positions could also be impaired. (See "Exchange-Traded and OTC Options" above for a discussion of the liquidity of options not traded on an exchange.)

Foreign Investment Risk. Certain Portfolios may buy and sell options on interest rate futures including global interest rate futures in which the reference interest rate is tied to currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Such investments are subject to additional risks including the risks associated with foreign investment and currency risk. See "Foreign Investments (including Foreign Currencies)" in this SAI.

Position Limits. Futures exchanges can limit the number of futures and options on futures contracts that can be held or controlled by an entity. If an adequate exemption cannot be obtained, a Portfolio or the Portfolio's Adviser may be required to reduce the size of its futures and options positions or may not be able to trade a certain futures or options contract in order to avoid exceeding such limits.

Asset Coverage for Futures Contracts and Options Positions. A Portfolio will comply with guidelines established by the SEC with respect to coverage of options and futures contracts by mutual funds, and if the guidelines so require, will set aside or earmark appropriate liquid assets in an amount prescribed. For cash settled futures contracts and options on futures contracts, a Portfolio will segregate an amount equal to the mark-to-market value of the obligation. For physically settled futures contracts and options on futures contracts, a Portfolio will segregate an amount equal to the current notional value of the contract or underlying futures contracts as applicable. Netting is generally permitted of similar contracts. Such assets cannot be sold while the futures contract or option is outstanding unless they are replaced with other suitable assets. As a result, there is a possibility that the reservation of a large percentage of a Portfolio's assets could impede portfolio management or a Portfolio's ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations. The Portfolios may also enter into off-setting transactions on futures contracts and options on futures in accordance with guidelines established by the SEC similar to the transactions as described above in "Selling (Writing) Put and Call Options on Securities."

Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs")

Certain of the Portfolios may invest in equity interests or debt obligations issued by REITs. REITs are pooled investment vehicles which invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interest. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling property that has appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments. Similar to investment companies, REITs are not taxed on income distributed to shareholders provided they comply with several requirements of the Code. A Portfolio will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses incurred by REITs in which a Portfolio invests in addition to the expenses incurred directly by a Portfolio.

Investing in REITs involves certain unique risks in addition to those risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REITs, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. REITs are dependent upon management skills and on cash flows, are not diversified, and are

subject to default by borrowers and self-liquidation. REITs are also subject to the possibilities of failing to qualify for tax free pass-through of income under the Code and failing to maintain their exemption from registration under the 1940 Act.

REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks. When interest rates decline, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations can be expected to decline. In contrast, as interest rates on adjustable rate mortgage loans are reset periodically, yields on a REIT's investment in such loans will gradually align themselves to fluctuate less dramatically in response to interest rate fluctuations than would investments in fixed rate obligations.

Investment in REITs involves risks similar to those associated with investing in small capitalization companies. These risks include:

- limited financial resources;
- infrequent or limited trading; and
- more abrupt or erratic price movements than larger company securities.

In addition, small capitalization stocks, such as REITs, historically have been more volatile in price than the larger capitalization stocks included in the S&P 500 Index.

Recent Events Relating to the Overall Economy

The U.S. government, the Federal Reserve, the Treasury, the SEC, the FDIC and other governmental and regulatory bodies have taken actions to address the financial crisis. These actions included, in part, the enactment by the United States Congress of the "Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act," which was signed into law on July 21, 2010 and imposed a new regulatory framework over the U.S. financial services industry and the consumer credit markets in general, and proposed and final regulations by the SEC. Given the broad scope, sweeping nature and relatively recent enactment of some of these regulatory measures, the potential impact they could have on securities held by the Portfolios is unknown. There can be no assurance that these measures will not have an adverse effect on the value or marketability of securities held by the Portfolios. Furthermore, no assurance can be made that the U.S. government or a U.S. regulatory body (or other authority or regulatory body) will not continue to take further legislative or regulatory action, and the effect of such actions, if taken, cannot be known. However, current efforts by the U.S. Government to reduce the impact of regulation on the U.S. financial service industry could lead to the repeal of certain elements of the regulatory framework.

Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements may be entered into with brokers, dealers or banks, or other entities that meet the Adviser's credit guidelines. A Portfolio will enter into repurchase agreements only with member banks of the Federal Reserve System and securities dealers or other entities believed by the Adviser to be creditworthy. The Adviser may consider the collateral received and any applicable guarantees in making its determination. In a repurchase agreement, a Portfolio buys a security from a seller that has agreed to repurchase the same security at a mutually agreed upon date and price. The resale price normally is in excess of the purchase price, reflecting an agreed upon interest rate. This interest rate is effective for the period of time a Portfolio is invested in the agreement and is not related to the coupon rate on the underlying security. A repurchase agreement may also be viewed as a fully collateralized loan of money by a Portfolio to the seller. The maximum maturity permitted for a non-"puttable" repurchase agreement will be 190 days. The maximum notice period permitted for a "puttable" or "open" repurchase agreement (i.e., where the Portfolio has a right to put the repurchase agreement to the counterparty or terminate the transaction at par plus accrued interest at a specified notice period) will be 190 days. The securities which are subject to repurchase agreements, however, may have maturity dates in excess of 190 days from the effective date of the repurchase agreement. In addition, the maturity of a "puttable" or "open" repurchase agreement may be in excess of 190 days. A Portfolio will always receive securities as collateral during the term of the agreement whose market value is at least equal to 100% of the dollar amount invested by the Portfolio in each agreement plus accrued interest. The repurchase agreements further authorize the Portfolio to demand additional collateral in the event that the dollar value of the collateral falls below 100%. A Portfolio will make payment for such securities only upon physical delivery or upon evidence of book entry transfer to the account of the custodian. Repurchase agreements are considered under the 1940 Act to be loans collateralized by the underlying securities.

All of the Portfolios that are permitted to invest in repurchase agreements may engage in repurchase agreement transactions that are collateralized fully as defined in Rule 5b-3(c)(1) of the 1940 Act, which has the effect of enabling a Portfolio to look to the collateral, rather than the counterparty, for determining whether its assets are “diversified” for 1940 Act purposes. Certain Portfolios may, in addition, engage in repurchase agreement transactions that are collateralized by money market instruments, debt securities, loan participations, equity securities or other securities including securities that are rated below investment grade by the requisite NRSROs or unrated securities of comparable quality. For these types of repurchase agreement transactions, the Portfolio would look to the counterparty, and not the collateral, for determining such diversification.

A repurchase agreement is subject to the risk that the seller may fail to repurchase the security. In the event of default by the seller under a repurchase agreement construed to be a collateralized loan, the underlying securities would not be owned by the Portfolio, but would only constitute collateral for the seller’s obligation to pay the repurchase price. Therefore, a Portfolio may suffer time delays and incur costs in connection with the disposition of the collateral. The collateral underlying repurchase agreements may be more susceptible to claims of the seller’s creditors than would be the case with securities owned by the Portfolio.

Under existing guidance from the SEC, certain Portfolios may transfer uninvested cash balances into a joint account, along with cash of other Portfolios and certain other accounts. These balances may be invested in one or more repurchase agreements and/or short-term money market instruments.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

In a reverse repurchase agreement, a Portfolio sells a security and agrees to repurchase the same security at a mutually agreed upon date and price reflecting the interest rate effective for the term of the agreement. For purposes of the 1940 Act, a reverse repurchase agreement is considered borrowing by a Portfolio and, therefore, a form of leverage. Leverage may cause any gains or losses for a Portfolio to be magnified. The Portfolios will invest the proceeds of borrowings under reverse repurchase agreements. In addition, except for liquidity purposes, a Portfolio will enter into a reverse repurchase agreement only when the expected return from the investment of the proceeds is greater than the expense of the transaction. A Portfolio will not invest the proceeds of a reverse repurchase agreement for a period which exceeds the duration of the reverse repurchase agreement. A Portfolio would be required to pay interest on amounts obtained through reverse repurchase agreements, which are considered borrowings under federal securities laws. The repurchase price is generally equal to the original sales price plus interest. Reverse repurchase agreements are usually for seven days or less and cannot be repaid prior to their expiration dates. Each Portfolio will earmark and reserve Portfolio assets, in cash or liquid securities, in an amount at least equal to its purchase obligations under its reverse repurchase agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the portfolio securities transferred may decline below the price at which a Portfolio is obliged to purchase the securities. All forms of borrowing (including reverse repurchase agreements) are limited in the aggregate and may not exceed 33⅓% of a Portfolio’s total assets, except as permitted by law.

Securities Lending

To generate additional income, certain Portfolios may lend up to 33⅓% of such Portfolio’s total assets pursuant to agreements requiring that the loan be continuously secured by collateral equal to at least 100% of the market value plus accrued interest on the securities lent. The Portfolios use Citibank, N.A. (“Citibank”) as their securities lending agent. Pursuant to a Third Party Securities Lending Rider to the Custody Agreement between JPMorgan Chase Bank, Citibank and the Portfolios (the “Third Party Securities Lending Rider”) approved by the Board of Trustees, Citibank compensates JPMorgan Chase Bank for certain custodial service provided by JPMorgan Chase Bank in connection with the Portfolios’ use of Citibank as securities lending agent.

Pursuant to the Global Securities Lending Agency Agreement approved by the Board of Trustees between Citibank and the Trust on behalf of the applicable Portfolios, severally and not jointly (the “Securities Lending Agency Agreement”), collateral for loans will consist only of cash. The Portfolios receive payments from the borrowers equivalent to the dividends and interest that would have been earned on the securities lent. For loans secured by cash, the Portfolios seek to earn interest on the investment of cash, collateral in investments permitted by the Securities lending Agency Agreement. Under the Securities Lending Agency Agreement, cash collateral may be invested in IM Shares of JPMorgan Prime Money Market Fund, JPMorgan U.S. Government Money Market Fund, and Agency SL Class Shares of the JPMorgan Securities Lending Money Market Fund.

Under the Securities Lending Agency Agreement, Citibank marks to market the loaned securities on a daily basis. In the event the cash received from the borrower is less than 102% of the value of the loaned securities (105% for non-U.S. securities), Citibank requests additional cash from the borrower so as to maintain a collateralization level of at least 102% of the value of the loaned securities plus accrued interest (105% for non-U.S. securities). Loans are subject to termination by a Portfolio or the borrower at any time, and are therefore not considered to be illiquid investments. A Portfolio does not have the right to vote proxies for securities on loan over a record date for such proxies. However, if the Portfolio's Adviser has notice of the proxy in advance of the record date, a Portfolio's Adviser may terminate a loan in advance of the record date if the Portfolio's Adviser determines the vote is considered material with respect to an investment.

Securities lending involves counterparty risk, including the risk that the loaned securities may not be returned or returned in a timely manner and/or a loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower or the lending agent defaults or fails financially. This risk is increased when a Portfolio's loans are concentrated with a single or limited number of borrowers. The earnings on the collateral invested may not be sufficient to pay fees incurred in connection with the loan. Also, the principal value of the collateral invested may decline and may not be sufficient to pay back the borrower for the amount of collateral posted. There are no limits on the number of borrowers a Portfolio may use and a Portfolio may lend securities to only one or a small group of borrowers. In addition, loans may be made to affiliates of Citibank as identified. Portfolios participating in securities lending bear the risk of loss in connection with investments of the cash collateral received from the borrowers, which do not trigger additional collateral requirements from the borrower.

To the extent that the value or return of a Portfolio's investments of the cash collateral declines below the amount owed to a borrower, the Portfolio may incur losses that exceed the amount it earned on lending the security. In situations where the Adviser does not believe that it is prudent to sell the cash collateral investments in the market, a Portfolio may borrow money to repay the borrower the amount of cash collateral owed to the borrower upon return of the loaned securities. This will result in financial leverage, which may cause the Portfolio to be more volatile because financial leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Portfolio's portfolio securities.

Short Selling

In short selling transactions, a Portfolio sells a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the market value of the security. To complete the transaction, a Portfolio must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. A Portfolio is obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing it subsequently at the market price at the time of replacement. The price at such time may be more or less than the price at which the security was sold by a Portfolio, which may result in a loss or gain, respectively. Unlike taking a long position in a security by purchasing the security, where potential losses are limited to the purchase price, short sales have no cap on maximum losses, and gains are limited to the price of the security at the time of the short sale.

Short sales of forward commitments and derivatives do not involve borrowing a security. These types of short sales may include futures, options, contracts for differences, forward contracts on financial instruments and options such as contracts, credit linked instruments, and swap contracts.

A Portfolio may not always be able to borrow a security it wants to sell short. A Portfolio also may be unable to close out an established short position at an acceptable price and may have to sell long positions at disadvantageous times to cover its short positions. The value of your investment in a Portfolio will fluctuate in response to movements in the market. Portfolio performance also will depend on the effectiveness of the Adviser's research and the management team's investment decisions. The SEC and financial industry regulatory authorities in other countries may impose prohibitions, restrictions or other regulatory requirements on short sales, which could inhibit the ability of the Adviser to sell securities short on behalf of the Portfolio. For example, in September 2008, in response to spreading turmoil in the financial markets, the SEC temporarily banned short selling in the stocks of numerous financial services companies, and also promulgated new disclosure requirements with respect to short positions held by investment managers. The SEC's temporary ban on short selling of such stocks has since expired, but should similar restrictions and/or additional disclosure requirements be promulgated, especially if market turmoil occurs, a Portfolio may be forced to cover short positions more quickly than otherwise intended and may suffer losses as a result. Such restrictions may also adversely affect the ability of a Portfolio (especially if a Portfolio utilizes short selling as a significant portion of its investment strategy) to execute its investment strategies generally.

Short sales also involve other costs. A Portfolio must repay to the lender an amount equal to any dividends or interest that accrues while the loan is outstanding. To borrow the security, a Portfolio may be required to pay a premium. A Portfolio also will incur transaction costs in effecting short sales. The amount of any ultimate gain for a Portfolio resulting from a short sale will be decreased and the amount of any ultimate loss will be increased by the amount of premiums, interest or expenses a Portfolio may be required to pay in connection with the short sale. Until a Portfolio closes the short position, it will earmark and reserve Portfolio assets, in cash or liquid securities, in amount at least equal to the current market value of the securities sold short unless the Portfolio holds the securities sold short. Realized gains from short sales are typically treated as short-term gains/losses.

Certain of a Portfolio's service providers may have agreed to waive fees and reimburse expenses to limit the Portfolio's operating expenses in the amount and for the time period specified in the Portfolio's prospectuses. The expense limitation does not include certain expenses including, to the extent indicated in the Portfolio's prospectuses, dividend and interest expense on short sales. In calculating the interest expense on short sales for purposes of this exclusion, the Portfolio will recognize all economic elements of interest costs, including premium and discount adjustments.

Short-Term Funding Agreements

Short-term funding agreements issued by insurance companies are sometimes referred to as Guaranteed Investment Contracts ("GICs"), while those issued by banks are referred to as Bank Investment Contracts ("BICs"). Pursuant to such agreements, a Portfolio makes cash contributions to a deposit account at a bank or insurance company. The bank or insurance company then credits to the Portfolio on a monthly basis guaranteed interest at either a fixed, variable or floating rate. These contracts are general obligations of the issuing bank or insurance company (although they may be the obligations of an insurance company separate account) and are paid from the general assets of the issuing entity.

Generally, there is no active secondary market in short-term funding agreements. Therefore, short-term funding agreements may be considered by a Portfolio to be illiquid investments.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies

Certain Portfolios may invest in stock, warrants, and other securities of special purpose acquisition companies ("SPACs") or similar special purpose entities that pool funds to seek potential acquisition opportunities. Unless and until an acquisition is completed, a SPAC generally invests its assets (less a portion retained to cover expenses) in U.S. Government securities, money market fund securities and cash. To the extent the SPAC is invested in cash or similar securities, this may impact a Portfolio's ability to meet its investment objective. If an acquisition that meets the requirements for the SPAC is not completed within a pre-established period of time, the invested funds are returned to the entity's shareholders, less certain permitted expense, and any warrants issued by the SPAC will expire worthless. Because SPACs and similar entities are in essence blank check companies without an operating history or ongoing business other than seeking acquisitions, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity's management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. SPACs may pursue acquisitions only within certain industries or regions, which may increase the volatility of their prices. In addition, these securities, which are typically traded in the over-the-counter market, may be considered illiquid and/or be subject to restrictions on resale.

Structured Investments

A structured investment is a security having a return tied to an underlying index or other security or asset class. Structured investments generally are individually negotiated agreements and may be traded over-the-counter. Structured investments are organized and operated to restructure the investment characteristics of the underlying security. This restructuring involves the deposit with or purchase by an entity, such as a corporation or trust, or specified instruments (such as commercial bank loans) and the issuance by that entity or one or more classes of securities ("structured securities") backed by, or representing interests in, the underlying instruments. The cash flow on the underlying instruments may be apportioned among the newly issued structured securities to create securities with different investment characteristics, such as varying maturities, payment priorities and interest rate provisions, and the extent of such payments made with respect to structured securities is dependent on the extent of the cash flow on the underlying instruments. Because structured securities typically involve no credit enhancement, their credit risk generally will be equivalent to that of the underlying instruments. Investments in structured securities are generally of a class of structured securities that is either subordinated or unsubordinated to the right of payment of another class. Subordinated structured securities typically have higher yields and present

greater risks than unsubordinated structured securities. Structured instruments include structured notes. In addition to the risks applicable to investments in structured investments and debt securities in general, structured notes bear the risk that the issuer may not be required to pay interest on the structured note if the index rate rises above or falls below a certain level. Structured securities are typically sold in private placement transactions, and there currently is no active trading market for structured securities. Investments in government and government-related restructured debt instruments are subject to special risks, including the inability or unwillingness to repay principal and interest, requests to reschedule or restructure outstanding debt and requests to extend additional loan amounts. Structured investments include a wide variety of instruments including, without limitation, Collateralized Debt Obligations, credit linked notes, and participation notes and participatory notes.

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses set forth in the fee table and Financial Highlights section of each Portfolio's Prospectus do not include any expenses associated with investments in certain structured or synthetic products that may rely on the exception for the definition of "investment company" provided by section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act.

Credit Linked Notes. Certain Portfolios may invest in structured instruments known as credit linked securities or credit linked notes ("CLNs"). CLNs are typically issued by a limited purpose trust or other vehicle (the "CLN trust") that, in turn, invests in a derivative or a basket of derivatives instruments, such as credit default swaps, interest rate swaps and/or other securities, in order to provide exposure to certain high yield, sovereign debt, emerging markets, or other fixed income markets. Generally, investments in CLNs represent the right to receive periodic income payments (in the form of distributions) and payment of principal at the end of the term of the CLN. However, these payments are conditioned on the CLN trust's receipt of payments from, and the CLN trust's potential obligations to, the counterparties to the derivative instruments and other securities in which the CLN trust invests. For example, the CLN trust may sell one or more credit default swaps, under which the CLN trust would receive a stream of payments over the term of the swap agreements provided that no event of default has occurred with respect to the referenced debt obligation upon which the swap is based. If a default were to occur, the stream of payments may stop and the CLN trust would be obligated to pay the counterparty the par (or other agreed upon value) of the referenced debt obligation. This, in turn, would reduce the amount of income and principal that a Portfolio would receive as an investor in the CLN trust.

Certain Portfolios may enter into CLNs structured as "First-to-Default" CLNs. In a First-to-Default CLN, the CLN trust enters into a credit default swap on a portfolio of a specified number of individual securities pursuant to which the CLN trust sells protection to a counterparty. The CLN trust uses the proceeds of issuing investments in the CLN trust to purchase securities, which are selected by the counterparty and the total return of which is paid to the counterparty. Upon the occurrence of a default or credit event involving any one of the individual securities, the credit default swaps terminate and the Portfolio's investment in the CLN trust is redeemed for an amount equal to "par" minus the amount paid to the counterparty under the credit default swap.

Certain Portfolios may also enter in CLNs to gain access to sovereign debt and securities in emerging market particularly in markets where the Portfolio is not able to purchase securities directly due to domicile restrictions or tax restrictions or tariffs. In such an instance, the issuer of the CLN may purchase the reference security directly and/or gain exposure through a credit default swap or other derivative.

A Portfolio's investments in CLNs is subject to the risks associated with the underlying reference obligations and derivative instruments, including, among others, credit risk, default or similar event risk, counterparty risk, interest rate risk, leverage risk and management risk.

Participation Notes and Participatory Notes. Certain Portfolios may invest in instruments that have similar economic characteristics to equity securities, such as participation notes (also known as participatory notes ("P-notes")) or other structured instruments that may be developed from time to time ("structured instruments"). Structured instruments are notes that are issued by banks, broker-dealers or their affiliates and are designed to offer a return linked to a particular underlying equity or market.

If the structured instrument were held to maturity, the issuer would pay to the purchaser the underlying instrument's value at maturity with any necessary adjustments. The holder of a structured instrument that is linked to a particular underlying security or instrument may be entitled to receive dividends paid in connection with that underlying security or instrument, but typically does not receive voting rights as it would if it directly owned the underlying security or instrument. Structured instruments have transaction costs. In addition, there can be no assurance that there will be a trading market for a structured instrument or that the trading price of a structured instrument will equal the underlying value of the security,

instrument or market that it seeks to replicate. Unlike a direct investment in equity securities, structured instruments typically involve a term or expiration date, potentially increasing the Portfolio's turnover rate, transaction costs and tax liability.

Due to transfer restrictions, the secondary markets on which a structured instrument is traded may be less liquid than the market for other securities, or may be completely illiquid, which may expose the Portfolio to risks of mispricing or improper valuation. Structured instruments typically constitute general unsecured contractual obligations of the banks, broker-dealers or their relevant affiliates that issue them, which subjects the Portfolio to counterparty risk (and this risk may be amplified if the Portfolio purchases structured instruments from only a small number of issuers). Structured instruments also have the same risks associated with a direct investment in the underlying securities, instruments or markets that they seek to replicate.

Swaps and Related Swap Products

Swap transactions may include, but are not limited to, interest rate swaps, currency swaps, cross-currency interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements, contracts for differences, total return swaps, index swaps, basket swaps, specific security swaps, fixed income sectors swaps, commodity swaps, asset-backed swaps (ABX), CMBSs and indexes of CMBS (CMBX), credit default swaps, interest rate caps, price lock swaps, floors and collars and swaptions (collectively defined as "swap transactions").

A Portfolio may enter into swap transactions for any legal purpose consistent with its investment objective and policies, such as for the purpose of attempting to obtain or preserve a particular return or spread at a lower cost than obtaining that return or spread through purchases and/or sales of instruments in cash markets, to protect against currency fluctuations, to protect against any increase in the price of securities a Portfolio anticipates purchasing at a later date, or to gain exposure to certain markets in the most economical way possible.

Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional counterparties for periods ranging from a few weeks to several years. They may be bilaterally negotiated between the two parties (referred to as OTC swaps) or traded over an exchange. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) that would be earned or realized on specified notional investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are calculated by reference to a "notional amount," i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency or commodity, or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index. The purchaser of an interest rate cap or floor, upon payment of a fee, has the right to receive payments (and the seller of the cap or floor is obligated to make payments) to the extent a specified interest rate exceeds (in the case of a cap) or is less than (in the case of a floor) a specified level over a specified period of time or at specified dates. The purchaser of an interest rate collar, upon payment of a fee, has the right to receive payments (and the seller of the collar is obligated to make payments) to the extent that a specified interest rate falls outside an agreed upon range over a specified period of time or at specified dates. The purchaser of an option on an interest rate swap, also known as a "swaption," upon payment of a fee (either at the time of purchase or in the form of higher payments or lower receipts within an interest rate swap transaction) has the right, but not the obligation, to initiate a new swap transaction of a pre-specified notional amount with pre-specified terms with the seller of the swaption as the counterparty.

The "notional amount" of a swap transaction is the agreed upon basis for calculating the payments that the parties have agreed to exchange. For example, one swap counterparty may agree to pay a floating rate of interest (e.g., 3 month LIBOR) calculated based on a \$10 million notional amount on a quarterly basis in exchange for receipt of payments calculated based on the same notional amount and a fixed rate of interest on a semi-annual basis. In the event a Portfolio is obligated to make payments more frequently than it receives payments from the other party, it will incur incremental credit exposure to that swap counterparty. This risk may be mitigated somewhat by the use of swap agreements which call for a net payment to be made by the party with the larger payment obligation when the obligations of the parties fall due on the same date. Under most swap agreements entered into by a Portfolio, payments by the parties will be exchanged on a "net basis," and a Portfolio will receive or pay, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments.

The amount of a Portfolio's potential gain or loss on any swap transaction is not subject to any fixed limit. Nor is there any fixed limit on a Portfolio's potential loss if it sells a cap or collar. If a Portfolio buys a cap, floor or collar, however, the Portfolio's potential loss is limited to the amount of the fee that it has

paid. When measured against the initial amount of cash required to initiate the transaction, which is typically zero in the case of most conventional swap transactions, swaps, caps, floors and collars tend to be more volatile than many other types of instruments.

The use of swap transactions, caps, floors and collars involves investment techniques and risks that are different from those associated with portfolio security transactions. If a Portfolio's Adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates, and other applicable factors, the investment performance of the Portfolio will be less favorable than if these techniques had not been used. These instruments are typically not traded on exchanges. Accordingly, there is a risk that the other party to certain of these instruments will not perform its obligations to a Portfolio or that a Portfolio may be unable to enter into offsetting positions to terminate its exposure or liquidate its position under certain of these instruments when it wishes to do so. Such occurrences could result in losses to a Portfolio. A Portfolio's Adviser will consider such risks and will enter into swap and other derivatives transactions only when it believes that the risks are not unreasonable.

A Portfolio will earmark and reserve Portfolio assets, in cash or liquid securities, in an amount sufficient at all times to cover its current obligations under its swap transactions, caps, floors and collars. If a Portfolio enters into a swap agreement on a net basis, it will earmark and reserve assets with a daily value at least equal to the excess, if any, of a Portfolio's accrued obligations under the swap agreement over the accrued amount a Portfolio is entitled to receive under the agreement. If a Portfolio enters into a swap agreement on other than a net basis, or sells a cap, floor or collar, it will earmark and reserve assets with a daily value at least equal to the full amount of a Portfolio's accrued obligations under the agreement. A Portfolio will not enter into any swap transaction, cap, floor, or collar, unless the counterparty to the transaction is deemed creditworthy by the Portfolio's Adviser. If a counterparty defaults, a Portfolio may have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. The swap markets in which many types of swap transactions are traded have grown substantially in recent years, with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the markets for certain types of swaps (e.g., interest rate swaps) have become relatively liquid. The markets for some types of caps, floors and collars are less liquid.

The liquidity of swap transactions, caps, floors and collars will be as set forth in guidelines established by a Portfolio's Adviser and approved by the Trustees which are based on various factors, including: (1) the availability of dealer quotations and the estimated transaction volume for the instrument, (2) the number of dealers and end users for the instrument in the marketplace, (3) the level of market making by dealers in the type of instrument, (4) the nature of the instrument (including any right of a party to terminate it on demand) and (5) the nature of the marketplace for trades (including the ability to assign or offset a Portfolio's rights and obligations relating to the instrument). Such determination will govern whether the instrument will be deemed within the applicable liquidity restriction on investments in securities that are not readily marketable.

During the term of a swap, cap, floor or collar, changes in the value of the instrument are recognized as unrealized gains or losses by marking to market to reflect the market value of the instrument. When the instrument is terminated, a Portfolio will record a realized gain or loss equal to the difference, if any, between the proceeds from (or cost of) the closing transaction and a Portfolio's basis in the contract.

The federal income tax treatment with respect to swap transactions, caps, floors, and collars may impose limitations on the extent to which a Portfolio may engage in such transactions.

Under the Dodd-Frank Act, certain swaps that were historically traded OTC must now be traded on an exchange or facility regulated by the CFTC and/or centrally cleared (central clearing interposes a central clearing house to each participant's swap). Exchange trading and central clearing are intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity and transparency, but they do not make swap transactions risk free. Moving trading to an exchange type system may increase market transparency and liquidity but may require the Portfolios to incur increased expenses to access the same types of cleared and uncleared swaps. Moreover, depending on the size of a Portfolio and other factors the margin required in the clearinghouse rules and by a clearing member may be in excess of the collateral required to be posted by the Portfolio to support its obligations under a similar uncleared swap. But applicable regulators have also adopted rules imposing margin requirements, including minimums, on uncleared swaps, which may result in a Portfolio and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for uncleared swaps as well. Recently adopted rules also require centralized reporting of detailed information about many types of cleared and uncleared swaps. Swaps data reporting may result in greater marked transparency, but may subject a Portfolio to additional administrative burdens and the safeguards established to protect trader anonymity

may not function as expected. Implementing these new exchange trading, central clearing, margin and data reporting regulations may increase Portfolio's cost of hedging risk and, as a result, may affect returns to Portfolio investors.

The Core Bond Portfolio generally will limit its investments in swaps and related swap products to 25% of its total assets.

Credit Default Swaps. As described above, swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In the case of a credit default swap ("CDS"), the contract gives one party (the buyer) the right to recoup the economic value of a decline in the value of debt securities of the reference issuer if the credit event (a downgrade or default) occurs. This value is obtained by delivering a debt security of the reference issuer to the party in return for a previously agreed payment from the other party (frequently, the par value of the debt security). CDS include credit default swaps, which are contracts on individual securities, and credit default swap indices ("CDX"), which are contracts on baskets or indices of securities.

Credit default swaps may require initial premium (discount) payments as well as periodic payments (receipts) related to the interest leg of the swap or to the default of a reference obligation. In cases where a Portfolio is a seller of a CDS contract including a CDX contract, the Portfolio will segregate or earmark liquid assets equal to the notional amount of the contract. Furthermore, a Portfolio will segregate or earmark liquid assets to cover any accrued payment obligations when it is the buyer of a CDS including CDX. In calculating the amount to be segregated for this purpose, the Portfolio is not considered to have an accrued payment obligation when it is the buyer of a CDS including a CDX when the contract is in a gain position as no additional amounts are owed to the counterparty. In cases where a Portfolio is a buyer of a CDS contract including a CDX contract, the Portfolio will segregate or earmark liquid assets equal to the market-to-market value when the contract is in a loss position.

If a Portfolio is a seller of protection under a CDS contract, the Portfolio would be required to pay the par (or other agreed upon) value of a referenced debt obligation to the counterparty in the event of a default or other credit event by the reference issuer, such as a U.S. or foreign corporate issuer, with respect to such debt obligations. In return, a Portfolio would receive from the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default has occurred. If no default occurs, a Portfolio would keep the stream of payments and would have no payment obligations. As the seller, a Portfolio would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap.

If a Portfolio is a buyer of protection under a CDS contract, the Portfolio would have the right to deliver a referenced debt obligation and receive the par (or other agreed-upon) value of such debt obligation from the counterparty in the event of a default or other credit event (such as a downgrade in credit rating) by the reference issuer, such as a U.S. or foreign corporation, with respect to its debt obligations. In return, the Portfolio would pay the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default has occurred. If no default occurs, the counterparty would keep the stream of payments and would have no further obligations to the Portfolio.

The use of CDSs, like all swap agreements, is subject to certain risks. If a counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the value of the swap would likely decline. Moreover, there is no guarantee that a Portfolio could eliminate its exposure under an outstanding swap agreement by entering into an offsetting swap agreement with the same or another party. In addition to general market risks, CDSs involve liquidity, credit and counterparty risks. The recent increase in corporate defaults further raises these liquidity and credit risks, increasing the possibility that sellers will not have sufficient funds to make payments. As unregulated instruments, CDSs are difficult to value and are therefore susceptible to liquidity and credit risks. Counterparty risks also stem from the lack of regulation of CDSs. Collateral posting requirements are individually negotiated between counterparties and there is no regulatory requirement concerning the amount of collateral that a counterparty must post to secure the obligations under a CDS. Because they are unregulated, there is no requirement that parties to a contract be informed in advance when a CDS is sold. As a result, investors may have difficulty identifying the party responsible for payment of their claims.

If a counterparty's credit becomes significantly impaired, multiple requests for collateral posting in a short period of time could increase the risk that the Portfolio may not receive adequate collateral. There is no readily available market for trading out of CDS contracts. In order to eliminate a position it has taken in a CDS, the Portfolio must terminate the existing CDS contract or enter into an offsetting trade. The Portfolio may only exit its obligations under a CDS contract by terminating the contract and paying applicable breakage fees, which could result in additional losses to the Portfolio. Furthermore, the cost of entering into an offsetting CDS position could cause the Portfolio to incur losses.

Under the Dodd-Frank Act, certain CDS indices are subject to mandatory central clearing and exchange trading, which may reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity compared to other credit default swaps or CDS indices transactions.

Synthetic Variable Rate Instruments

Synthetic variable rate instruments generally involve the deposit of a long-term tax exempt bond in a custody or trust arrangement and the creation of a mechanism to adjust the long-term interest rate on the bond to a variable short-term rate and a right (subject to certain conditions) on the part of the purchaser to tender it periodically to a third party at par. A Portfolio's Adviser reviews the structure of synthetic variable rate instruments to identify credit and liquidity risks (including the conditions under which the right to tender the instrument would no longer be available) and will monitor those risks. In the event that the right to tender the instrument is no longer available, the risk to the Portfolio will be that of holding the long-term bond. In the case of some types of instruments credit enhancement is not provided, and if certain events occur, which may include (a) default in the payment of principal or interest on the underlying bond, (b) downgrading of the bond below investment grade or (c) a loss of the bond's tax exempt status, then the put will terminate and the risk to the Portfolio will be that of holding a long-term bond.

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses set forth in the fee table and Financial Highlights section of each Portfolio's Prospectus do not include any expenses associated with investments in certain structured or synthetic products that may rely on the exception for the definition of "investment company" provided by section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act.

Treasury Receipts

A Portfolio may purchase interests in separately traded interest and principal component parts of U.S. Treasury obligations that are issued by banks or brokerage firms and are created by depositing U.S. Treasury notes and U.S. Treasury bonds into a special account at a custodian bank. Receipts include Treasury Receipts ("TRs"), Treasury Investment Growth Receipts ("TIGRs"), and Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities ("CATS"). Receipts in which an entity other than the government separates the interest and principal components are not considered government securities unless such securities are issued through the Treasury's Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities ("STRIPS") program.

Trust Preferred Securities

Certain Portfolios may purchase trust preferred securities, also known as "trust preferreds," which are preferred stocks issued by a special purpose trust subsidiary backed by subordinated debt of the corporate parent. An issuer creates trust preferred securities by creating a trust and issuing debt to the trust. The trust in turn issues trust preferred securities. Trust preferred securities are hybrid securities with characteristics of both subordinated debt and preferred stock. Such characteristics include long maturities (typically 30 years or more), early redemption by the issuer, periodic fixed or variable interest payments and maturities at face value. In addition, trust preferred securities issued by a bank holding company may allow deferral of interest payments for up to five years. Holders of trust preferred securities have limited voting rights to control the activities of the trust, and no voting rights with respect to the parent company.

U.S. Government Obligations

U.S. government obligations may include direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury, including Treasury bills, notes and bonds, all of which are backed as to principal and interest payments by the full faith and credit of the U.S., and separately traded principal and interest component parts of such obligations that are transferable through the Federal book-entry system known as STRIPS and Coupon Under Book Entry Safekeeping ("CUBES"). The Portfolios may also invest in TIPS.

The principal and interest components of U.S. Treasury bonds with remaining maturities of longer than ten years are eligible to be traded independently under the STRIPS program. Under the STRIPS program, the principal and interest components are separately issued by the U.S. Treasury at the request of depository financial institutions, which then trade the component parts separately. The interest component of STRIPS may be more volatile than that of U.S. Treasury bills with comparable maturities.

Other obligations include those issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities. These obligations may or may not be backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Securities which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. include obligations of the Government National Mortgage Association, the Farmers Home Administration and the Export-Import Bank. In the

case of securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the Portfolios must look principally to the federal agency issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitments. Securities in which the Portfolios may invest that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States include, but are not limited to: (i) obligations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Federal Home Loan Banks and the U.S. Postal Service, each of which has the right to borrow from the U.S. Treasury to meet its obligations; (ii) securities issued by Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, which are supported only by the credit of such securities, but for which the Secretary of the Treasury has discretionary authority to purchase limited amounts of the agency's obligations; and (iii) obligations of the Federal Farm Credit System and the Student Loan Marketing Association, each of whose obligations may be satisfied only by the individual credits of the issuing agency.

The total public debt of the United States and other countries around the globe as a percent of gross domestic product has grown rapidly since the beginning of the 2008 financial downturn. Although high debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, they may create certain systemic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented. A high national debt level may increase market pressures to meet government funding needs, which may drive debt cost higher and cause a country to sell additional debt, thereby increasing refinancing risk. A high national debt also raises concerns that a government will not be able to make principal or interest payments when they are due. Unsustainable debt levels can decline the valuation of currencies, and can prevent a government from implementing effective counter-cyclical fiscal policy in economic downturns, and contribute to market volatility. From time to time, uncertainty regarding the status of negotiations in the U.S. government to increase the statutory debt ceiling could: increase the risk that the U.S. government may default on payments on certain U.S. government securities; cause the credit rating of the U.S. government to be downgraded or increase volatility in both stock and bond markets; result in higher interest rates; reduce prices of U.S. Treasury securities; and/or increase the cost of certain kinds of debt.

In the past, U.S. sovereign credit has experienced downgrades and there can be no guarantee that it will not experience further downgrades in the future by rating agencies. The market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government may be adversely affected by a rating agency's decision to downgrade the sovereign credit rating of the United States.

When-Issued Securities, Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments

Securities may be purchased on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis. For example, delivery of and payment for these securities can take place a month or more after the date of the purchase commitment. The purchase price and the interest rate payable, if any, on the securities are fixed on the purchase commitment date or at the time the settlement date is fixed. The value of such securities is subject to market fluctuation and for money market instruments and other fixed income securities, no interest accrues to a Portfolio until settlement takes place. At the time a Portfolio makes the commitment to purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, it will record the transaction, reflect the value each day of such securities in determining its NAV and, if applicable, calculate the maturity for the purposes of average maturity from that date. At the time of settlement a when-issued security may be valued at less than the purchase price. To facilitate such acquisitions, each Portfolio will earmark and reserve Portfolio assets, in cash or liquid securities, in an amount at least equal to such commitments. On delivery dates for such transactions, each Portfolio will meet its obligations from maturities or sales of the securities earmarked and reserved for such purpose and/or from cash flow. If a Portfolio chooses to dispose of the right to acquire a when-issued security prior to its acquisition, it could, as with the disposition of any other portfolio obligation, incur a gain or loss due to market fluctuation. Also, a Portfolio may be disadvantaged if the other party to the transaction defaults.

Forward Commitments. Securities may be purchased for delivery at a future date, which may increase their overall investment exposure and involves a risk of loss if the value of the securities declines prior to the settlement date. In order to invest a Portfolio's assets immediately, while awaiting delivery of securities purchased on a forward commitment basis, short-term obligations that offer same-day settlement and earnings will normally be purchased. When a Portfolio makes a commitment to purchase a security on a forward commitment basis, cash or liquid securities equal to the amount of such Portfolio's commitments will be reserved for payment of the commitment. For the purpose of determining the adequacy of the securities reserved for payment of commitments, the reserved securities will be valued at market value. If

the market value of such securities declines, additional cash, cash equivalents or highly liquid securities will be reserved for payment of the commitment so that the value of the Portfolio's assets reserved for payment of the commitments will equal the amount of such commitments purchased by the respective Portfolio.

Purchases of securities on a forward commitment basis may involve more risk than other types of purchases. Securities purchased on a forward commitment basis and the securities held in the respective Portfolio's portfolio are subject to changes in value based upon the public's perception of the issuer and changes, real or anticipated, in the level of interest rates. Purchasing securities on a forward commitment basis can involve the risk that the yields available in the market when the delivery takes place may actually be higher or lower than those obtained in the transaction itself. On the settlement date of the forward commitment transaction, the respective Portfolio will meet its obligations from then-available cash flow, sale of securities reserved for payment of the commitment, sale of other securities or, although it would not normally expect to do so, from sale of the forward commitment securities themselves (which may have a value greater or lesser than such Portfolio's payment obligations). The sale of securities to meet such obligations may result in the realization of capital gains or losses. Purchasing securities on a forward commitment basis can also involve the risk of default by the other party on its obligation, delaying or preventing the Portfolio from recovering the collateral or completing the transaction.

To the extent a Portfolio engages in forward commitment transactions, it will do so for the purpose of acquiring securities consistent with its investment objective and policies and not for the purpose of investment leverage.

Limitations on the use of when-issued securities and forward commitments. Because a Portfolio will set aside cash or liquid portfolio securities to satisfy its purchase commitments in the manner described, the Portfolio's liquidity and the ability of the Adviser to manage the Portfolio might be affected in the event its commitments to purchase when-issued securities ever exceeded 40% of the value of its total assets. Commitments to purchase when-issued securities will not, under normal market conditions, exceed 25% of a Portfolio's total assets; provided, however, that the foregoing restriction does not apply to the Global Allocation Portfolio and Income Builder Portfolio. A Portfolio may dispose of a when-issued security or forward commitment prior to settlement if the Adviser deems it appropriate to do so.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT PRACTICES

Investments in the Asia Pacific Region

The economies in the Asia Pacific region are in all stages of economic development and may be intertwined. The small size of securities markets and the low trading volume in some countries in the Asia Pacific region may lead to a lack of liquidity. The share prices of companies in the region tend to be volatile and there is a significant possibility of loss. Many of the countries in the region are developing, both politically and economically, and as a result companies in the region may be subject to risks like nationalization or other forms of government interference, and/or may be heavily reliant on only a few industries or commodities. Investments in the region may also be subject to currency risks, such as restrictions on the flow of money in and out of the country, extreme volatility relative to the U.S. dollar, and devaluation, all of which could decrease the value of a Portfolio.

Investments in the European Market

Some of the Portfolios may invest in securities in the European Market. A Portfolio's performance will be affected by political, social and economic conditions in Europe, such as growth of the economic output (the gross national product), the rate of inflation, the rate at which capital is reinvested into European economies, the success of governmental actions to reduce budget deficits, the resource self-sufficiency of European countries and interest and monetary exchange rates between European countries. European financial markets may experience volatility due to concerns about high government debt levels, credit rating downgrades, rising unemployment, the future of the euro as a common currency, possible restructuring of government debt and other government measures responding to those concerns, and fiscal and monetary controls imposed on member countries of the European Union. The risk of investing in Europe may be heightened due to steps being taken by the United Kingdom to exit the European Union. In addition, if one or more countries were to exit the European Union or abandon the use of the euro as a currency, the value of investments tied to those countries or the euro could decline significantly and unpredictably.

Investments in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is currently seeking bankruptcy-like protections from debt and in unfunded pension obligations. Puerto Rico's debt restructuring petition was filed by Puerto Rico's financial oversight board in the U.S. District Court in Puerto Rico on May 3, 2017, and was made under a U.S. Congressional rescue law known as the Puerto Rico Oversight Management, and Economic Stability Act ("PROMESA"). In addition, Hurricane Maria caused significant damage to Puerto Rico, which could have a long-lasting impact on Puerto Rico's economy.

A Portfolio's investments in municipal securities may be affected by political and economic developments within the applicable municipality and by the financial condition of the municipality. Certain of the issuers in which a Portfolio may invest have recently experienced, or may experience, significant financial difficulties. For example, Puerto Rico, in particular, has been experiencing significant financial difficulties and has entered bankruptcy-like proceedings. The default by issuers of Puerto Rico municipal securities on their obligations under securities held by a Portfolio may adversely affect the Portfolio and cause the Portfolio to lose the value of its investment in such securities.

An insolvent municipality may take steps to reorganize its debt, which might include extending debt maturities, reducing the amount of principal or interest, refinancing the debt or taking other measures that may significantly affect the rights of creditors and the value of the securities issued by the municipality and the value of a Portfolio's investments in those securities. Pursuant to Chapter 9 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, certain municipalities that meet specific conditions may be provided protection from creditors while they develop and negotiate plans for reorganizing their debts. The U.S. Bankruptcy Code provides that individual U.S. states are not permitted to pass their own laws purporting to bind non-consenting creditors to a restructuring of a municipality's indebtedness, and thus all such restructurings must be pursuant to Chapter 9 of the Bankruptcy Code.

Municipal bankruptcies are relatively rare, and certain provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code governing such bankruptcies are unclear and remain untested. Although Puerto Rico is a U.S. Territory, neither Puerto Rico nor its subdivisions or agencies are eligible to file under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in order to seek protection from creditors or restructure their debt. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that recent Puerto Rico legislation that would have allowed certain Puerto Rico public corporations to seek protection from creditors and to restructure their debt is unconstitutional. In June 2016, the U.S. Congress passed the PROMESA, which establishes a federally-appointed fiscal oversight board ("Oversight Board") to oversee Puerto Rico's financial operations and possible debt restructuring. On May 3, 2017, the Oversight Board filed a debt restructuring petition in the U.S. District Court in Puerto Rico to seek bankruptcy-like protections from approximately \$74 billion in debt and approximately \$48 billion in unfunded pension obligations. The petition states that the fiscal distress in Puerto Rico is about to worsen exponentially due to a variety of factors, which include the elimination of certain federal funds, the exhaustion of public pension funding and recent negative economic growth in Puerto Rico. The petition states that Puerto Rico is unable to satisfy its debt and pension burdens and cannot pay operating expenses from current revenues, noting that Puerto Rico faces a severe fiscal and socioeconomic crisis. Further legislation by the U.S. Congress or actions by the oversight board established by PROMESA could have a negative impact on the marketability, liquidity or value of certain investments held by a Portfolio and could reduce a Portfolio's performance.

Investments in the China Region

Investing in China, Hong Kong and Taiwan (collectively, "the China Region") involves a high degree of risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in other more established economies or securities markets. Such risks may include: (a) the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation; (b) greater social, economic and political uncertainty (including the risk of war); (c) dependency on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade; (d) the increasing competition from Asia's other low-cost emerging economies; (e) greater price volatility and significantly smaller market capitalization of securities markets, particularly in China; (f) substantially less liquidity, particularly of certain share classes of Chinese securities; (g) currency exchange rate fluctuations and the lack of available currency hedging instruments; (h) higher rates of inflation; (i) controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on a Portfolio's ability to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; (j) greater governmental involvement in and control over the economy; (k) the risk that the Chinese government may decide not to continue to support the economic reform programs implemented since 1978 and could return to the prior, completely centrally planned, economy; (l) the fact that China region companies, particularly those located in China, may be smaller, less seasoned and newly organized companies; (m) the difference in, or lack of, auditing and financial reporting standards which

may result in unavailability of material information about issuers, particularly in China; (n) the fact (that statistical information regarding the economy of China may be inaccurate or not comparable to statistical information regarding the U.S. or other economies; (o) the less extensive, and still developing, regulation of the securities markets, business entities and commercial transactions; (p) the fact that the settlement period of securities transactions in foreign markets may be longer; (q) the willingness and ability of the Chinese government to support the Chinese and Hong Kong economies and markets is uncertain; (r) the risk that it may be more difficult, or impossible, to obtain and/or enforce a judgment than in other countries; (s) the rapidity and erratic nature of growth, particularly in China, resulting in inefficiencies and dislocations; and (t) the risk that, because of the degree of interconnectivity between the economies and financial markets of China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, any sizable reduction in the demand for goods from China, or an economic downturn in China, could negatively affect the economies and financial markets of Hong Kong and Taiwan, as well.

Investment in the China Region is subject to certain political risks. Following the establishment of the People's Republic of China by the Communist Party in 1949, the Chinese government renounced various debt obligations incurred by China's predecessor governments, which obligations remain in default, and expropriated assets without compensation. There can be no assurance that the Chinese government will not take similar action in the future. The political reunification of China and Taiwan is a highly problematic issue and is unlikely to be settled in the near future. This situation poses a threat to Taiwan's economy and could negatively affect its stock market. China has committed by treaty to preserve Hong Kong's autonomy and its economic, political and social freedoms for fifty years from the July 1, 1997 transfer of sovereignty from Great Britain to China. However, if China would exert its authority so as to alter the economic, political or legal structures or the existing social policy of Hong Kong, investor and business confidence in Hong Kong could be negatively affected, which in turn could negatively affect markets and business performance.

As with all transition economies, China's ability to develop and sustain a credible legal, regulatory, monetary, and socioeconomic system could influence the course of outside investment. Hong Kong is closely tied to China, economically and through China's 1997 acquisition of the country as a Special Autonomous Region (SAR). Hong Kong's success depends, in large part, on its ability to retain the legal, financial, and monetary systems that allow economic freedom and market expansion.

In addition to the risks inherent in investing in the emerging markets, the risks of investing in China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan merit special consideration.

People's Republic of China. The government of the People's Republic of China is dominated by the one-party rule of the Chinese Communist Party.

China's economy has transitioned from a rigidly central-planned state-run economy to one that has been only partially reformed by more market-oriented policies. Although the Chinese government has implemented economic reform measures, reduced state ownership of companies and established better corporate governance practices, a substantial portion of productive assets in China are still owned by the Chinese government. The government continues to exercise significant control over regulating industrial development and, ultimately, control over China's economic growth through the allocation of resources, controlling payment of foreign currency denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies.

Following years of steady growth, the pace of growth of China's economy has relatively slowed, partly as a result of the government's attempts to shift the economy away from export manufacturing and towards domestic consumption and to prevent the overheating of certain sectors. The slow down subjects China's economy to significant risks, including economic, social and political risks. Additionally, China's economy remains heavily dependent on exports and may be adversely impacted by the imposition of tariffs or other trade barriers or a downturn in the economy of a significant trading partner. Over the long term, China's major challenges include dealing with its aging infrastructure, worsening environmental conditions and rapidly widening urban and rural income gap.

As with all transition economies, China's ability to develop and sustain a credible legal, regulatory, monetary, and socioeconomic system could influence the course of outside investment. The Chinese legal system, in particular, constitutes a significant risk factor for investors. The Chinese legal system is based on statutes. Since the late 1970's, Chinese legislative bodies have promulgated laws and regulations dealing with various economic matters such as foreign investment, corporate organization and governance, commerce, taxation, and trade. However, despite the expanding body of law in China, legal precedent and published court decisions based on these laws are limited and non-binding. The interpretation and enforcement of these laws and regulations are uncertain.

Hong Kong. In 1997, Great Britain handed over control of Hong Kong to the Chinese mainland government. Since that time, Hong Kong has been governed by a semi-constitution known as the Basic Law, which guarantees a high degree of autonomy in certain matters until 2047, while defense and foreign affairs are the responsibility of the central government in Beijing. The chief executive of Hong Kong is appointed by the Chinese government. Hong Kong is able to participate in international organizations and agreements and it continues to function as an international financial center, with no exchange controls, free convertibility of the Hong Kong dollar and free inward and outward movement of capital. The Basic Law guarantees existing freedoms, including free speech and assembly, press, religion, and the right to strike and travel. Business ownership, private property, the right of inheritance and foreign investment are also protected by law. China has committed by treaty to preserve Hong Kong's autonomy until 2047; however, if China were to exert its authority so as to alter the economic, political, or legal structures or the existing social policy of Hong Kong, investor and business confidence in Hong Kong could be negatively affected, which in turn could negatively affect markets and business performance. In addition, Hong Kong's economy has entered a recession as a result of the current global economic crisis. Near term improvement in its economy appears unlikely.

Taiwan. For decades, a state of hostility has existed between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. Beijing has long deemed Taiwan a part of the "one China" and has made a nationalist cause of recovering it. In the past, China has staged frequent military provocations off the coast of Taiwan and made threats of full-scale military action. Foreign trade has been the engine of rapid growth in Taiwan and has transformed the island into one of Asia's great exporting nations. However, investing in Taiwan involves the possibility of the imposition of exchange controls, such as restrictions on the repatriation of fund investments or on the conversion of local currency into foreign currencies. As an export-oriented economy, Taiwan depends on an open world trade regime and remains vulnerable to downturns in the world economy. Taiwanese companies continue to compete mostly on price, producing generic products or branded merchandise on behalf of multinational companies. Accordingly, these businesses can be particularly vulnerable to currency volatility and increasing competition from neighboring lower-cost countries. Moreover, many Taiwanese companies are heavily invested in mainland China and other countries throughout Southeast Asia, making them susceptible to political events and economic crises in these parts of the region. Although Taiwan has not yet suffered any major economic setbacks due to the current global economic crisis, it is possible its economy could still be impacted.

Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect. The Portfolios may invest in certain China A-Shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program or the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program (the "Programs"). The Programs are securities trading and clearing linked programs developed by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited ("HKEx"), the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC"), Shanghai Stock Exchange ("SSE"), Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE") and China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("ChinaClear") with an objective to achieve mutual stock market access between mainland China and Hong Kong. The Programs will allow foreign investors to trade certain SSE and SZSE listed China A-Shares through Hong Kong based brokers.

Trading through the Programs are subject to various risks described below, including liquidity risk, currency risk, legal and regulatory uncertainty risk, execution risk, operational risk, tax risk, counterparty risk and credit risk.

Securities purchased under each Program generally may not be sold, purchased or otherwise transferred other than through that Program in accordance with applicable rules. While each Program is not subject to individual investment quotas, daily investment quotas apply to all Program participants, which may restrict or preclude the Portfolio's ability to purchase particular securities at a particular time. In addition, securities purchased through the Programs are subject to Chinese securities regulations that restrict the levels of foreign ownership in local securities which could require a Portfolio to sell securities if ownership of the securities exceeds applicable quotas. Furthermore, additional restrictions may preclude a Portfolio from being eligible to invest in certain securities traded through a Program. Because all trades in the Programs must be settled in Renminbi (RMB), the Chinese currency, investors must have timely access to a reliable supply of offshore RMB, which cannot be guaranteed. Trades through each Program are subject to certain requirements prior to trading which may limit the number of brokers that a Portfolio may use. This may affect the quality of execution received by a Portfolio. In addition, applicable laws may, under certain circumstances, require an investor to return profits obtained from the purchase and sale of shares.

The HKSCC provides clearing, settlement, nominee functions and other related services of the trades executed by Hong Kong market participants through an arrangement with ChinaClear. The People's Republic of China (the "PRC") regulations, which include certain restrictions on selling and buying, will apply to all market participants. In the case of a sale, brokers must have access to certain information about the transaction prior to execution. Because of the various requirements and restrictions applicable to the Programs, a Portfolio may not be able to purchase and/or dispose of holdings of China A-Shares in a timely manner.

A Portfolio will not benefit from access to local investor compensation funds, which are set up to protect against defaults of trades, when investing through each Program. To the extent that HKSCC is deemed to be performing safekeeping functions with respect to assets held through it, it should be noted that the Portfolio will have no legal relationship with HKSCC and no direct legal recourse against HKSCC in the event that the Portfolio suffers losses resulting from the performance or insolvency of HKSCC.

The Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program began operation in November 2014 and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program began operation in December 2016. The relevant regulations relating to the Programs are untested and subject to change. There is no certainty as to how they will be applied which could adversely affect a Portfolio. The Programs require use of new information technology systems which may be subject to operational risk due to its cross-border nature. If the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading in the Shanghai and Shenzhen markets through the Programs could be disrupted.

As in other emerging and less developed markets, the legislative framework is only beginning to develop the concept of legal/formal ownership and of beneficial ownership or interest in securities in China. Consequently the applicable courts may consider that any nominee or custodian as registered holder of securities would have full ownership thereof and that a beneficial owner may have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof and may be limited in its ability to pursue claims against the issuer of a security. Additionally, the securities that a Portfolio may invest in through the Programs may present illiquidity and price volatility concerns and difficulty in determining market valuations of securities due to limited public information on issuers. Such securities may also be subject to limited regulatory oversight and an increased risk of being delisted or suspended. Suspensions or delistings may become widespread, and the length of suspension may be significant and difficult to predict.

The Programs utilize an omnibus clearing structure, and a Portfolio's shares will be registered in its custodian's, sub-custodian's or clearing broker's name on the HKSCC system and in HKSCC's name on the ChinaClear system. This may limit a Portfolio's adviser's or sub-adviser's ability to effectively manage a Portfolio, and may expose a Portfolio to the credit risk of its custodian or sub-custodian or to greater risk of expropriation.

Similarly, HKSCC would be responsible for the exercise of shareholder rights with respect to corporate actions (including all dividends, rights issues, merger proposals or other shareholder votes). While HKSCC may provide investors with the opportunity to provide voting instructions, investors may not have sufficient time or the opportunity to consider proposals or provide instructions.

Investments in the Programs may not be covered by the securities investor protection programs of either exchange and, without the protection of such programs, will be subject to the risk of default by a broker. In the event ChinaClear defaults, HKSCC's liabilities under its market contracts with clearing participants will be limited to assisting clearing participants with claims. While it is anticipated that HKSCC will act in good faith to seek recovery of the outstanding stocks and monies from ChinaClear through available legal channels or the liquidation of ChinaClear, there can be no assurances that it will do so, or that it will be successful in doing so. In this event, the Portfolio may not fully recover its losses and the process could be delayed.

The Programs will only operate on days when both the PRC and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in each applicable market are open on the corresponding settlement days and the Portfolios will only trade through each Program on days that they are open. There may be occasions when it is a normal trading day for the PRC market but the Portfolio cannot carry out any China A-Shares trading. A Portfolio may be subject to risks of price fluctuations in China A-Shares during the time when each Program is not trading as a result. Additionally, different fees and costs are imposed on foreign investors acquiring China A-Shares acquired through the Programs, and these fees and costs may be higher than comparable fees and costs imposed on owners of other securities providing similar investment exposure. There is uncertainty of whether and how certain gains on PRC securities will be taxed, the

possibility of the rules being changed and the possibility of taxes being applied retrospectively. Consequently, investors may be advantaged or disadvantaged depending upon the final outcome of how such gains will be taxed and when they subscribed and/or redeemed their shares.

Because the Programs are relatively new, the actual effect on the market for trading China A-Shares with the introduction of large numbers of foreign investors is unknown. The Programs are subject to regulations promulgated by regulatory authorities for the applicable exchanges and further regulations or restrictions, such as limitations on redemptions or suspension of trading, may adversely impact the Programs, if the authorities believe it necessary to assure orderly markets or for other reasons. There is no guarantee that the exchanges will continue to support the Programs in the future.

Investments in India

Securities of many issuers in the Indian market may be less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable domestic issuers, but may offer the potential for higher returns over the long term. Indian securities will generally be denominated in foreign currency, mainly the rupee. Accordingly, the value of the Portfolio will fluctuate depending on the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and such foreign currency. India has less developed clearance and settlement procedures, and there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities and have been significantly delayed. The Indian stock exchanges have in the past been subject to closure, broker defaults and broker strikes, and there can be no certainty that this will not recur. In addition, significant delays are common in registering transfers of securities and the Portfolio may be unable to sell securities until the registration process is completed and may experience delays in receipt of dividends and other entitlements.

The value of investments in Indian securities may also be affected by political and economic developments, social, religious or regional tensions, changes in government regulation and government intervention, high rates of inflation or interest rates and withholding tax affecting India. The risk of loss may also be increased because there may be less information available about Indian issuers since they are not subject to the extensive accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices which are applicable in North America. There is also a lower level of regulation and monitoring of the Indian securities market and its participants than in other more developed markets.

Foreign investment in the securities of issuers in India is usually restricted or controlled to some degree. In addition, the availability of financial instruments with exposure to Indian financial markets may be substantially limited by the restrictions on Foreign Institutional Investors (“FIIs”). Only registered FIIs and non-Indian mutual funds that comply with certain statutory conditions may make direct portfolio investments in exchange-traded Indian securities. JPMIM is a registered FII. FIIs are required to observe certain investment restrictions which may limit the Portfolio’s ability to invest in issuers or to fully pursue its investment objective. Income, gains and initial capital with respect to such investments are freely repatriable, subject to payment of applicable Indian taxes.

India’s guidelines under which foreign investors may invest in Indian securities are new and evolving. There can be no assurance that these investment control regimes will not change in a way that makes it more difficult or impossible for a Portfolio to implement investment objective or repatriate its income, gains and initial capital from these countries. Similar risks and considerations will be applicable to the extent that a Portfolio invests in other countries. Recently, certain policies have served to restrict foreign investment, and such policies may have the effect of reducing demand for such investments.

India may require withholding on dividends paid on portfolio securities and on realized capital gains. In the past, these taxes have sometimes been substantial. There can be no assurance that restrictions on repatriation of a Portfolio’s income, gains or initial capital from India will not occur.

A high proportion of the shares of many issuers in India may be held by a limited number of persons and financial institutions, which may limit the number of shares available for investment. In addition, further issuances, or the perception that such issuances may occur, of securities by Indian issuers in which a Portfolio has invested could dilute the earnings per share of a Portfolio’s investment and could adversely affect the market price of such securities. Sales of securities by such issuer’s major shareholders, or the perception that such sales may occur, may also significantly and adversely affect the market price of such securities and, in turn, a Portfolio’s investment. The prices at which investments may be acquired may be affected by trading by persons with material non-public information and by securities transactions by brokers in anticipation of transactions by a Portfolio in particular securities. Similarly, volume and liquidity in the bond markets in India are less than in the United States and, at times, price volatility can be

greater than in the United States. The limited liquidity of securities markets in India may also affect a Portfolio's ability to acquire or dispose of securities at the price and time it wishes to do so. In addition, India's securities markets are susceptible to being influenced by large investors trading significant blocks of securities.

India's stock market is undergoing a period of growth and change which may result in trading volatility and difficulties in the settlement and recording of transactions, and in interpreting and applying the relevant law and regulations. The securities industry in India is comparatively underdeveloped. Stockbrokers and other intermediaries in India may not perform as well as their counterparts in the United States and other more developed securities markets.

Political and economic structures in India are undergoing significant evolution and rapid development, and may lack the social, political and economic stability characteristic of the United States. The risks described above, including the risks of nationalization or expropriation of assets, may be heightened. In addition, unanticipated political or social developments may affect the values of investments in India and the availability of additional investments. The laws in India relating to limited liability of corporate shareholders, fiduciary duties of officers and directors, and the bankruptcy of state enterprises are generally less well developed than or different from such laws in the United States. It may be more difficult to obtain or enforce a judgment in the courts in India than it is in the United States. Monsoons and natural disasters also can affect the value of investments.

Religious and border disputes persist in India. Moreover, India has from time to time experienced civil unrest and hostilities with neighboring countries such as Pakistan. The Indian government has confronted separatist movements in several Indian states. The longstanding dispute with Pakistan over the bordering Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, a majority of whose population is Muslim, remains unresolved. If the Indian government is unable to control the violence and disruption associated with these tensions, the results could destabilize the economy and consequently, adversely affect the Portfolio's investments.

A Portfolio may use P-notes. Indian-based brokerages may buy Indian-based securities and then issue P-notes to foreign investors. Any dividends or capital gains collected from the underlying securities may be remitted to the foreign investors. However, unlike ADRs, notes are subject to credit risk based on the uncertainty of the counterparty's (i.e., the Indian-based brokerage's) ability to meet its obligations.

Investments in Japan

The Japanese economy may be subject to economic, political and social instability, which could have a negative impact on Japanese securities. In the past, Japan's economic growth rate has remained relatively low, and it may remain low in the future. At times, the Japanese economy has been adversely impacted by government intervention and protectionism, changes in its labor market, and an unstable financial services sector. International trade, government support of the financial services sector and other troubled sectors, government policy, natural disasters and/or geopolitical developments could significantly affect the Japanese economy. A significant portion of Japan's trade is conducted with developing nations and can be affected by conditions in these nations or by currency fluctuations. Japan is an island state with few natural resources and limited land area and is reliant on imports for its commodity needs. Any fluctuations or shortages in the commodity markets could have a negative impact on the Japanese economy.

Investments in the Middle East and Africa

Certain countries in the region are in early stages of development. As a result, there may be a high concentration of market capitalization and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries, as well as a high concentration of investors and financial intermediaries. Brokers may be fewer in number and less well capitalized than brokers in more developed regions. Certain economies in the region depend to a significant degree upon exports of commodities and are vulnerable to changes in commodity prices, which in turn may be affected by a variety of factors. In addition, certain governments in the region have exercised substantial influence over the private sector, including ownership or control of companies. Governmental actions in the future could have a significant economic impact. Certain countries in the region may be affected by political instability, armed conflict, territorial disputes, historical animosities, regional instability, terrorist activities and religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest. Such developments could have a negative effect on economic growth and could result in significant disruptions in the securities markets, including securities held by a Portfolio. Certain Middle Eastern and African countries have currencies pegged to the U.S. dollar, which, if abandoned, could cause sudden and significant currency adjustments, which could impact a Portfolio's investment returns in those countries. The legal systems, and the unpredictability thereof, in certain countries in the region also may have an

adverse impact on a Portfolio and may expose the Portfolio to significant or unlimited liabilities. Investment in certain countries in the region by a Portfolio may be restricted or prohibited under applicable regulation, and a Portfolio, as a foreign investor, may be required to obtain approvals and may have to invest on less advantageous terms (including price) than nationals. A Portfolio's investments in securities of a country in the region may be subject to economic sanctions or other government restrictions, which may negatively impact the value or liquidity of the Portfolio's investments. Investments in the region may adversely impact the operations of a Portfolio through the delay of the Portfolio's ability to exercise its rights as a security holder. Substantial limitations may exist in the region with respect to the Portfolio's ability to repatriate investment income, capital gains or its investment. Securities which are subject to material legal restrictions on repatriation of assets will be considered illiquid securities by a Portfolio and subject to the limitations on illiquid investments.

Investments in Latin America

As an emerging market, Latin America has long suffered from political, economic, and social instability. For investors, this has meant additional risk caused by periods of regional conflict, political corruption, totalitarianism, protectionist measures, nationalization, hyperinflation, debt crises, sudden and large currency devaluation, and intervention by the military in civilian and economic spheres. However, much has changed in the past decade. Democracy is beginning to become well established in some countries. A move to a more mature and accountable political environment is well under way. Domestic economies have been deregulated, privatization of state-owned companies is almost completed and foreign trade restrictions have been relaxed. Nonetheless, to the extent that events such as those listed above continue in the future, they could reverse favorable trends toward market and economic reform, privatization, and removal of trade barriers, and result in significant disruption in securities markets in the region. Investors in the region continue to face a number of potential risks. Governments of many Latin American countries have exercised and continue to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. Governmental actions in the future could have a significant effect on economic conditions in Latin American countries, which could affect the companies in which a Portfolio invests and, therefore, the value of a Portfolio's shares.

Certain Latin American countries may experience sudden and large adjustments in their currency which, in turn, can have a disruptive and negative effect on foreign investors. For example, in late 1994 the Mexican peso lost more than one-third of its value relative to the U.S. dollar. In 1999, the Brazilian real lost 30% of its value against the U.S. dollar. Certain Latin American countries may impose restrictions on the free conversion of their currency into foreign currencies, including the U.S. dollar. There is no significant foreign exchange market for many currencies and it would, as a result, be difficult for certain Portfolios to engage in foreign currency transactions designed to protect the value of the Portfolios' interests in securities denominated in such currencies.

Almost all of the region's economies have become highly dependent upon foreign credit and loans from external sources to fuel their state-sponsored economic plans. Government profligacy and ill-conceived plans for modernization have exhausted these resources with little benefit accruing to the economy and most countries have been forced to restructure their loans or risk default on their debt obligations. In addition, interest on the debt is subject to market conditions and may reach levels that would impair economic activity and create a difficult and costly environment for borrowers. Accordingly, these governments may be forced to reschedule or freeze their debt repayment, which could negatively affect the stock market. Latin American economies that depend on foreign credit and loans could fall into recession because of tighter international credit supplies due to the current global economic crisis.

Substantial limitations may exist in certain countries with respect to a Portfolio's ability to repatriate investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities. A Portfolio could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Portfolio of any restrictions on investments.

Certain Latin American countries have entered into regional trade agreements that are designed to, among other things, reduce barriers between countries, increase competition among companies and reduce government subsidies in certain industries. No assurance can be given that these changes will be successful in the long term, or that these changes will result in the economic stability intended. There is a possibility that these trade arrangements will not be fully implemented, or will be partially or completely unwound. It is also possible that a significant participant could choose to abandon a trade agreement, which could diminish its credibility and influence. Any of these occurrences could have adverse effects on the markets of both participating and non-participating countries, including sharp appreciation or depreciation of participants' national currencies and a significant increase in exchange rate volatility, a resurgence in

economic protectionism, an undermining of confidence in the Latin American markets, an undermining of Latin American economic stability, the collapse or slowdown of the drive towards Latin American economic unity, and/or reversion of the attempts to lower government debt and inflation rates that were introduced in anticipation of such trade agreements. Such developments could have an adverse impact on a Portfolio's investments in Latin America generally or in specific countries participating in such trade agreements.

Terrorism and related geo-political risks have led, and may in the future lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally.

Investments in Russia

Investing in Russian securities is highly speculative and involves significant risks and special considerations not typically associated with investing in the securities markets of the U.S. and most other developed countries.

Over the past century, Russia has experienced political, social and economic turbulence and has endured decades of communist rule under which the property of tens of millions of its citizens was collectivized into state agricultural and industrial enterprises. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia's government has been faced with the daunting task of stabilizing its domestic economy, while transforming it into a modern and efficient structure able to compete in international markets and respond to the needs of its citizens. However, to date, many of the country's economic reform initiatives have not been successful. In this environment, there is the risk that the Russian government will alter its political and economic policies in ways that would be detrimental to the interests of foreign investors.

Recently, the Russian government has asserted its regional geopolitical influence, which has increased tensions both with Russia's neighbors and with other countries. The resulting imposition of sanctions by the United States and the European Union has contributed to the slowing of the Russian economy, as having falling commodity prices and the collapse in the value of Russian exports, and further action by Russia to assert its regional geopolitical influence could result in a greater adverse impact.

Many of Russia's businesses have failed to mobilize the available factors of production because the country's privatization program virtually ensured the predominance of the old management teams that are largely non-market-oriented in their management approach. Poor accounting standards, inept management, pervasive corruption, insider trading and crime, and inadequate regulatory protection for the rights of investors all pose a significant risk, particularly to foreign investors. In addition, there is the risk that the Russian tax system will be enforced inconsistently or in an arbitrary manner or the exorbitant taxes will be imposed.

Compared to most national stock markets, the Russian securities market suffers from a variety of problems not encountered in more developed markets. There is little long-term historical data on the Russian securities market because it is relatively new and a substantial proportion of securities transactions in Russia are privately negotiated outside of stock exchanges. The inexperience of the Russian securities market and the limited volume of trading in securities in the market may make obtaining accurate prices on portfolio securities from independent sources more difficult than in more developed markets. Additionally, because of less stringent auditing and financial reporting standards that apply to companies operating in Russia, there is little solid corporate information available to investors. As a result, it may be difficult to assess the value or prospects of an investment in Russian companies. Stocks of Russian companies also may experience greater price volatility than stocks of U.S. companies.

Settlement, clearing and registration of securities transactions in Russia are subject to additional risks because of the recent formation of the Russian securities market, the underdeveloped state of the banking and telecommunications systems, and the overall legal and regulatory framework. Prior to 2013, there was no central registration system for equity share registration in Russia and registration was carried out by either the issuers themselves or by registrars located throughout Russia. Such registrars were not necessarily subject to effective state supervision nor were they licensed with any governmental entity, thereby increasing the risk that a Portfolio could lose ownership of its securities through fraud, negligence, or even mere oversight. With the implementation of the National Settlement Depository ("NSD") in Russia as a recognized central securities depository, title to Russian equities is now based on the records of the NSD and not the registrars. Although the implementation of the NSD has enhanced the efficiency and transparency of the Russian securities market, issues resulting in loss still might occur. In addition, issuers and registrars are still prominent in the validation and approval of documentation requirements for corporate action processing in Russia. Because the documentation requirements and approval criteria vary between registrars and/or issuers, there remain unclear and inconsistent market standards in the Russian

market with respect to the completion and submission of corporate action elections. To the extent that a Portfolio suffers a loss relating to title or corporate actions relating to its portfolio securities, it may be difficult for the Portfolio to enforce its rights or otherwise remedy the loss.

The Russian economy is heavily dependent upon the export of a range of commodities including most industrial metals, forestry products, oil, and gas. Accordingly, it is strongly affected by international commodity prices and is particularly vulnerable to any weakening in global demand for these products.

Foreign investors also face a high degree of currency risk when investing in Russian securities and a lack of available currency hedging instruments. Recently, the Russian ruble has been subject to significant devaluation pressure as a result of the imposition of sanction by the United States and the European Union and the decline in commodity prices and the value of Russian export. Although the Russian Central Bank has spent a significant amount of its foreign exchange reserves in an attempt to maintain the ruble's value, there is a risk of significant future devaluation. In addition, there is a risk that the government may impose capital controls on foreign portfolio investments in the event of extreme financial or political crisis. Such capital controls would prevent the sale of a portfolio of foreign assets and the repatriation of investment income and capital. These risks may cause flight from the ruble into U.S. dollars and other currencies.

The United States may impose economic sanctions against companies in various sectors of the Russian economy, including, but not limited to, the financial services, energy, metals and mining, engineering, and defense and defense-related materials sectors. These sanctions, if imposed, could impair a Portfolio's ability to invest in securities it views as attractive investment opportunities. For example, a Portfolio may be prohibited from investing in securities issued by companies subject to such sanctions. In addition, the sanctions may require a Portfolio to freeze its existing investments in Russian companies, prohibiting the Portfolio from selling or otherwise transacting in these investments. This could impact a Portfolio's ability to sell securities or other financial instruments as needed to meet shareholder redemptions.

Terrorism and related geo-political risks have led, and may in the future lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Each Portfolio may employ non-hedging risk management techniques. Risk management strategies are used to keep the Portfolios fully invested and to reduce the transaction costs associated with cash flows into and out of a Portfolio. The Portfolios use a wide variety of instruments and strategies for risk management and the examples below are not meant to be exhaustive.

Examples of risk management strategies include synthetically altering the duration of a portfolio or the mix of securities in a portfolio. For example, if the Adviser wishes to extend maturities in a fixed income portfolio in order to take advantage of an anticipated decline in interest rates, but does not wish to purchase the underlying long-term securities, it might cause a Portfolio to purchase futures contracts on long term debt securities. Likewise, if the Adviser wishes to gain exposure to an instrument but does not wish to purchase the instrument it may use swaps and related instruments. Similarly, if the Adviser wishes to decrease exposure to fixed income securities or purchase equities, it could cause the Portfolio to sell futures contracts on debt securities and purchase futures contracts on a stock index. Such non-hedging risk management techniques involve leverage and thus, present, as do all leveraged transactions, the possibility of losses as well as gains that are greater than if these techniques involved the purchase and sale of the securities themselves rather than their synthetic derivatives.

RISK RELATED TO MANAGEMENT OF CERTAIN SIMILAR FUNDS

The name, investment objective and policies of certain Portfolios are similar to other funds advised by the adviser or its affiliates. However, the investment results of a Portfolio may be higher or lower than, and there is no guarantee that the investment results of a Portfolio will be comparable to, any other of the funds.

DIVERSIFICATION

The Portfolios are diversified funds and as such intend to meet the diversification requirements of the 1940 Act. Current 1940 Act diversification requirements require that with respect to 75% of its assets, a Portfolio may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any one issuer or own more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer, except cash or cash items, obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, and securities of other investment companies. As

for the other 25% of a Portfolio's assets not subject to the limitation described above, there is no limitation on investment of these assets under the 1940 Act, so that all of such assets may be invested in securities of any one issuer. Investments not subject to the limitations described above could involve an increased risk to a Portfolio should an issuer be unable to make interest or principal payments or should the market value of such securities decline.

Regardless of whether a Portfolio is diversified under the 1940 Act, all of the Portfolios will comply with the diversification requirements imposed by the Code for qualification as a regulated investment company. See "Distributions and Tax Matters."

INVESTMENT POLICIES

The following investment policies have been adopted by the Trust with respect to the applicable Portfolios. The investment policies listed below under the heading "Fundamental Investment Policies" are "fundamental" policies which, under the 1940 Act, may not be changed without the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Portfolio, as such term is defined in "Additional Information" below. All other investment policies of a Portfolio (including its investment objectives) are non-fundamental, unless otherwise designated in the Portfolio's Prospectus or herein, and may be changed by the Trustees of the Portfolio without shareholder approval.

Except for each of the restrictions on borrowings set forth in the fundamental investment policies below, the percentage limitations contained in the policies below apply at the time of purchase of the securities. If a percentage or rating restriction on investment or use of assets set forth in a fundamental investment policy or a non-fundamental investment policy or in a Prospectus is adhered to at the time of investment, later changes in percentage resulting from any cause other than actions by a Portfolio will not be considered a violation. If the value of the Portfolio's holdings of illiquid securities at any time exceeds the percentage limitation applicable at the time of acquisition due to subsequent fluctuations in value or other reasons, the Adviser will consider what actions, if any, are appropriate to maintain adequate liquidity. With respect to the fundamental investment policy on borrowing, the 1940 Act generally limits a Portfolio's ability to borrow money on a non-temporary basis if such borrowings constitute "senior securities." As noted in "Investment Strategies and Policies — Miscellaneous Investment Strategies and Risks — Borrowings" above, in addition to temporary borrowing, a Portfolio may borrow from any bank, provided that immediately after any such borrowing there is an asset coverage of at least 300% for all borrowings by a Portfolio and provided further, that in the event that such asset coverage shall at any time fall below 300%, a Portfolio shall, within three days (not including Sundays or holidays) thereafter or such longer period as the SEC may prescribe by rules and regulations, reduce the amount of its borrowings to such an extent that the asset coverage of such borrowing shall be at least 300%. A Portfolio may also borrow money or engage in economically similar transactions if those transactions do not constitute "senior securities" under the 1940 Act (as interpreted based upon no-action letters and other pronouncements of the staff of the SEC). Under current pronouncements, certain Portfolio positions (e.g., reverse repurchase agreements) are excluded from the definition of "senior security" so long as a Portfolio maintains adequate cover, segregation of assets or otherwise. Similarly, a short sale will not be considered a "senior security" if a Portfolio takes certain steps contemplated by SEC staff pronouncements, such as ensuring the short sale transaction is adequately covered.

For purposes of fundamental investment policies regarding industry concentration, the Adviser may classify issuers by industry in accordance with classifications set forth in the Directory of Companies Filing Annual Reports with the SEC or other sources. In the absence of such classification or if the Adviser determines in good faith based on its own information that the economic characteristics affecting a particular issuer make it more appropriate to be considered engaged in a different industry, the Adviser may classify an issuer accordingly. Accordingly, the composition of an industry or group of industries may change from time to time.

In addition, certain Portfolios have an 80% investment policy which is described in such Portfolio's Prospectuses. In calculating assets for purposes of each Portfolio's 80% investment policy, assets are net assets plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes. This policy may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval. However, each Portfolio will provide shareholders with written notice at least 60 days prior to a change in its 80% investment policy.

For Global Allocation Portfolio, for purposes of fundamental investment policies regarding industry concentration, The Portfolio may not invest more than 25% of its total assets, taken at market value, in the securities of issuers primarily engaged in any particular industry (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, any state or territory of the U.S., its agencies, instrumentalities or political subdivisions).

Fundamental Investment Policies

Each Portfolio (except for the Global Allocation Portfolio, Income Builder Portfolio and Small Cap Core Portfolio) may not:

1. Purchase securities of any issuer (except securities issued or guaranteed by the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities and repurchase agreements involving such securities) if as a result more than 5% of the total assets of the Portfolio would be invested in the securities of such issuer or the Portfolio would own more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer. This restriction applies to 75% of the Portfolio's assets. For purposes of this limitation, a security is considered to be issued by the government entity whose assets and revenues guarantee or back the security. With respect to private activity bonds or industrial development bonds backed only by the assets and revenues of a nongovernmental user, such user would be considered the issuer.

Each Portfolio (except for the Global Allocation Portfolio and Income Builder Portfolio) may not:

1. Purchase any securities which would cause more than 25% of the total assets of the Portfolio to be invested in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry, provided that this limitation does not apply to investments in the obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities and repurchase agreements involving such securities. For purposes of this limitation (i) utility companies will be divided according to their services, for example, gas, gas transmission, electric and telephone will each be considered a separate industry; and (ii) wholly-owned finance companies will be considered to be in the industries of their parents if their activities are primarily related to financing the activities of their parents.
2. (i) Purchase physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, or (ii) operate as a commodity pool, in each case, as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.
3. Purchase or sell real estate (however, each Portfolio may, to the extent appropriate to its investment objective, purchase securities secured by real estate or interests therein or securities issued by companies investing in real estate or interests therein).
4. Borrow money or issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, or the rules or regulations thereunder, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended from time to time, or as permitted by order or interpretation of the SEC.

Each Portfolio (except for the Global Allocation Portfolio) may not:

1. Underwrite the securities of other issuers except to the extent that a Portfolio may be deemed to be an underwriter under certain securities laws in the disposition of "restricted securities."

Each Portfolio (except for the Global Allocation Portfolio, Income Builder Portfolio and Small Cap Core Portfolio) may not:

1. Purchase participations or other direct interests in oil, gas or mineral exploration or development programs (although investments by the Portfolios in marketable securities of companies engaged in such activities are not hereby precluded).
2. Purchase securities of other investment companies except as permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.
3. Purchase securities on margin or sell securities short.
4. Make loans, except that a Portfolio may (i) purchase or hold debt instruments in accordance with its investment objectives and policies; (ii) enter into repurchase agreements; and (iii) engage in securities lending as described in the Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information.

The Global Allocation Portfolio and Income Builder Portfolio:

1. May make loans to other persons, in accordance with a Portfolio's investment objective and policies and to the extent permitted by applicable law.

The Income Builder Portfolio:

1. May not purchase the securities of any issuer if such purchase would not be consistent with the maintenance of a Portfolio's status as a diversified company under the 1940 Act, or the rules or regulations thereunder, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended from time to time;
2. May not purchase the securities of any issuer if, as a result, more than 25% of a Portfolio's total assets would be invested in securities of one or more issuers whose principal business activities are in the same industry, except as permitted by the SEC. This restriction does not apply to investments in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, or repurchase agreements secured thereby, and futures and options transactions issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities;
3. May not issue senior securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) except with respect to any permissible borrowings;
4. May not borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act or the rules or regulations thereunder, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended from time to time or as permitted by order or interpretation of the SEC;
5. May not purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments. This restriction does not prevent a Portfolio from investing in securities issued by companies in an industry or group of industries in the real estate sector; and
6. May not purchase physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, or operate as a commodity pool, in each case as interpreted or modified by the regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.

The Global Allocation Portfolio:

1. May not issue senior securities, except as permitted by the 1940 Act or any rule, order or interpretation thereunder;
2. May not borrow money, except to the extent permitted by applicable law;
3. May not purchase any security which would cause the Portfolio to concentrate its investments in the securities of issuers primarily engaged in any particular industry except as permitted by the SEC. This restriction does not apply to investments in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, or repurchase agreements secured thereby, and futures and options transactions issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities;
4. May not underwrite securities of other issuers, except to the extent that the Portfolio, in disposing of portfolio securities, may be deemed an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 Act, as amended;
5. May purchase and sell commodities to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law; and
6. May not invest directly in real estate unless it is acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments. This restriction shall not prevent the Fund from investing in securities or other instruments (a) issued by companies that invest, deal or otherwise engage in transactions in real estate, or (b) backed by real estate or interests in real estate.

The Small Cap Core Portfolio:

1. May make loans to other persons in accordance with the Portfolio's investment objectives and policies and to the extent permitted by applicable law.
2. May not purchase securities of any issuer if such purchase would not be consistent with the maintenance of the Portfolio's status as a diversified company under the 1940 Act, or the rules or regulations thereunder, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended from time to time.

Non-Fundamental Investment Policies

The following investment policies are non-fundamental and therefore can be changed by the Board of Trustees without prior shareholder approval.

1. The Small Cap Core Portfolio may not make short sales of securities other than short sales “against the box,” maintain a short position, or purchase securities on margin except for short-term credits necessary for clearance of portfolio transactions, provided that this restriction will not be applied to limit the use of options, futures contracts and relation options, in the manner otherwise permitted by the investment restrictions, policies and investment program of the Portfolio. The Small Cap Core Portfolio does not currently intend to make short sales against the box. This restriction shall not be deemed to be applicable to the purchase or sale of when-issued or delayed delivery securities, or to short sales that are covered in accordance with SEC rules.
2. The Income Builder Portfolio and Small Cap Core Portfolio may not acquire securities of other investment companies, except as permitted by the 1940 Act or any order pursuant thereto.
3. The Small Cap Core Portfolio may not purchase or sell interest in oil, gas or mineral leases.
4. The Small Cap Core Portfolio may not, with respect to 50% of its assets, hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any issuer.

Certain Portfolios also have the following non-fundamental investment policies which may be changed by the Board of Trustees. If the Board would change these policies, shareholders would be provided at least 60 days prior written notice of the change.

1. Under normal circumstances, the U.S. Equity Portfolio invests at least 80% of its Assets in equity securities of U.S. companies. “Assets” means net assets, plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes.
2. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Mid Cap Value Portfolio’s Assets will be invested in equity securities of mid-cap companies, including common stock and debt securities and preferred stocks both of which are convertible to common stock. “Assets” means net assets, plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes.
3. Under normal circumstances, the Small Cap Core Portfolio invests at least 80% of its Assets in equity securities of small-cap companies. “Assets” means net assets, plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A portfolio turnover rate is, in summary, the percentage computed by dividing the lesser of a Portfolio’s purchases or sales of securities (excluding short-term securities) by the average market value of the Portfolio. The Adviser intends to manage each Portfolio’s assets by buying and selling securities to help attain its investment objective. The table below sets forth the Portfolios’ portfolio turnover rates for the last two fiscal years. A rate of 100% indicates that the equivalent of all of a Portfolio’s assets have been sold and reinvested in a year. High portfolio turnover may affect the amount, timing and character of distributions. Higher portfolio turnover also results in higher transaction costs.

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Core Bond Portfolio	21%	20%
Global Allocation Portfolio ¹	80%	110%
Income Builder Portfolio	85%	68%
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	14%	13%
Small Cap Core Portfolio	51%	59%
U.S. Equity Portfolio	91%	95%

¹ The portfolio turnover rate for the Global Allocation Portfolio, including short sales transactions, was 92% during the fiscal year ended 12/31/17 and 141% during the fiscal year ended 12/31/18. Portfolio turnover may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAX MATTERS

Set forth below is a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences relating to the ownership of shares in the Portfolios by life insurance company separate accounts for the purpose of funding variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies (“variable insurance contracts”). This discussion does not purport to be complete or to deal with all aspects of federal income taxation. It deals only with the status of the Portfolios as regulated investment companies under Subchapter M of the Code, Section 817(h) of the Code, the regulations promulgated thereunder, published rulings and court decisions, all as in effect as of the date of this SAI. These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. Please consult your own tax advisor with regard to the federal, state, local and foreign tax aspects of an investment in a Portfolio.

The discussion below is generally based on the assumption that the shares of each Portfolio will be respected as owned by insurance company separate accounts or qualified retirement plans. If this is not the case, the person or persons determined to own the Portfolio shares will be currently taxed on Portfolio distributions, and on the proceeds of any redemption of Portfolio shares, under the Code. In addition, the below discussion of the federal income tax treatment of the Portfolios assumes all the insurance company accounts holding shares of a Portfolio are segregated asset accounts underlying variable contracts as defined in Section 817(h) of the Code. Additional tax consequences may apply to holders of variable contracts investing in a Portfolio if any of those contracts are not treated as annuity, endowment or life insurance contracts.

For information concerning the federal income tax consequences to a holder of a variable insurance contract, refer to the prospectus or other documents for the particular contract. Because insurance companies (and certain other investors) will be the only shareholders of the Portfolio, no attempt is made here to describe the tax aspects of a direct investment by a contract holder in such Portfolio.

Each Portfolio intends to elect to be treated and to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. If a Portfolio so qualifies, it generally will not be subject to federal income taxes to the extent that it distributes on a timely basis its net investment income and its net capital gains (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses). In order to qualify as a regulated investment company, each Portfolio must, among other things:

- (a) derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities, or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in stock, securities or currencies, and (ii) net income derived from interests in “qualified publicly traded partnerships” (as defined below);
- (b) diversify its holdings so that at the end of each quarter of the Portfolio’s taxable year (i) at least 50% of the market value of each of the Portfolio’s total assets consists of cash or cash items, U. S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities limited in respect of any one issuer to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Portfolio’s total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Portfolio’s total assets is invested (x) in the securities of any one issuer (other than those of the U.S. government or other regulated investment companies) or of any one issuer or of two or more issuers that the Portfolio controls and that are engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses, or (y) in the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (as defined below); and
- (c) distribute with respect to each taxable year at least 90% of the sum of its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code without regard to the deduction for dividends paid — generally taxable ordinary income and the excess, if any, of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses) and net tax-exempt interest income, for such year. These requirements may limit the range of the Portfolio’s investments.

In general, for purposes of the 90% gross income requirement described in (a) above, income derived from a partnership will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership which would be qualifying income if realized by the regulated investment company. However, 100% of the net income derived from an interest in a “qualified publicly traded partnership” (“QPTP”) (defined as a partnership in which (x) interests are traded on an established securities market or readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof, (y) that derives at least 90% of its income from the passive income sources defined in Code section 7704(d), and

(z) that derives less than 90% of its income from the qualifying income described in (a)(i) above) will be treated as qualifying income. Although income from QPTPs is qualifying income, as discussed above, investments in QPTPs cannot exceed 25% of the Portfolio's assets. Certain of the Portfolio's investments in MLPs may qualify as qualified publicly traded partnerships and, therefore, the extent to which a Portfolio can invest in MLPs is limited by the Portfolio's intention to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Code. In addition, although in general the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to regulated investment companies, such rules do apply to a regulated investment company with respect to items attributable to an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership.

For purposes of the diversification test in (b) above, the term "outstanding voting securities of such issuer" will include the equity securities of a QPTP. Also, for purposes of the diversification test in (b) above, identification of the issuer (or in some cases, issuers) of certain Portfolio investments will depend on the terms and conditions of that investment. In some cases, identification of the issuer (or issuers) is uncertain under current law, and an adverse determination or future guidance by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") with respect to issuer identification for a particular type of investment may adversely affect the Portfolio's ability to meet the diversification test in (b) above.

If the Portfolio qualifies as a regulated investment company that is accorded special tax treatment, the Portfolio will not be subject to federal income tax on income distributed in a timely manner to its shareholders. Each Portfolio intends to distribute at least annually to its shareholders all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income (computed without regard to the dividends-paid deduction) and any net capital gains. Amounts not distributed on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement are subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax at the Portfolio level. The excise tax generally is inapplicable to any regulated investment company whose sole shareholders are either tax-exempt pension trusts or separate accounts of life insurance companies funding variable contracts.

If a Portfolio were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company accorded special tax treatment for any taxable year, (1) it would be taxed as an ordinary corporation on its taxable income for that year without being able to deduct the distributions it makes to its shareholders and (2) each insurance company separate account invested in the Portfolio would fail to satisfy the diversification requirements described above, with the result that the variable insurance contracts supported by that account would no longer be eligible for tax deferral. All distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. In addition, the Portfolio could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a regulated investment company that is accorded special tax treatment.

In addition to the diversification requirements applicable to all regulated investment companies discussed above, the Code imposes certain diversification standards on the underlying assets of variable life or variable annuity contracts held in the Portfolios. The Code provides that a variable annuity contract shall not be treated as an annuity contract for any period (and any subsequent period) for which the investments are not, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Treasury Department, adequately diversified.

Each Portfolio also intends to comply with the separate diversification requirements imposed by Section 817(h) of the Code and the regulations thereunder on certain insurance company separate accounts. These requirements, which are in addition to the diversification requirements imposed on a Portfolio by the 1940 Act and Subchapter M of the Code, place certain limitations on assets of each insurance company separate account used to fund variable insurance contracts. Because Section 817(h) and those regulations treat the assets of a Portfolio as assets of the related separate account, these regulations are imposed on the assets of the Portfolio. Specifically, the regulations provide that, after a one year start-up period or except as permitted by the "safe harbor" described below, as of the end of each calendar quarter or within 30 days thereafter no more than 55% of the total assets of the Portfolio may be represented by any one investment, no more than 70% of its total assets may be represented by any two investments, no more than 80% of its total assets may be represented by any three investments, and no more than 90% of its total assets may be represented by any four investments. For purposes of this rule, all securities of the same issuer, all interests in a single real estate project, and all interests in the same commodity are treated as a single investment, but each U.S. government agency or instrumentality is treated as a separate issuer. Section 817(h) provides, as a safe harbor, that a separate account will be treated as being adequately diversified if the diversification requirements under Subchapter M are satisfied and no more than 55% of the value of its total assets consists of cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities, and securities of other regulated investment companies. Failure by a Portfolio to satisfy the Section 817(h) requirements would generally cause the variable contracts to lose their favorable

tax status and require a contract holder to include in ordinary income any income accrued under the contracts for the current and all prior taxable years. This liability would generally arise prior to the receipt of payments under the contract. Under certain circumstances described in the applicable Treasury regulations, inadvertent failure to satisfy the applicable diversification requirements may be corrected, but such a correction would require a payment to the IRS based on the tax contract holders would have incurred if they were treated as receiving the income on the contract for the period during which the diversification requirements were not satisfied. Any such failure may also result in adverse tax consequences for the insurance company issuing the contracts.

Treasury regulations provide that a variable annuity contract will be able to look through to the assets held by a Portfolio for the purpose of meeting the diversification test if the Portfolio meets certain requirements. Each Portfolio will be managed in such a manner as to comply with the diversification requirements and to allow the variable annuity contracts to be treated as owning a proportionate share of such Portfolio's assets. It is possible that in order to comply with the diversification requirements, less desirable investment decisions may be made which would affect the investment performance of such Portfolio.

The IRS has indicated that a degree of investor control over the investment options underlying variable insurance contracts may interfere with the tax-deferred treatment described above. The Treasury Department has issued rulings addressing the circumstances in which a variable insurance contract owner's control of the investments of the separate account may cause the contract owner, rather than the insurance company, to be treated as the owner of the assets held by the separate account, and is likely to issue additional rulings in the future. If the contract owner is considered the owner of the securities underlying the separate account, income and gains produced by those securities would be included currently in the contract owner's gross income. A contract holder's control of the investments of the separate accounts in this case is similar to, but different in certain respects from, those described by the IRS in rulings. It is possible that some of the Portfolios may be more specific in focus than the investment strategies described in certain IRS rulings in which "the ability to choose among broad investment strategies such as stocks, bonds, or money market instruments," was held not to constitute sufficient control over individual investment decisions so as to cause ownership of such investments to be attributable to contract owners. However, in most, although not necessarily all circumstances, the Portfolios are not materially narrower in focus than the investment strategies described in more recent IRS rulings in which strategies, such as large company stocks, international stocks, small company stocks, mortgage-based securities, telecommunications stocks and financial services stocks, were held not to constitute sufficient control over individual investment decisions so as to cause ownership of such investments to be attributable to contract owners. Current published IRS guidance does not directly speak to the strategies such as those reflected in the Portfolios, described above. However, the IRS and the Treasury Department may in the future provide further guidance as to what it deems to constitute an impermissible level of "investor control" over a separate account's investments in funds such as the Portfolios, and such guidance could affect the treatment of the Portfolios described herein, including retroactively.

In the event that additional rules or regulations are adopted, there can be no assurance that the Portfolios will be able to operate as currently described, or that such Portfolio will not have to change its investment objective or investment policies. Each Portfolio's investment objective and investment policies may be modified as necessary to prevent any such prospective rules and regulations from causing variable insurance contract owners to be considered the owners of the shares of the Portfolio.

Variable insurance contracts purchased through insurance company separate accounts provide for the accumulation of all earnings from interest, dividends, and capital appreciation without current federal income tax liability for the owner. Depending on the variable annuity or variable life contract, distributions from the contract may be subject to ordinary income tax and, in addition, on distributions before age 59½, a 10% penalty tax. Only the portion of a distribution attributable to income on the investment in the contract is subject to federal income tax. Holders of a variable insurance contract should consult with competent tax advisors for a more complete discussion of possible tax consequences in a particular situation.

Under Treasury regulations, if a shareholder realizes a loss on a disposition of the Portfolio's shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder (such as an insurance company holding the separate accounts referenced in this SAI), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a regulated investment company, such as the separate accounts that own shares of the Portfolios, are not excepted. This

filing requirement applies even though, as a practical matter, any such loss would not reduce the taxable income of the insurance company holding the separate accounts. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all regulated investment companies.

Some amounts received by a Portfolio with respect to its investments in MLPs will likely be treated as a return of capital because of accelerated deductions available with respect to the activities of such MLPs. On the disposition of an investment in such an MLP, a Portfolio will likely realize taxable income in excess of economic gain with respect to that asset (or if the Portfolio does not dispose of the MLP, the Portfolio will likely realize taxable income in excess of cash flow with respect to the MLP in a later period), and the Portfolio must take such income into account in determining whether the Portfolio has satisfied its distribution requirements. A Portfolio may have to borrow or liquidate securities to satisfy its distribution requirements and to meet its redemption requests, even though investment considerations might otherwise make it undesirable for the Portfolio to sell securities or borrow money at such time.

Some of the Portfolios may invest in REITs, including those that may hold residual interests in REMICs and equity interests in REITs constituting or owning taxable mortgage pools (“TMPs”). Under a notice issued by the IRS in October 2006 and Treasury regulations that have not yet been issued but may apply retroactively, a portion of a Portfolio’s income from a REIT that is attributable to the REIT’s residual interest in a REMIC or its equity interest in a TMP (referred to in the Code as an “excess inclusion”) will be subject to current federal income tax in all events, i.e., notwithstanding deferral provisions or an exemption from tax generally available under the provisions applicable to life insurance company separate accounts or qualified retirement plans, respectively. This notice also provides, and the regulations are expected to provide, that excess inclusion income of a regulated investment company, such as each of the Portfolios, will be allocated to shareholders of the regulated investment company in proportion to the dividends received by such shareholders, with the same consequences as if the shareholders held the related REMIC residual interest or TMP equity interest directly. As a result, a life insurance company separate account funding a variable contract may be taxed currently to the extent of its share of the Portfolio’s excess income inclusion, as described below. The Portfolios do not intend to invest directly in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs or to invest in REITs in which a substantial portion of the assets will consist of such interests.

In general, excess inclusion income allocated to shareholders (i) cannot be offset by net operating losses (subject to a limited exception for certain thrift institutions), (ii) will constitute unrelated business taxable income (“UBTI”) to entities (including a qualified pension plan, an individual retirement account, a 401(k) plan, a Keogh plan or other tax-exempt entity) subject to tax on UBTI, thereby potentially requiring such an entity that is allocated excess inclusion income, and otherwise might not be required to file a tax return, to file a tax return and pay tax in such income, and (iii) in the case of a life insurance company separate account funding a variable contract, cannot be offset by an adjustment to the reserves and thus is not eligible for tax deferral.

As of December 31, 2018, the following Portfolios have net capital loss carryforwards (amount in thousands):

<u>Fund</u>	Capital Loss Carryforward Character	
	<u>Short-Term</u>	<u>Long-Term</u>
Core Bond Portfolio	\$350	\$429
Global Allocation Portfolio	548	—

NET ASSET VALUE

Shares are sold at NAV per share. Shares are also redeemed at NAV. Each class of shares in each Portfolio has a different NAV. This is primarily because each class has class specific expenses such as distribution and shareholder servicing fees.

The NAV per share of a class of a Portfolio is equal to the value of all the assets attributable to that class, minus the liabilities attributable to that class, divided by the number of outstanding shares of that class. The following is a discussion of the procedures used by the Portfolios in valuing their assets.

Securities for which market quotations are readily available are generally valued at their current market value. Other securities and assets, including securities for which market quotations are not readily available; market quotations are determined not to be reliable; or, their value has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of trading on the exchange or market on which the security is principally traded (for example, a natural disaster affecting an entire country or region, or an event that

affects an individual company) but before a Portfolio's NAV is calculated, may be valued at its fair value in accordance with policies and procedures adopted by the J.P. Morgan Funds' Board of Trustees. Fair value represents a good faith determination of the value of a security or other asset based upon specifically applied procedures. Fair valuation determinations may require subjective determinations. There can be no assurance that the fair value of an asset is the price at which the asset could have been sold during the period in which the particular fair value was used in determining the Portfolio's NAV.

Equity securities listed on a North American, Central American, South American or Caribbean ("Americas") securities exchange are generally valued at the last sale price on the exchange on which the security is principally traded that is reported before the time when the net assets of the Portfolios are valued. The value of securities listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc. is generally the NASDAQ official closing price.

Generally, trading of foreign securities on most foreign markets is completed before the close in trading in U.S. markets. The Portfolios have implemented fair value pricing on a daily basis for all equity securities other than Americas equity securities. The fair value pricing utilizes the quotations of an independent pricing service. Trading on foreign markets may also take place on days on which the U.S. markets and the Portfolios are closed.

Shares of exchange-traded funds (ETFs) are generally valued at the last sale price on the exchange on which the ETF is principally traded. Shares of open-end investment companies are valued at their NAVs.

Fixed income securities are valued using market quotations supplied by approved independent third party pricing services, affiliated pricing services or broker/dealers. In determining security prices, pricing services and broker/dealers may consider a variety of inputs and factors, including, but not limited to proprietary models that may take into account market transactions in securities with comparable characteristics, yield curves, option-adjusted spreads, credit spreads, estimated default rates, coupon rates, underlying collateral and estimated cash flows.

Assets and liabilities initially expressed in foreign currencies will be converted into U.S. dollars at the prevailing market rates from an approved independent pricing service as of 4:00 PM ET.

Options (e.g., on stock indices or equity securities) traded on U.S. equity securities exchanges are valued at the composite mean price, using the National Best Bid and Offer quotes at the close of options trading on such exchanges.

Options traded on foreign exchanges or U.S. Commodity exchanges are valued at the settled price, or if no settled price is available, at the last sale price available prior to the calculation of a Portfolio's NAV and will be fair valued by applying fair value factor provided by independent pricing services, as applicable, for any options involving equity reference obligations listed on exchanges other than North American, Central American, South American or Caribbean securities exchanges.

Exchange traded futures (e.g., on stock indices, debt securities or commodities) are valued at the settled price, or if no settled price is available, at the last sale price as of the close of the exchanges on which they trade. Any futures involving equity reference obligations listed on exchanges other than North American, Central American, South American or Caribbean securities exchanges will be fair valued by applying fair value factor provided by independent pricing services, as applicable.

Non-listed over-the-counter options and futures are valued utilizing market quotations provided by approved pricing services.

Swaps and structured notes are priced generally by an approved independent third party or affiliated pricing service or at an evaluated price provided by a counterparty or broker/dealer.

Any derivatives involving equity reference obligations listed on exchanges other than North American, Central American, South American or Caribbean securities exchanges will be fair valued by applying fair value factor provided by independent pricing services, as applicable.

Certain fixed income securities and swaps may be valued using market quotations or valuations provided by pricing services affiliated with the Adviser. Valuations received by the Portfolios from affiliated pricing services are the same as those provided to other affiliated and unaffiliated entities by these affiliated pricing services.

With respect to all Portfolios, securities or other assets for which market quotations are not readily available or for which market quotations do not represent the value at the time of pricing (including certain illiquid securities) are fair valued in accordance with policies and procedures ("Policies") established by

and under the supervision and responsibility of the Trustees. The Board of Trustees has established an Audit and Valuation Committee to assist the Board of Trustees in its oversight of the valuation of the Portfolios' securities and delegated to JPMIM, a wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Asset Management Holdings Inc., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co. (the "Administrator" or "JPMIM"), the responsibility for implementing day-to-day operational aspects of the valuation process. The Administrator has created the J.P. Morgan Asset Management ("JPMAM") Americas Valuation Committee ("VC") to oversee and carry out the Policies for the valuation of investments held in the Portfolios. The VC is comprised of senior representatives from J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. ("JPMIM" or the "Adviser"), JPMAM Legal, Compliance and Risk Management and the Portfolios' Chief Compliance Officer. The Portfolios' Administrator has established a Valuation Committee ("VC") to (1) make fair value determinations in certain predetermined situations as outlined in the procedures approved by the Board of Trustees and (2) provide recommendations to the Board of Trustees Audit and Valuation Committee in other situations. The VC includes senior representatives from the Portfolios' management as well as the Portfolios' investment adviser. Fair value situations could include, but are not limited to: (1) a significant event that affects the value of a Portfolio's securities (e.g., news relating to natural disasters affecting an issuer's operations or earnings announcements); (2) illiquid securities; (3) securities that may be defaulted or de-listed from an exchange and are no longer trading; or (4) any other circumstance in which the VC believes that market quotations do not accurately reflect the value of a security.

From time to time, there may be errors in the calculation of the NAV of a Portfolio or the processing of purchases and redemptions. Shareholders will generally not be notified of the occurrence of an error or the resolution thereof.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

Shares of the Portfolios are sold continuously to insurance company separate accounts. Portfolio shares may also be offered to qualified pension and retirement plans and accounts permitting accumulation of assets on a tax-deferred basis ("Eligible Plans"). The Trust may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment for Shares for more than seven days when:

1. Trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is restricted;
2. The NYSE is closed (other than weekend and holiday closings);
3. Federal securities laws permit;
4. The SEC has permitted a suspension; or
5. An emergency exists, as determined by the SEC.

Generally, all redemptions will be for cash. The J.P. Morgan Funds typically expect to satisfy redemption request by selling portfolio assets or by using holdings of cash or cash equivalents. On a less regular basis, the Portfolios may also satisfy redemption requests by borrowing from another Portfolio, by drawing on a line of credit from a bank, or using other short-term borrowings from its custodian. These methods may be used during both normal and stressed market conditions. In addition to paying redemption proceeds in cash, if shares redeemed are worth \$250,000 or more, the Portfolios reserve the right to pay part or all of the redemption proceeds in readily marketable securities instead of cash. If payment is made in securities, the Portfolio will value the securities selected in the same manner in which it computes its NAV. This process minimizes the effect of large redemptions on the Portfolio and its remaining shareholders. If an insurance company or Eligible Plan receives a redemption in-kind, securities received may be subject to market risk and taxable gains and brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash. While the Portfolios do not routinely use redemptions in-kind, the Portfolios reserve the right to use redemptions in-kind to manage the impact of large redemptions on the Portfolios. Redemption in-kind proceeds will typically be made by delivering a pro-rata amount of Portfolio's holdings that are readily marketable securities to the redeeming insurance company or Eligible plan within seven days after the Portfolio's receipt of the redemption order.

Dividends

All dividends are distributed to separate accounts on an annual basis and will ordinarily be automatically reinvested in Portfolio Shares unless an election is made on behalf of a separate account to receive some or all of the dividends in cash.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Trustees

The names of the Trustees of the Portfolios, together with information regarding their year of birth, the year each Trustee became a Board member of the Trust, the year each Trustee first became a Board member of any of the other J.P. Morgan Funds (if applicable), principal occupations and other board memberships, including those in any company with a class of securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Securities Exchange Act”) or subject to the requirements of Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act or any company registered as an investment company under the 1940 Act, are shown below. The contact address for each of the Trustees is 277 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10172.

<u>Name (Year of Birth); Positions With the Portfolios Since</u>	<u>Principal Occupations During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held Outside Fund Complex</u>
<p>John F. Finn (1947); Trustee of Trust since 2005; Trustee of heritage One Group Mutual Funds since 1998.</p>	<p>Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Gardner, Inc. (supply chain management company serving industrial and consumer markets) (serving in various roles 1974–present).</p>	136	<p>Director, Greif, Inc. (GEF) (industrial package products and services) (2007–present); Trustee, Columbus Association for the Performing Arts (1988–present); Director, Cardinal Health, Inc. (CAH) (1994–2014). Advisory Board Member, Scholarship Committee Member and Investment Committee Member The First Tee of Plainfield (non-profit youth sports organization that provides need-based scholarships) (2014–present); Honors Program Advisory board Member, The Zicklin School of Business, Baruch College, The City University of New York (2017–present).</p>
<p>Stephen P. Fisher (1959); Trustee of Trust since 2018.</p>	<p>Retired; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, NYLIFE Distributors LLC (registered broker-dealer) (serving in various roles 2008–2013); Chairman, NYLIM Service Company LLC (transfer agent) (2008–2017); New York Life Investment Management LLC (registered investment adviser) (serving in various roles 2005–2017); Chairman, IndexIQ Advisors LLC (registered investment adviser for ETFs) (2014–2017); President, MainStay VP Funds Trust (2007–2017), MainStay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund (2011–2017) and MainStay Funds Trust (2007–2017) (registered investment companies).</p>	136	<p>Advisory Board Member, Scholarship Committee Member and Investment Committee Member The First Tee of Plainfield (non-profit youth sports organization that provides need-based scholarships) (2014–present); Honors Program Advisory board Member, The Zicklin School of Business, Baruch College, The City University of New York (2017–present).</p>

<u>Name (Year of Birth); Positions With the Portfolios Since</u>	<u>Principal Occupations During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held Outside Fund Complex</u>
Kathleen M. Gallagher (1958); Trustee of the Trust since 2018.	Retired; Chief Investment Officer – Benefit Plans, Ford Motor Company (serving in various roles 1985-2016).	136	Non-Executive Director, Legal & General Investment Management (Holdings) (2018-present); Non-Executive Director, Legal & General Investment Management America (financial services and insurance) (2017-present); Advisory Board Member, OCIO Board of State Street Global Advisors (2017-present); Member, Client Advisory Council, Financial Engines, LLC (registered investment adviser) (2011-2016); Director, Ford Pension Funds Investment Management Ltd. (2007-2016).
Dr. Matthew Goldstein (1941); Trustee of Trust since 2005; Trustee of heritage JPMorgan Funds since 2003.	Chancellor, City University of New York (2015–present); Professor, City University of New York (2013–present); Chancellor, City University of New York (1999–2013); President, Adelphi University (New York) (1998–1999).	136	Trustee, Museum of Jewish Heritage (2011–present); Trustee, National Museum of Mathematics (present); Chair Association of College and University Administrators (present).
Dennis P. Harrington (1950); Trustee of Trusts since 2017	Retired; Partner, Deloitte LLP (serving in various roles 1984–2012).	136	None.
Frankie D. Hughes (1952); Trustee of Trust since 2008.	President, Ashland Hughes Properties (property management) (2014–present); President and Chief Investment Officer, Hughes Capital Management, Inc. (fixed income asset management) (1993–2014).	136	None.

<u>Name (Year of Birth); Positions With the Portfolios Since</u>	<u>Principal Occupations During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held Outside Fund Complex</u>
Raymond Kanner (1953); Trustee of Trusts since 2017.	Retired; Managing Director and Chief Investment Officer, IBM Retirement Funds (2007–2016).	136	Advisory Board Member, Los Angeles Capital (2018-present); Advisory Board Member, State Street Global Advisors OCIO Board (2017-present); Acting Executive Director, Committee on Investment of Employee Benefit Assets (CIEBA) (2016-2017); Advisory Board Member, Betterment for Business (robo advisor) (2016-2017); Advisory Board Member, Blue Star Indexes (index creator) (2013-2017); Director, Emerging Markets Growth Fund (registered investment company) (1997-2016); Member, Russel Index Client Advisory Board (2001-2015).
Peter C. Marshall (1942); Trustee of Trust since 2005; Trustee of heritage One Group Mutual Funds since 1985.	Self-employed business consultant (2002–present).	136	None.
Mary E. Martinez (1960); Trustee of Trust since 2013.	Associate, Special Properties, a Christie’s International Real Estate Affiliate (2010–present); Managing Director, Bank of America (asset management) (2007–2008); Chief Operating Officer, U.S. Trust Asset Management; U.S. Trust Company (asset management) (2003–2007); President, Excelsior Funds (registered investment companies) (2004–2005).	136	None.
Marilyn McCoy (1948); Trustee of Trust since 2005; Trustee of heritage One Group Mutual Funds since 1999.	Vice President, Administration and Planning, Northwestern University (1985–present).	136	None.

<u>Name (Year of Birth); Positions With the Portfolios Since</u>	<u>Principal Occupations During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held Outside Fund Complex</u>
Mitchell M. Merin (1953); Trustee of Trust since 2013	Retired; President and Chief Operating Officer, Morgan Stanley Investment Management, Member Morgan Stanley & Co. Management Committee (serving in various roles 1981-2006).	136	Director, Sun Life Financial (SLF) (financial services and insurance) (2007–2013).
Dr. Robert A. Oden, Jr. (1946); Trustee of Trust since 2005; Trustee of heritage One Group Mutual Funds since 1997.	Retired; President, Carleton College (2002–2010); President, Kenyon College (1995–2002).	136	Trustee, Trout Unlimited (2017-present); Trustee, American Museum of Fly Fishing (2013-present); Vice Chair, Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center (2011-present); Trustee, American University in Cairo (1999– 2014). Member, Board of Governors, Columbus Citizens Foundation (not-for-profit supporting philanthropic and cultural programs) (2006–present).
Marian U. Pardo (1946); Trustee of Trust since February 2013	Managing Director and Founder, Virtual Capital Management LLC investment consulting) (2007–present); Managing Director, Credit Suisse Asset Management (portfolio manager) (2003–2006).	136	Member, Board of Governors, Columbus Citizens Foundation (not-for-profit supporting philanthropic and cultural programs) (2006–present).

⁽¹⁾ A Fund Complex means two or more registered investment companies that hold themselves out to investors as related companies for purposes of investment and investor services or have a common investment adviser or have an investment adviser that is an affiliated person of the investment adviser of any of the other registered investment companies. The J.P. Morgan Funds Complex for which the Board of Trustees currently serves includes eleven registered investment companies (136 funds).

Each Trustee may serve for an indefinite term, subject to the Trust’s current retirement policy, which is age 78 for all Trustees. The Board of Trustees decides upon general policies and is responsible for overseeing the business affairs of the Trust.

Qualifications of Trustees

The Governance Committee and the Board consider the experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills of each Trustee to determine whether the person should serve as a Trustee of the Trust. The Governance Committee and the Board consider the commitment that each Trustee has demonstrated in serving on the Board, including the significant time each Trustee devotes to preparing for meetings and active engagement and participation at Board meetings. The Governance Committee and the Board consider the character of each Trustee and each Trustee’s commitment to executing his or her duties as a trustee with diligence, honesty and integrity. The Governance Committee and the Board consider the contributions that each Trustee makes to the Board in terms of experience, leadership, independence and the ability to work effectively and collaboratively with other Board members.

The Governance Committee also considers each Trustee’s significant and relevant experience and knowledge with respect to registered investment companies and asset management, including the additional experience that each of the Trustees has gained as a result of his or her service on the J.P. Morgan Funds Board. Additionally, the Governance Committee and the Board consider each Trustee’s experience with respect to reviewing the Portfolios’ agreements with service providers, including the Portfolios’ investment advisers, custodian, and fund accountant.

The Governance Committee and the Board consider the experience and contribution of each Trustee in the context of the Board's leadership and committee structure. The Board has six committees including the Audit and Valuation Committee, the Compliance Committee, the Governance Committee, the Equity Committee, the Money Market Funds/Alternative Products Committee, and the Fixed Income Committee. Each Trustee, except the Chairman of the Board, serves on one of the Board's investment committees allowing the Board to effectively evaluate information for the Portfolios in the complex in a focused disciplined manner.

The Governance Committee also considers the operational efficiencies achieved by having a single Board for the Funds and the other registered investment companies overseen by the Advisers and its affiliates, as well as the extensive experience of certain Trustees in serving on Boards for registered investment companies advised by subsidiaries or affiliates of JPMorgan Chase & Co. and/or Bank One Corporation (known as "heritage J.P. Morgan Funds" or "heritage One Group Mutual Funds").

In reaching its conclusion that each Trustee should serve as a Trustee of the Trust, the Board also considered the following additional specific qualifications, contributions and experience of the following Trustee:

John F. Finn. Mr. Finn has served on the J.P. Morgan Funds Board since 2005 and previously was a member of the heritage One Group Mutual Funds Board since 1998. Mr. Finn is Chair of the Equity Committee and a member of the Governance Committee. Mr. Finn is the Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer at Gardner, Inc., a supply chain management company that serves industrial and consumer markets. Mr. Finn has experience with board functions through his current positions as a Director for Greif, Inc. (industrial package products and services) and as a Trustee for Columbus Association for the Performing Arts and through his prior position as a Director for Cardinal Health, Inc., which he held from 1994 to 2014. Until June 2014, Mr. Finn was the head of the J.P. Morgan Funds Board's Strategic Planning Working Group, comprised of Independent Trustees, which worked with the administrator to the Trust on initiatives related to efficiency and effectiveness of Board materials and meetings.

Stephen P. Fisher. Mr. Fisher joined the J.P. Morgan Funds Board in 2018. Mr. Fisher currently is a member of the Compliance Committee and the Equity Committee. He retired after a 30-year career in the investment management industry, including most recently serving as President of New York Life Investment Management LLC (NYLIM) and the MainStay Funds group. In addition, until his retirement, he served as Chairman of NYLIM Service Company LLC (a transfer agent), Chairman and CEO of NYLIFE Distributor LLC (a registered broker-dealer) and Chairman of IndexIQ Advisors LLC (an investment adviser for the IndexIQ ETFs). As President of NYLIM, Mr. Fisher oversaw all operational aspects of NYLIM's mutual fund and ETF clients, which included functioning as a liaison to the boards of the funds. Prior to his retirement, Mr. Fisher was involved in governance matters at NYLIM, which included being a member of the NYLIM Investment Governance Committee, NYLIM Risk Steering Committee and NYLIM Compliance Committee.

Kathleen M. Gallagher. Ms. Gallagher joined the J.P. Morgan Funds Board in 2018. Ms. Gallagher is a member of the Fixed Income Committee and the Audit and Valuation Committee. She retired after a 30-year career in the finance industry, including most recently as the Chief Investment Officer – Benefit Plans at Ford Motor Company ("Ford"), where she led Ford's global pension de-risking investment strategy. In addition, Ms. Gallagher served as the Director of Global Risk Management, Corporate Treasury at Ford and as the Vice President of Finance at Ford Australia. During Ms. Gallagher's career at Ford, she gained experience managing investment management and service provider relationships, and she frequently worked with Ford's Board of Directors to recommend investment strategies and review performance.

Dr. Matthew Goldstein. Dr. Goldstein has served as the Chair of the Board since January 2013 and also serves as Chair of the Governance Committee. Prior to holding his position as Chair, Dr. Goldstein was a member of the J.P. Morgan Funds Board since 2005 and was a member of the heritage J.P. Morgan Funds Board since 2003. Dr. Goldstein has had a long career in the education industry, currently serving as Chancellor Emeritus of the City University of New York (CUNY) and as a Professor at CUNY. Dr. Goldstein previously served as the Chancellor of CUNY from 1999 to 2013 and served as the President of Adelphi University (New York) from 1998-1999. Additionally, Dr. Goldstein serves as a Trustee for the Museum of Jewish Heritage and the National Museum of Mathematics and as Chair of the Association of College and University Administrators.

Dennis P. Harrington. Mr. Harrington has served on the J.P. Morgan Funds Board since 2017. Mr. Harrington is Chair of the Audit and Valuation Committee and a member of the Equity Committee. Mr. Harrington retired after a 40-year career in public accounting with Deloitte LLP, including service as the Global Lead Client Service Partner for major financial service company clients. Mr. Harrington has extensive experience servicing banking, securities, asset management and insurance clients, including serving as audit and engagement partner on mutual fund audits.

Two family members of Mr. Harrington are employed as a partner and managing director, respectively, of the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. Such firm has represented to the Board that those family members are not involved in the audit of the Funds' financial statements and do not provide other services to the Funds. The Board has concluded that such association does not interfere with Mr. Harrington's exercise of independent judgment as an Independent Trustee.

Frankie D. Hughes. Ms. Hughes has served on the J.P. Morgan Funds Board since 2008. Ms. Hughes is a member of the Compliance Committee and the Money Market and Alternative Products Committee. Ms. Hughes has experience in the asset management industry, previously serving as President and Chief Investment Officer of Hughes Capital Management, Inc. from 1993-2014. Ms. Hughes is currently the President of Ashland Hughes Properties, a property management company, and she has held such position since 2014.

Raymond Kanner. Mr. Kanner has served on the J.P. Morgan Funds Board since 2017. Mr. Kanner is currently a member of the Audit and Valuation Committee and the Equity Committee. Mr. Kanner retired after a 31-year career in the finance industry including most recently as the Chief Investment Officer for the IBM Retirement Funds. He started his career with IBM in 1978, joined IBM's Credit Corporation in 1985 and moved to the Retirement Funds in 1993. During his career at IBM, Mr. Kanner gained experience overseeing substantial investments in all asset classes, including equities, fixed income and alternatives. Since his retirement and until 2017, he served as the Acting Executive Director of the Committee on Investment of Employee Benefit Assets (CIEBA). He previously served as a director of an emerging markets equity fund, and as an advisory board member to Betterment for Business and to Blue Star Indexes. He currently serves as an advisory board member for State Street Global Advisors' OCIO business and for Los Angeles Capital. Mr. Kanner served as a member of the Compliance Committee and the Money Markets and Alternative Products Committee until December 31, 2018.

A family member of Mr. Kanner is employed by JPMorgan Chase Bank, which is affiliated with JPMIM and JPMDS. In that capacity, this employee provides services to various JPMorgan affiliates including JPMIM and JPMDS and for which JPMIM and JPMDS bear some portion of the expense.

Peter C. Marshall. Mr. Marshall has served on the J.P. Morgan Funds Board since 2005 and was the Chair of the heritage One Group Mutual Funds Board, serving as a member of such Board since 1985 and as an Audit Committee Financial Expert. Mr. Marshall currently serves as a member of the Money Markets and Alternative Products Committee and the Compliance Committee. Mr. Marshall has worked as a business consultant since 2002 and prior to that he served as President at DCI Marketing, Inc. from 1992 to 2000, and as Senior Vice President at W.D. Hoard, Inc. (corporate parent of DCI Marketing, Inc.) from 2000 to 2002. From January 1, 2017 until March 1, 2018, Mr. Marshall served as the Director of Education and Strategic Initiatives for the Board, which involved overseeing educational and training matters for the Board, coordinating investment committees and overseeing the Board's independent performance consultant and other matters.

Mary E. Martinez. Ms. Martinez has served on the J.P. Morgan Funds Board since January 2013. Ms. Martinez serves as Chair of the Money Market and Alternative Products Committee and is a member of the Audit and Valuation Committee. She has over 25 years of experience in asset management, wealth management and private banking services. She served as Managing Director of Asset Management at Bank of America (which acquired U.S. Trust Company ("U.S. Trust") in 2007). Ms. Martinez served in various roles at U.S. Trust, including President of the Excelsior Funds, member of U.S. Trust's Executive Management Committee, Chief Executive Officer and President of U.S. Trust Private Bank, and Chief Operating Officer of Asset Management where she had responsibility for product development, management, infrastructure and operating oversight. Prior to that she was Head of Products/Services/Strategic-Planning-Alternative & Asset/Wealth Management at Bessemer Trust Company and a member of their Executive Management Committee. Ms. Martinez currently serves as a Real Estate Advisement/Investment Associate at Special Properties, a Christie's International Real Estate Affiliate.

Marilyn McCoy. Ms. McCoy has served on the J.P. Morgan Funds Board since 2005 and was a member of the heritage One Group Mutual Funds Board since 1999. She previously was on the Pegasus Funds and the Prairie Funds. Ms. McCoy is a member of the Money Market and Alternative Products

Committee and the Governance Committee. She previously chaired the Compliance Committee for the Funds. Ms. McCoy has served as the Vice President of Administration and Planning at Northwestern University for over 30 years, where she manages strategic planning, program review, institutional research, executive level searches, and other programs and initiatives. Ms. McCoy also oversees Northwestern University's Board of Trustees function and supports the University's President and Office.

Mitchell M. Merin. Mr. Merin has served on the J.P. Morgan Funds Board since January 2013. Mr. Merin is Chair of the Fixed Income Committee and is a member of the Governance Committee. He retired after a 30-year career in the securities and asset management business, holding senior executive positions at firms that ranked among the world's largest. At the time of his retirement in 2005, Mr. Merin led Morgan Stanley Investment Management ("MSIM"), one of the top 20 investment management businesses, offering investment management services to a diverse client base of institutional and individual investors worldwide. As head of MSIM, he spearheaded the successful combination of four formerly independent investment management companies into a single, integrated investment management business. During his time at MSIM, Mr. Merin also served as a director or trustee of a number of registered investment companies for which MSIM acted as investment manager or investment advisor. This included serving as President of The Morgan Stanley Funds Complex (198 Funds), and as President of The Van Kampen Funds Complex (85 funds). He was also Chairman and CEO of Morgan Stanley Investment Advisors, Inc., Van Kampen Advisors, Inc. and Morgan Stanley Trust, Inc. He has extensive experience with respect to investment management, investment oversight and board governance of registered investment companies and other public companies. Mr. Merin has held leadership positions within the investment company industry, including serving as a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors of the Investment Company Institute (ICI) and the Chair of the Fixed Income Securities and Investment Company Committees of NASDR. Since his retirement in 2005, he has been a director of both public and private companies. He served on the board of Sun Life Financial, one of Canada's leading financial services companies, chairing the Governance, Nominating and Investment Oversight Committee.

Dr. Robert A. Oden Jr. Dr. Oden has served on the J.P. Morgan Funds Board since 2005 and was a member of the heritage One Group Mutual Funds Board since 1997. Dr. Oden is a member of the Fixed Income Committee and the Governance Committee. He retired after a long career in the education industry, previously serving as the President of Carleton College from 2002 to 2010 and as the President of Kenyon College from 1995 to 2002. Prior to that, Dr. Oden was the Headmaster of the Hotchkiss School from 1989 to 1995 and a Professor at Dartmouth College from 1975 to 1989. Dr. Oden currently serves as a Trustee of Trout Unlimited, a Trustee of the American Museum of Fly Fishing and as Vice Chair of Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center, and he previously served as a Trustee of American University in Cairo.

Marian U. Pardo. Ms. Pardo has served on the J.P. Morgan Funds Board since February 2013. Ms. Pardo is the Chair of the Compliance Committee and is a member of the Fixed Income Committee. Ms. Pardo has been in the financial services industry since 1968 with experience in investment management, banking and lending. She is a Managing Director and founder of Virtual Capital Management LLC, an investment consulting firm. She has extensive experience with respect to portfolio management, the J.P. Morgan Funds' investment advisory business, and banking and investment management and previously served as a portfolio manager for equity funds across the capitalization spectrum.

In connection with prior employment with JPMorgan Chase, Ms. Pardo was the recipient of non-qualified pension plan payments from JPMorgan Chase in the amount of approximately \$2,055 per month, which she irrevocably waived effective January 1, 2013, and deferred compensation payments from JPMorgan Chase in the amount of approximately \$7,294 per year, which ended in January 2013. In addition, Ms. Pardo receives payments from a fully-funded qualified plan, which is not an obligation of JPMorgan Chase.

Board Leadership Structure and Oversight

The Board has structured itself in a manner that allows it to effectively perform its oversight function. The Chairman of the Board is an Independent Trustee, which allows him to carry out his leadership duties as Chairman with objectivity.

In addition, the Board has adopted a committee structure that allows it to effectively perform its oversight function for all of the Portfolios in the complex. As described under "Qualifications of Trustees" and "Standing Committees," the Board has six committees: the Audit and Valuation Committee, the Compliance Committee, the Governance Committee, the Equity Committee, the Fixed Income Committee

and the Money Market Funds and Alternative Products Committee. The Board has determined that the leadership and committee structure is appropriate for the Portfolios and allows the Board to effectively and efficiently evaluate issues that impact the J.P. Morgan Funds as a whole as well as issues that are unique to each Portfolio.

The Board and the Committees take an active role in overseeing the risks associated with registered investment companies, including investment risk, compliance and valuation. In addition, the Board receives regular reports from the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO), the Advisers, the Administrator and the internal audit department of JPMorgan Chase & Co. The Board also receives periodic reports from the Chief Risk Officer of J.P. Morgan Asset Management¹ (“JPMAM”) including reports concerning operational controls that are designed to address market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk among others. The Board also receives regular reports from personnel responsible for JPMAM’s business resiliency and disaster recovery.

In addition, the Board, the Equity Committee, the Fixed Income Committee and the Money Markets/ Alternative Products Committee meet regularly with representatives of the Adviser and an independent consultant to review and evaluate the ongoing performance of the Portfolios. Each of these three Committees reports these reviews to the full Board. The Board also receives a report from the Audit and Valuation Committee at each of its quarterly meetings. The Audit and Valuation Committee is responsible for oversight of the performance of the Portfolios’ audit, accounting and financial reporting policies, practices and internal controls and valuation policies, assisting the Board in its oversight of the valuation of the Portfolios’ securities by the Adviser, overseeing the quality and objectivity of the Portfolios’ independent audit and the financial statements of the Portfolios, and acting as a liaison between the Portfolios’ independent registered public accounting firm and the full Board. The Compliance Committee is responsible for oversight of the Portfolios’ compliance with legal, regulatory and contractual requirements and compliance with policy and procedures. The Governance Committee is responsible for, among other things, oversight of matters relating to the Portfolios’ corporate governance obligations and risk management processes, Portfolio service providers and litigation. At each quarterly meeting, each of the Governance Committee, the Audit and Valuation Committee and the Compliance Committee report their committee proceedings to the full Board. This Committee structure allows the Board to efficiently evaluate a large amount of material and effectively fulfill its oversight function. Annually, the Board considers the efficiency of this committee structure. Additional information about each of the Committees is included below in “Standing Committees.”

Standing Committees. The Board of Trustees has six standing committees: the Audit and Valuation Committee, the Compliance Committee, the Governance Committee, the Equity Committee, the Fixed Income Committee and the Money Market and Alternative Products Committee. The members of each committee are set forth below:

<u>Name of Committee</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Committee Chair</u>
Audit and Valuation Committee	Mr. Harrington Ms. Gallagher Mr. Kanner Ms. Martinez	Mr. Harrington
Compliance Committee	Ms. Pardo Mr. Fisher Ms. Hughes Mr. Marshall	Ms. Pardo
Governance Committee	Dr. Goldstein Mr. Finn Ms. McCoy Mr. Merin Dr. Oden	Dr. Goldstein
Equity Committee	Mr. Finn Mr. Fisher Mr. Harrington Mr. Kanner	Mr. Finn
Fixed Income Committee	Mr. Merin	Mr. Merin

¹ J.P. Morgan Asset Management is the marketing name for the asset management businesses of JPMorgan Chase & Co. Those businesses include, but are not limited to, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. and J.P. Morgan Alternative Asset Management, Inc.

<u>Name of Committee</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Committee Chair</u>
Money Market and Alternative Products Committee	Ms. Gallagher	
	Ms. Pardo	
	Dr. Oden	
	Ms. Martinez	Ms. Martinez
	Ms. Hughes	
	Mr. Marshall	
	Ms. McCoy	

Audit and Valuation Committee. The purposes of the Audit and Valuation Committee are to: (i) appoint and determine compensation of the Portfolios’ independent accountants; (ii) evaluate the independence of the Portfolios’ independent accountants; (iii) oversee the performance of the Portfolios’ audit, accounting and financial reporting policies, practices and internal controls and valuation policies; (iv) approve non-audit services, as required by the statutes and regulations administered by the SEC, including the 1940 Act and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002; (v) assist the Board in its oversight of the valuation of the Portfolios’ securities by the Administrator, Adviser and any sub-adviser, as applicable; (vi) oversee the quality and objectivity of the Portfolios’ independent audit and the financial statements of the Portfolios; and (vii) act as a liaison between the Portfolios’ independent registered public accounting firm and the full Board. The Audit and Valuation Committee has delegated responsibilities to the Chair of the Committee or any designated member of the Committee to respond to inquiries on valuation matters and that occur between meetings of the Committee when the Portfolios’ valuation procedures or law require Board or Committee action, but it is impracticable or impossible to hold a meeting of the entire Board or Committee. The Audit and Valuation Committee met four times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

Compliance Committee. The primary purposes of the Compliance Committee are to (i) oversee the Portfolios’ compliance with legal and regulatory and contractual requirements and the Portfolios’ compliance policies and procedures; and (ii) consider the appointment, compensation and removal of the Portfolios’ Chief Compliance Officer. The Compliance Committee met four times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

Governance Committee. The members of the Governance Committee are each Independent Trustees of the J.P. Morgan Funds. The duties of the Governance Committee include, but are not limited to, (i) selection and nomination of persons for election or appointment as Trustees; (ii) periodic review of the compensation payable to the Independent Trustees; (iii) establishment of Independent Trustee expense policies; (iv) periodic review and evaluation of the functioning of the Board and its committees; (v) with respect to the JPMorgan Trust II Funds, appointment and removal of the Funds’ Senior Officer, and approval of compensation for the Funds’ Senior Officer and retention and compensation of the Senior Officer’s staff and consultants; (vi) selection of independent legal counsel to the Independent Trustees and legal counsel to the Portfolios; (vii) oversight of ongoing litigation affecting the Portfolios, the Adviser or the Independent Trustees; (viii) oversight of regulatory issues or deficiencies affecting the Portfolios (except financial matters considered by the Audit Committee); and (ix) oversight and review of matters with respect to service providers to the Portfolios (except the Portfolios’ independent registered public accounting firm). When evaluating a person as a potential nominee to serve as an Independent Trustee, the Governance Committee may consider, among other factors, (i) whether or not the person is “independent” and whether the person is otherwise qualified under applicable laws and regulations to serve as a Trustee; (ii) whether or not the person is willing to serve, and willing and able to commit the time necessary for the performance of the duties of an Independent Trustee; (iii) the contribution that the person can make to the Board and the J.P. Morgan Funds, with consideration being given to the person’s business experience, education and such other factors as the Committee may consider relevant; (iv) the character and integrity of the person; (v) the desirable personality traits, including independence, leadership and the ability to work with the other members of the Board; and (vi) to the extent consistent with the 1940 Act, such recommendations from management as are deemed appropriate. The process of identifying nominees involves the consideration of candidates recommended by one or more of the following: current Independent Trustees, officers, shareholders and other sources that the Governance Committee deems appropriate, including the Mutual Fund Director Forum. The Governance Committee will review nominees recommended to the Board by shareholders and will evaluate such nominees in the same manner as it evaluates nominees identified by the Governance Committee. Nominee recommendations may be submitted to the Secretary of the Trust at the Trust’s principal business address. The Governance Committee met four times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

Equity Committee, Fixed Income Committee and Money Market and Alternative Products Committee. Each member of the Board, other than Dr. Goldstein, serves on one of the following committees: the Equity Committee, the Fixed Income Committee and the Money Market Alternative Products Committee. These three Committees are divided by asset type and different members of the Board serve on each committee with respect to each asset type. The function of the Committees is to assist the Board in the oversight of the investment management services provided by the Adviser to the Portfolios, as well as any sub-adviser to the Portfolios. The primary purpose of each Committee is to (i) assist the Board in its oversight of the investment management services provided by the Adviser to the Portfolios designated for review by each Committee; and (ii) review and make recommendations to the Board, concerning the approval of proposed new or continued advisory and distribution arrangements for the Portfolios or for new portfolios. The full Board may delegate to the applicable Committee from time to time the authority to make Board level decisions on an interim basis when it is impractical to convene a meeting of the full Board. Each of the Committees receives reports concerning investment management topics, concerns or exceptions with respect to particular Portfolios that the Committee is assigned to oversee, and work to facilitate the understanding by the Board of particular issues related to investment management of Portfolios reviewed by the applicable committee, and works to facilitate the understanding by the applicable Committee and the Board of particular issues related to investment management of the Portfolios reviewed by the Committee. The Equity Committee met five times, the Fixed Income Committee met five times and the Money Market and Alternative Products Committee met five times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

Ownership of Securities. As of December 31, 2018, none of the Trustees beneficially owned any equity securities of the Trust which are held exclusively through insurance company separate accounts. All of the Trustees have a beneficial interest in shares of the Fund Complex, either directly or through participation in the Fund Complex's Deferred Compensation Plans.

<u>Name of Trustee</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Portfolios of the Trust</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies overseen by the Trustee in the Family of Investment Companies^{(1),(2)}</u>
John F. Finn	None	Over \$100,000
Stephen P. Fisher*	None	Over \$100,000
Kathleen M. Gallagher**	None	None
Dr. Matthew Goldstein	None	Over \$100,000
Dennis P. Harrington	None	Over \$100,000
Frankie D. Hughes	None	Over \$100,000
Raymond Kanner	None	Over \$100,000
Peter C. Marshall	None	Over \$100,000
Mary E. Martinez	None	Over \$100,000
Marilyn McCoy	None	Over \$100,000
Mitchell M. Merin	None	Over \$100,000
Dr. Robert A. Oden, Jr.	None	Over \$100,000
Marian U. Pardo	None	Over \$100,000

(1) A Family of Investment Companies means any two or more registered investment companies that share the same investment adviser or principal underwriter and hold themselves out to investors as related companies for purposes of investment and investor services. The Family of Investment Companies for which the Board of Trustees currently serves includes eleven registered investment companies (136 funds).

(2) For Ms. McCoy and Messrs. Finn, Fisher, Kanner, Marshall and Oden, these amounts include deferred compensation balances, as of December 31, 2018, through participation in the J.P. Morgan Funds' Deferred Compensation Plan for Eligible Trustees.

* Mr. Fisher became a Trustee of the Trust, effective 5/4/18

** Ms. Gallagher became a Trustee of the Trust, effective 11/1/18.

As of December 31, 2018, none of the independent Trustees or their immediate family members owned securities of the Adviser or JPMorgan Distribution Services, Inc. ("JPMDS") or a person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Adviser or JPMDS.

Trustee Compensation. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Funds of the J.P. Morgan Funds Complex overseen by the Trustees paid each Trustee an annual base fee of \$360,000 (with the new Trustees receiving a pro rata portion of the base fee depending on when each became a Trustee). Effective January 1, 2019, the Funds of the J.P. Morgan Funds Complex overseen by the Trustees pay each Trustee an annual based fee of \$375,000. Committee chairs who are not already receiving an additional fee are

each paid \$50,000 annually in addition to their base fee. From January 1, 2017 until March 1, 2018, Mr. Marshall served in the position of Director of Strategic and Education Initiatives, for which he received an additional \$50,000 annually. In addition, the Funds pay the Chairman \$225,000 annually and reimburse expenses of the Chairman in the amount of \$4,000 per month. The Chairman receives no additional compensation for service as committee chair.

Trustee aggregate compensation paid by the Trust and J.P. Morgan Funds Complex for the calendar year ended December 31, 2018 is set forth below:

Aggregate Trustee Compensation Paid by the Portfolios

Name of Trustee	Core Bond Portfolio	Global Allocation Portfolio	Income Builder Portfolio	Mid Cap Value Portfolio	Small Cap Core Portfolio	U.S. Equity Portfolio	Total Compensation Paid From Fund Complex ¹
Independent Trustees							
John F. Finn	\$2,011	\$1,958	\$1,955	\$2,069	\$1,986	\$1,967	\$410,000
Stephen P. Fisher ²	1,138	1,109	1,107	1,167	1,124	1,113	227,419 ³
Kathleen M. Gallagher ⁴	307	300	300	314	303	301	60,000
Dr. Matthew Goldstein	2,093	1,978	1,972	2,218	2,039	1,998	585,000
Dennis P. Harrington	2,011	1,958	1,955	2,069	1,986	1,967	410,000
Frankie D. Hughes	1,988	1,952	1,950	2,027	1,971	1,958	360,000
Raymond Kanner	1,988	1,952	1,950	2,027	1,971	1,958	360,000 ⁵
Peter C. Marshall	1,992	1,953	1,951	2,035	1,974	1,960	368,333 ⁶
Mary E. Martinez	2,011	1,958	1,955	2,069	1,986	1,967	410,000
Marilyn McCoy	1,988	1,952	1,950	2,027	1,971	1,958	360,000 ⁵
Mitchell M. Merin	2,011	1,958	1,955	2,069	1,986	1,967	410,000
Dr. Robert A. Oden, Jr.	1,988	1,952	1,950	2,027	1,971	1,958	360,000
Marian U. Pardo	2,011	1,958	1,955	2,069	1,986	1,967	410,000
James J. Schonbachler ⁷	1,988	1,952	1,950	2,027	1,971	1,958	360,000 ⁸

1 A Fund Complex means two or more registered investment companies that (i) hold themselves out to investors as related companies for purposes of investment and investor services or (ii) have a common investment adviser or have an investment adviser that is an affiliated person of the investment adviser of any of the other registered investment companies. The J.P. Morgan Funds Complex for which the Board of Trustees currently serves includes eleven registered investment companies (136 Funds).

2 Mr. Fisher became a Trustee of the Trusts, effective 5/14/18.

3 Includes \$227,419 of Deferred Compensation.

4 Ms. Gallagher became a Trustee of the Trusts, effective 11/1/18.

5 Includes \$360,000 of Deferred Compensation.

6 Includes \$110,500 of Deferred Compensation.

7 Effective 1/1/19, Mr. Schonbachler no longer serves as Trustee.

8 Includes \$252,000 of Deferred Compensation.

The Trustees instituted a Deferred Compensation Plan for Eligible Trustees (the “Deferred Compensation Plan”) pursuant to which the Trustees are permitted to defer part or all of their compensation. Amounts deferred are deemed invested in shares of one or more series of the JPMorgan Trust I, JPMorgan Trust II, JPMorgan Trust III, JPMorgan Trust IV, Undiscovered Managers Funds, J.P. Morgan Fleming Mutual Fund Group, Inc. and the J.P. Morgan Mutual Fund Investment Trust, as selected by the Trustee from time to time, to be used to measure the performance of a Trustee’s deferred compensation account. Amounts deferred under the Deferred Compensation Plan will be deemed to be invested in Select Class Shares of the identified funds, unless Select Class Shares are not available, in which case the amounts will be deemed to be invested in Class A Shares. A Trustee’s deferred compensation account, will be paid at such times as elected by the Trustee, subject to certain mandatory payment provisions in the Deferred Compensation Plan (e.g., death of a Trustee). Deferral and payment elections under the Deferred Compensation Plan are subject to strict requirements for modification.

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trust will indemnify its Trustees and officers against liabilities and expenses incurred in connection with litigation in which they may be involved because of their offices with the Trust, unless, as to liability to the Trust or its shareholders, it is finally adjudicated that they engaged in willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in their offices or with respect to any matter, unless it is finally adjudicated that they did not act in good faith in the reasonable belief that their actions were in the best interest of the Trust. In the case of settlement, such indemnification will not be provided unless it has been determined by a court or other body approving the settlement or disposition, or by a reasonable determination based upon a review of

readily available facts, by vote of a majority of disinterested Trustees or in a written opinion of independent counsel, that such officers or Trustees have not engaged in willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of their duties.

Officers

The Trust's executive officers (listed below) generally are employees of the Adviser or one of its affiliates. The officers conduct and supervise the business operations of the Trust. The officers hold office until a successor has been elected and duly qualified. The Trust has no employees. The names of the officers of the Portfolios, together with their year of birth, information regarding their positions held with the Trust and principal occupations are shown below. The contact address for each of the officers, unless otherwise noted, is 277 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10172.

<u>Name (Year of Birth), Positions Held with the Trusts (Since)</u>	<u>Principal Occupations During Past 5 Years</u>
Brian S. Shlissel (1964), President and Principal Executive Officer (2016)	Managing Director and Chief Administrative Officer for J.P. Morgan pooled vehicles, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (formerly JPMorgan Funds Management, Inc.) (2014-present); Managing Director and Head of Mutual Fund Services, Allianz Global Investors; President and Chief Executive Officer, Allianz Global Investors Mutual Funds and PIMCO Closed-End Funds (1999-2014).
Timothy J. Clemens (1975), Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer (2018)	Executive Director, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (formerly JPMorgan Funds Management, Inc.) since February 2016; Vice President, JPMorgan Funds Management, Inc. from October 2013 to January 2016; Chief Financial Officer and Head of Valuation, Aberdeen Asset Management PLC (previously Artio Global Management) (2009 to September 2013).
Noah Greenhill (1969), Secretary (2018)*	Managing Director and General Counsel, JPMorgan Asset Management (2015 to present); Managing Director and General Counsel, JPMorgan Global Alternative Funds (2012 to 2015).
Stephen M. Ungerman (1953), Chief Compliance Officer (2005)	Managing Director, JPMorgan Chase & Co.; Mr. Ungerman has been with JPMorgan Chase & Co. since 2000.
Elizabeth A. Davin (1964), Assistant Secretary (2005)**	Executive Director and Assistant General Counsel, JPMorgan Chase since February 2012; formerly, Vice President and Assistant General Counsel, JPMorgan Chase from 2005 until February 2012.
Jessica K. Ditullio (1962), Assistant Secretary (2005)**	Executive Director and Assistant General Counsel, JPMorgan Chase; Ms. Ditullio has been with JPMorgan Chase (formerly Bank One Corporation) since 1990.
Anthony Geron (1971), Assistant Secretary (2018)*	Vice President and Assistant General Counsel, JPMorgan Chase, September 2018; Lead Director and Counsel, AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company from 2015 to 2018 and Senior Director and Counsel, AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company from 2014 to 2015; Associate, Willkie Farr & Gallagher (law firm) from 2007 to 2014,
Carmine Lekstutis (1980), Assistant Secretary (2011)*	Executive Director and Assistant General Counsel, JPMorgan Chase since February 2015; formerly Vice President and Assistant General Counsel, JPMorgan Chase from 2011 to February 2015.
Gregory S. Samuels (1980), Assistant Secretary (2010)*	Executive Director and Assistant General Counsel, JPMorgan Chase since February 2014; formerly Vice President and Assistant General Counsel, JPMorgan Chase from 2010.
Pamela L. Woodley (1971), Assistant Secretary (2012)*	Vice President and Assistant General Counsel, JPMorgan Chase since November 2004.
Zachary E. Vonnegut- Gabovitch (1986)* Assistant Secretary (2017)*	Vice President and Assistant General Counsel, JPMorgan Chase since September 2016; Associate, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius (law firm) from 2012 to 2016.

**Name (Year of Birth),
Positions Held with
the Trusts (Since)**

Principal Occupations During Past 5 Years

Michael M. D'Ambrosio
(1969),
Assistant Treasurer (2012)

Managing Director, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (formerly JPMorgan Funds Management, Inc.) since May 2014; formerly Executive Director, JPMorgan Funds Management, Inc. from 2012 to May 2014.

Jeffrey D. House (1972)
Assistant Treasurer (2017)**

Vice President, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (formerly JPMorgan Funds Management, Inc.) since July 2006.

Joseph Parascondola (1963)
Assistant Treasurer (2011)*

Vice President, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (formerly JPMorgan Funds Management, Inc.), since August 2006.

Gillian I. Sands (1969),
Assistant Treasurer (2012)*

Vice President, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (formerly JPMorgan Funds Management, Inc.) from September 2012; Assistant Treasurer, Wells Fargo Funds Management (2007–2009).

Shannon Gaines (1977),
Assistant Treasurer (2018)**

Vice President, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (formerly JPMorgan Funds Management, Inc.) since January 2014.

* The contact address for the officer is 4 New York Plaza, New York, NY 10004.

** The contact address for the officer is 1111 Polaris Parkway, Columbus, OH 43240.

Investment Adviser

Pursuant to investment advisory agreements, JPMIM serves as investment adviser to the Portfolios.

The Trust's Shares are not sponsored, endorsed or guaranteed by, and do not constitute obligations or deposits of JPMorgan Chase, any bank affiliate of JPMIM or any other bank, and are not insured by the FDIC or issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies.

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. ("JPMIM"). JPMIM is the adviser to the Portfolios. JPMIM provides services to the Portfolios pursuant to investment advisory agreements with the Trust (the "Advisory Agreements").

Prior to January 1, 2010, investment advisory services for each of the Portfolios (except Global Allocation Portfolio, Income Builder Portfolio and Small Cap Core Portfolio) were provided by JPMorgan Investment Advisors Inc. ("JPMIA"), a former affiliate of the Advisor, pursuant to an Amended and Restated Investment Advisory Agreement dated May 1, 2006 (the "JPMIA Advisory Agreement"). JPMIA was an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase and was a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"). Effective January 1, 2010, the investment advisory business of JPMIA was transferred to JPMIM, and JPMIM became the investment adviser for the applicable Portfolios under the JPMIA Advisory Agreement. The appointment of JPMIM did not change the portfolio management team, the investment strategies, the investment advisory fees charged to the Portfolios or the terms of the JPMIA Advisory Agreement (other than the identity of the investment adviser). Shareholder approval was not required for the replacement of JPMIA by JPMIM.

JPMIM is a wholly owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Asset Management Holdings Inc. (formerly J.P. Morgan Fleming Asset Management Holdings, Inc.), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase. JPMIM is an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act. JPMIM acts as investment adviser to individuals, governments, corporations, employee benefit plans, labor unions and state and local governments, mutual funds and other institutional investors. JPMIM is located at 383 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10179.

JPMIM continuously reviews, supervises and administers the investment program of the Portfolios, subject to the supervision of, and policies established by, the Trustees of the Trust.

Under separate agreements, JPMorgan Chase Bank, JPMIM and JPMDS provide custodial, fund accounting, recordkeeping and administrative services to the Trust and the Portfolios and distribution services for the Trust. JPMorgan Chase Bank, JPMIM and JPMDS are each subsidiaries of JPMorgan Chase and affiliates of JPMIM. See the "Custodian," "Administrator," and "Distributor" sections, herein.

Under the terms of the JPMIM Advisory Agreements, the investment advisory services that JPMIM provides to the Portfolios are not exclusive. JPMIM is free to and does render similar investment advisory services to others. JPMIM serves as investment adviser to personal investors and other investment companies and acts as fiduciary for trusts, estates and employee benefit plans. Certain of the assets of

trusts and estates under management are invested in common trust funds for which JPMorgan Chase Bank serves as trustee. The accounts that are managed or advised by JPMIM have varying investment objectives, and JPMIM invests assets of such accounts in investments substantially similar to, or the same as, those which are expected to constitute the principal investments of the Portfolios. Such accounts are supervised by employees of JPMIM who may also be acting in similar capacities for the Portfolios.

The Portfolios are managed by employees of JPMIM who, in acting for their customers, including the Portfolios, do not discuss their investment decisions with any personnel of JPMorgan Chase or any personnel of other divisions of JPMIM or with any of their affiliated persons, with the exception of certain other investment management affiliates of JPMorgan Chase which may execute transactions on behalf of the Portfolios.

Unless sooner terminated, each of the Advisory Agreements will continue in effect as to a particular Portfolio indefinitely if such continuance is approved at least annually by the Trust's Board of Trustees or by vote of a majority of the outstanding Shares of such Portfolio (as defined under "ADDITIONAL INFORMATION—Description of Shares" in this SAI), and a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the respective investment advisory agreements or interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any party to the respective investment advisory agreements by votes cast in person at a meeting called for such purpose. The continuation of the Advisory Agreements was last approved by the Board of trustees at its meeting in August 2013. The Advisory Agreements may be terminated as to a particular Portfolio at any time on 60 days' written notice without penalty by:

1. the Trustees,
2. vote of a majority of the outstanding Shares of that Portfolio; or
3. the Portfolio's Adviser, as the case may be.

The Advisory Agreements also terminate automatically in the event of any assignment, as defined in the 1940 Act.

The Advisory Agreements provide that JPMIM shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the performance of the investment advisory agreements, except a loss resulting from a breach of fiduciary duty with respect to the receipt of compensation for services or a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence on the part of JPMIM in the performance of its duties, or from reckless disregard by it of its duties and obligations thereunder.

Advisory Fees. For the fiscal periods indicated, the Portfolios paid the following investment advisory fees to JPMIM, and JPMIM waived investment advisory fees (amounts waived are in parentheses) (amounts in thousands).

Portfolio	Fiscal Year Ended					
	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2017		December 31, 2018	
	Paid	Waived	Paid	Waived	Paid	Waived
Core Bond Portfolio	\$ 939	\$ (68)	\$ 965	\$(118)	\$1,080	\$(126)
Global Allocation Portfolio	118	(156)	209	(130)	273	(182)
Income Builder Portfolio	6	(178)	25	(196)	18	(264)
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	3,014	(32)	3,639	(48)	3,434	(47)
Small Cap Core Portfolio	842	(7)	1,147	(9)	1,225	(12)
U.S. Equity Portfolio	525	(4)	545	(35)	555	(57)

Code of Ethics

The Trust, JPMIM and JPMDS have adopted codes of ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act (and pursuant to Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act with respect to the Adviser).

The Trust's code of ethics includes policies which require "access persons" (as defined in Rule 17j-1) to: (i) place the interest of Trust shareholders first; (ii) conduct personal securities transactions in a manner that avoids any actual or potential conflict of interest or any abuse of a position of trust and responsibility; and (iii) refrain from taking inappropriate advantage of his or her position with the Trust or with a Portfolio. The Trust's code of ethics prohibits any access person from: (i) employing any device, scheme or artifice to defraud the Trust or a Portfolio; (ii) making to the Trust any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state to the Trust or a Portfolio a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading; (iii) engaging in any act, practice,

or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon the Trust or a Portfolio; or (iv) engaging in any manipulative practice with respect to the Trust or a Portfolio. The Trust's code of ethics permits personnel subject to the code to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by a Portfolio so long as such investment transactions are not in contravention of the above noted policies and prohibitions.

The code of ethics adopted by JPMIM, requires that all employees must: (i) place the interest of the accounts which are managed by the investment adviser first; (ii) conduct all personal securities transactions in a manner that is consistent with the code of ethics and the individual employee's position of trust and responsibility; and (iii) refrain from taking inappropriate advantage of their position. Employees of each investment adviser are also prohibited from certain mutual fund trading activity including "excessive trading" of shares of a mutual fund as described in the applicable Portfolio's Prospectuses or SAI and effecting or facilitating a mutual fund transaction to engage in market timing. The Advisers' code of ethics permits personnel subject to the code to invest in securities including securities that may be purchased or held by a Portfolio subject to certain restrictions. However, all employees are required to preclear securities trades (except for certain types of securities such as non-proprietary mutual fund shares and U.S. government securities).

JPMDS's code of ethics requires that all employees of JPMDS must: (i) place the interest of the accounts which are managed by affiliates of JPMDS first; (ii) conduct all personal securities transactions in a manner that is consistent with the code of ethics and the individual employee's position of trust and responsibility; and (iii) refrain from taking inappropriate advantage of their positions. Employees of JPMDS are also prohibited from certain mutual fund trading activity including excessive trading of shares of a mutual fund as such term is defined in the applicable Portfolio's Prospectuses or SAI or effecting or facilitating a mutual fund transaction to engage in market timing. JPMDS's code of ethics permits personnel subject to the code to invest in securities including securities that may be purchased or held by the Portfolios subject to the policies and restrictions in such code of ethics.

Portfolio Transactions

Investment Decisions and Portfolio Transactions. Pursuant to the Advisory Agreements, the Advisers determine, subject to the general supervision of the Board of Trustees of the Trusts and in accordance with each Portfolio's investment objective and restrictions, which securities are to be purchased and sold by each such Portfolio and which brokers are to be eligible to execute its portfolio transactions. The Advisers operate independently in providing services to their respective clients. Investment decisions are the product of many factors in addition to basic suitability for the particular client involved. Thus, for example, a particular security may be bought or sold for certain clients even though it could have been bought or sold for other clients at the same time. Likewise, a particular security may be bought for one or more clients when one or more other clients are selling the security. In some instances, one client may sell a particular security to another client. It also happens that two or more clients may simultaneously buy or sell the same security, in which event each day's transactions in such security are, insofar as possible, averaged as to price and allocated between such clients in a manner which in the opinion of the Adviser is equitable to each and in accordance with the amount being purchased or sold by each. There may be circumstances when purchases or sales of portfolio securities for one or more clients will have an adverse effect on other clients.

Brokerage and Research Services. On behalf of the Portfolios, the Adviser places orders for all purchases and sales of portfolio securities, enters into repurchase agreements, and may enter into reverse repurchase agreements and execute loans of portfolio securities on behalf of a Portfolio unless otherwise prohibited.

Fixed income and debt securities and municipal bonds and notes are generally traded at a net price with dealers acting as principal for their own accounts without a stated commission. The price of the security usually includes profit to the dealers. In underwritten offerings, securities are purchased at a fixed price, which includes an amount of compensation to the underwriter, generally referred to as the underwriter's concession or discount. Transactions on stock exchanges (other than foreign stock exchanges) involve the payment of negotiated brokerage commissions. Such commissions vary among different brokers. Also, a particular broker may charge different commissions according to such factors as the difficulty and size of the transaction. Transactions in foreign securities generally involve payment of fixed brokerage commissions, which are generally higher than those in the U.S. On occasion, certain securities may be purchased directly from an issuer, in which case no commissions or discounts are paid.

In connection with portfolio transactions, the overriding objective is to obtain the best execution of purchase and sales orders. In making this determination, the Adviser considers a number of factors including, but not limited to: the price per unit of the security, the broker's execution capabilities, the commissions charged, the broker's reliability for prompt, accurate confirmations and on-time delivery of securities, the broker-dealer firm's financial condition, the broker's ability to provide access to public offerings, as well as the quality of research services provided. As permitted by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act, the Adviser may cause the Portfolios to pay a broker-dealer which provides brokerage and research services to the Adviser, the Portfolios and/or other accounts for which the Adviser exercises investment discretion an amount of commission for effecting a securities transaction for a Portfolio in excess of the amount other broker-dealers would have charged for the transaction if the Adviser determines in good faith that the greater commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the executing broker-dealer viewed in terms of either a particular transaction or the Adviser's overall responsibilities to accounts over which it exercises investment discretion. Not all such services are useful or of value in advising the Portfolios. The Adviser reports to the Board of Trustees regarding overall commissions paid by the Portfolios and their reasonableness in relation to the benefits to the Portfolios. In accordance with Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act and consistent with applicable SEC guidance and interpretation, the term "brokerage and research services" includes (i) advice as to the value of securities; (ii) the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities; (iii) the availability of securities or of purchasers or sellers of securities; (iv) furnishing analyses and reports concerning issues, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and the performance of accounts; and (v) effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance, settlement, and custody) or required by rule or regulation in connection with such transactions.

Brokerage and research services received from such broker-dealers will be in addition to, and not in lieu of, the services required to be performed by an Adviser under the Advisory Agreement. The fees that the Portfolios pay to the Adviser are not reduced as a consequence of the Adviser's receipt of brokerage and research services. To the extent the Portfolios' portfolio transactions are used to obtain such services, the brokerage commissions paid by the Portfolios may exceed those that might otherwise be paid by an amount that cannot be presently determined. Such services generally would be useful and of value to the Adviser in serving one or more of its other clients and, conversely, such services obtained by the placement of brokerage business of other clients generally would be useful to the Adviser in carrying out its obligations to the Portfolios. While such services are not expected to reduce the expenses of the Adviser, the Adviser would, through use of the services, avoid the additional expenses that would be incurred if it should attempt to develop comparable information through its own staff.

Subject to the overriding objective of obtaining the best execution of orders, the Adviser may allocate a portion of a Portfolio's brokerage transactions to affiliates of the Adviser. Under the 1940 Act, persons affiliated with a Portfolio and persons who are affiliated with such persons are prohibited from dealing with the Portfolio as principal in the purchase and sale of securities unless an exemptive order allowing such transactions is obtained from the SEC. The SEC has granted exemptive orders permitting each Portfolio to engage in principal transactions with J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, an affiliated broker, involving taxable and tax exempt money market instruments (including commercial paper, banker acceptances and medium term notes) and repurchase agreements. The orders are subject to certain conditions. An affiliated person of a Portfolio may serve as its broker in listed or over-the-counter transactions conducted on an agency basis provided that, among other things, the fee or commission received by such affiliated broker is reasonable and fair compared to the fee or commission received by non-affiliated brokers in connection with comparable transactions.

In addition, a Portfolio may not purchase securities during the existence of any underwriting syndicate for such securities of which JPMorgan Chase Bank or an affiliate is a member or in a private placement in which JPMorgan Chase Bank or an affiliate serves as placement agent, except pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees that either comply with rules adopted by the SEC or with interpretations of the SEC's staff. Each Portfolio expects to purchase securities from underwriting syndicates of which certain affiliates of JPMorgan Chase act as a member or manager. Such purchases will be effected in accordance with the conditions set forth in Rule 10f-3 under the 1940 Act and related procedures adopted by the Trustees, including a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" of a Portfolio. Among the conditions are that the issuer of any purchased securities will have been in operation for at least three years, that not more than 25% of the underwriting will be purchased by a Portfolio and all other accounts over which the same investment adviser has discretion, and that no shares will be purchased from JPMDS or any of its affiliates.

On those occasions when the Adviser deems the purchase or sale of a security to be in the best interests of a Portfolio as well as other customers, including other Portfolios, the Adviser, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations, may, but is not obligated to, aggregate the securities to be sold or purchased for a Portfolio with those to be sold or purchased for other customers in order to obtain best execution, including lower brokerage commissions if appropriate. In such event, allocation of the securities so purchased or sold as well as any expenses incurred in the transaction will be made by the Adviser in the manner it considers to be most equitable and consistent with its fiduciary obligations to its customers, including the Portfolios. In some instances, the allocation procedure might not permit a Portfolio to participate in the benefits of the aggregated trade.

If a Portfolio that writes options effects a closing purchase transaction with respect to an option written by it, normally such transaction will be executed by the same broker-dealer who executed the sale of the option. The writing of options by a Portfolio will be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges governing the maximum number of options in each class which may be written by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written on the same or different exchanges or are held or written in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers. The number of options that a Portfolio may write may be affected by options written by the Adviser for other investment advisory clients. An exchange may order the liquidation of positions found to be in excess of these limits, and it may impose certain other sanctions.

Allocation of transactions, including their frequency, to various broker-dealers is determined by a Portfolio's Adviser based on its best judgment and in a manner deemed fair and reasonable to Shareholders and consistent with the Adviser's obligation to obtain the best execution of purchase and sales orders. In making this determination, the Adviser considers the same factors for the best execution of purchase and sales orders listed above. Accordingly, in selecting broker-dealers to execute a particular transaction, and in evaluating the best overall terms available, a Portfolio's Adviser is authorized to consider the brokerage and research services (as those terms are defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act) provided to the Portfolios and/or other accounts over which a Portfolio's Adviser exercises investment discretion. A Portfolio's Adviser may cause a Portfolio to pay a broker-dealer that furnishes brokerage and research services a higher commission than that which might be charged by another broker-dealer for effecting the same transaction, provided that a Portfolio's Adviser determines in good faith that such commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by such broker-dealer, viewed in terms of either the particular transaction or the overall responsibilities of a Portfolio's Adviser to the Portfolios. To the extent such services are permissible under the safe harbor requirements of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act and consistent with applicable SEC guidance and interpretation, such brokerage and research services might consist of advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities, the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities; analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy, and the performance of accounts, market data, stock quotes, last sale prices, and trading volumes. Shareholders of the Portfolios should understand that the services provided by such brokers may be useful to a Portfolio's Adviser in connection with its services to other clients and not all the services may be used by the Adviser in connection with the Portfolio.

Under the policy for JPMIM, "soft dollar" services refer to arrangements that fall within the safe harbor requirements of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act, which allow JPMIM to allocate client brokerage transactions to a broker-dealer in exchange for products or services that are research and brokerage-related and provide lawful and appropriate assistance in the performance of the investment decision-making process. These services include third party research, market data services and proprietary broker-dealer research. The Portfolios have stopped participating in soft dollar arrangements for market data services and third-party research. However, the Portfolios continue to receive proprietary research where broker-dealers typically incorporate the cost of such research into their commission structure. Many brokers do not assign a hard dollar value to the research they provide, but rather bundle the cost of such research into their commission structure. It is noted in this regard that some research that is available only under a bundled commission structure is particularly important to the investment process. The Core Bond Portfolio does not participate in soft dollar arrangements for market data services and third-party research.

The Portfolios (except the Core Bond Portfolio) began participating in soft dollar arrangements whereby a broker-dealer provides market data services and third-party research in addition to proprietary research. In order to obtain such research, the Adviser may utilize a Client Commission Arrangement ("CCA"). CCAs are agreements between an investment adviser and executing broker whereby the investment adviser and the broker agree to allocate a portion of commissions to a pool of credits maintained by the broker that are used to pay for eligible brokerage and research services. The Adviser will

only enter into and utilize CCAs to the extent permitted by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act. As required by interpretive guidance issued by the SEC, any CCAs entered into by the Adviser with respect to commissions generated by these Portfolios will provide that: (1) the broker-dealer pay the research preparer directly; and (2) the broker-dealer take steps to assure itself that the client commissions that the Adviser directs it to use to pay for such services are only for eligible research under Section 28(e).

Investment decisions for each Portfolio are made independently from those for the other Portfolios or any other investment company or account managed by the Adviser. Any such other investment company or account may also invest in the same securities as the Trust. When a purchase or sale of the same security is made at substantially the same time on behalf of a given Portfolio and another Portfolio, investment company or account, the transaction will be averaged as to price, and available investments allocated as to amount, in a manner which the Adviser of the given Portfolio believes to be equitable to the Portfolio(s) and such other investment company or account. In some instances, this procedure may adversely affect the price paid or received by a Portfolio or the size of the position obtained by a Portfolio. To the extent permitted by law, the Adviser may aggregate the securities to be sold or purchased by it for a Portfolio with those to be sold or purchased by it for other Portfolios or for other investment companies or accounts in order to obtain best execution. In making investment recommendations for the Trust, the Adviser will not inquire or take into consideration whether an issuer of securities proposed for purchase or sale by the Trust is a customer of the Adviser or their parents or subsidiaries or affiliates and in dealing with its commercial customers, the Adviser and their respective parent, subsidiaries, and affiliates will not inquire or take into consideration whether securities of such customers are held by the Trust.

Effective January 2018, pursuant to the second Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (“MiFID II”), investment managers in the European Union (“EU”), including a segment of the operations of the Adviser, are required to either pay for research out of their own resources or agree with clients to have research costs paid by clients through research payment accounts that are funded out of trading commissions or by a specific client research charge, provided that the payments for research are unbundled from the payments for execution. Where such a restriction applies, the Adviser will pay for any research out of its own resources and not through soft dollars or CCAs. Additionally, MiFID II may have practical ramifications outside the EU. For example, U.S. asset managers acting under the delegated authority of an EU-based asset manager and U.S. asset managers that are part of a global asset management group with one or more EU affiliates may, in practice, have to restructure the way they procure, value and pay for research under U.S. laws and regulations to more closely align with the requirements under MiFID II. It is difficult to predict the full impact of MiFID II on the Portfolios, the Adviser and any sub-advisers, but it could increase the overall costs of entering into investments, increase the overall price of research and/or reduce access to research.

During each of the past three fiscal years, the brokerage commissions paid by the Portfolios were as follows:

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>		
	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Core Bond Portfolio			
Total Brokerage Commissions	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Brokerage Commissions to Affiliated Broker/ Dealers	—	—	—
Global Allocation Portfolio			
Total Brokerage Commissions	18,396	50,878	101,623
Brokerage Commissions to Affiliated Broker/ Dealers	12	95	—
Income Builder Portfolio			
Total Brokerage Commissions	23,915	21,864	22,950
Brokerage Commissions to Affiliated Broker/ Dealers	170	7	—
Mid Cap Value Portfolio			
Total Brokerage Commissions	118,943	69,696	51,294
Brokerage Commissions to Affiliated Broker/ Dealers	127	54	—

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>		
	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Small Cap Core Portfolio			
Total Brokerage Commissions	\$124,872	\$131,811	\$151,231
Brokerage Commissions to Affiliated Broker/ Dealers	5	220	—
U.S. Equity Portfolio			
Total Brokerage Commissions	36,571	45,652	42,920
Brokerage Commissions to Affiliated Broker/ Dealers	11	1	—

As of December 31, 2018, the following Portfolios held investments in securities of their regular broker-dealers as follows:

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Name of Broker-Dealer</u>	<u>Value of Securities Owned (000's)</u>
Core Bond Portfolio	Ameriprise Financial, Inc.	\$ 59
	Bank of America Corp.	2,264
	Bank of New York Mellon Corporation	327
	Barclays plc	393
	BlackRock, Inc.	133
	Blackstone Holdings Finance Co. LLC	125
	Brookfield Finance, Inc.	92
	Charles Schwab Corp. (The)	220
	Citigroup, Inc.	1,196
	Credit Suisse Group Funding Guernsey Ltd.	583
	Daiwa Securities Group, Inc.	48
	Deutsche Bank AG	190
	GE Capital International Funding Co. Unlimited Co.	747
	Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (The)	2,204
	HSBC Holdings plc	943
	Invesco Finance plc	64
	Jefferies Group LLC	85
	Morgan Stanley	1,986
	Nomura Holdings, Inc.	68
	Nuveen LLC	213
State Street Corp.	248	
TD Ameritrade Holding Corp.	17	
UBS Group AG	448	

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Name of Broker-Dealer</u>	<u>Value of Securities Owned (000's)</u>	
Global Allocation Portfolio	3i Group plc	\$ 76	
	Allianz SE	17	
	American International Group, Inc.	92	
	Bank of America Corp.	297	
	BlackRock, Inc.	41	
	Charles Schwab Corp. (The)	146	
	Citigroup, Inc.	101	
	Credit Suisse Group AG	69	
	Deutsche Bank AG	11	
	HSBC Holdings plc	109	
	Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. (The)	79	
	Invesco Ltd.	37	
	M&T Bank Corp.	138	
	Macquarie Group Ltd.	7	
	Marsh & McLennan Cos., Inc.	74	
	Morgan Stanley	91	
	Nasdaq, Inc.	64	
	Northern Trust Corp.	60	
	Prudential Financial, Inc.	30	
	Prudential plc	111	
	T. Rowe Price Group, Inc.	114	
	UBS Group AG	58	
	United Overseas Bank Ltd.	11	
	Income Builder Portfolio	3i Group plc	10
		Allianz SE	196
		Bank of America Corp.	455
		Bank of New York Mellon Corporation	100
Barclays plc		15	
Charles Schwab Corp. (The)		34	
Citigroup, Inc.		458	
CNG Holdings, Inc.		51	
Credit Agricole SA		215	
Credit Suisse Group AG		201	
Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (The)		335	
HSBC Holdings plc		54	
Ladder Capital Finance Holdings LLLP		25	
LPL Holdings, Inc.		23	
Mega Financial Holding Co. Ltd.		39	
Morgan Stanley		365	
Nationstar Mortgage Holdings, Inc.		36	
Nationstar Mortgage LLC		29	
Principal Financial Group, Inc.		65	
Prudential plc		86	
Quicken Loans, Inc.		69	
Quilter plc		3	
State Street Corp.		126	
UBS Group AG		19	
USIS Merger Sub, Inc.		24	
Mid Cap Value Portfolio		Ameriprise Financial, Inc.	4,092
		Comerica, Inc.	2,096
	Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. (The)	6,179	
	Invesco Ltd.	2,066	
	M&T Bank Corp.	8,004	
	Marsh & McLennan Cos., Inc.	4,330	
	Northern Trust Corp.	4,778	
	Principal Financial Group, Inc.	2,272	
	Raymond James Financial, Inc.	4,151	
	T. Rowe Price Group, Inc.	6,579	

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Name of Broker-Dealer</u>	<u>Value of Securities Owned (000's)</u>	
Small Cap Core Portfolio	BGC Partners Inc	\$ 290	
	Blucora Inc	999	
	Heitman LLC	315	
	Houlihan Lokey, Inc.	206	
	INTL. FCStone, Inc.	37	
	Investment Technology Group, Inc.	762	
	Jernigan Capital, Inc.	188	
	Marcus & Millichap, Inc.	477	
	PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	128	
	Pzena Investment Management, Inc.	40	
	Stifel Financial Corp.	46	
	U.S. Equity Portfolio	American International Group, Inc.	161
		Ameriprise Financial, Inc.	597
		Arthur J Gallagher & Co.	274
Bank of America Corp.		1,598	
Bank of New York Mellon Corporation		391	
Charles Schwab Corp. (The)		371	
Citigroup, Inc.		688	
Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. (The)		263	
Intercontinental Exchange, Inc.		217	
Morgan Stanley		1,556	
Willis Towers Watson plc	153		

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, JPMIM allocated brokerage commissions to brokers who provided broker research services for the Portfolios as follows (rounded to the nearest dollar):

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Total Research Commissions</u>
Core Bond Portfolio	\$ 0
Global Allocation Portfolio	7,187
Income Builder Portfolio	0
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	13,284
Small Cap Core Portfolio	50,520
U.S. Equity Portfolio	10,664

Administrator

JPMIM, 1111 Polaris Parkway, Columbus, Ohio 43240 serves as administrator for the Trust (the “Administrator”¹) pursuant to an Administration Agreement dated May 1, 2006 (the “Administration Agreement”).

Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, JPMIM performs or supervises all operations of each Portfolio for which it serves (other than those performed under the advisory agreement, any sub-advisory agreements, the custodian and fund accounting agreement, and the transfer agency agreement for that Portfolio). Under the Administration Agreement, JPMIM has agreed to maintain the necessary office space for the Portfolios, and to furnish certain other services required by the Portfolios with respect to each Portfolio. The Administrator prepares annual and semi-annual reports to the SEC, prepares federal and state tax returns and generally assists in all aspects of the Portfolios’ operations other than those performed under the advisory agreement, any sub-advisory agreements, the custodian and fund accounting agreement, and the transfer agency agreement. JPMIM may, at its expense, subcontract with any entity or person concerning the provision of services under the Administration Agreement. J.P. Morgan Investor Services, Co. (“JPMIS”), an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan, serves as the Portfolios’ sub-administrator (the “Sub-administrator”). The Administrator pays JPMIS a fee for its services as the Portfolios’ Sub-administrator.

If not terminated, the Administration Agreement continues in effect for annual periods beyond October 31 of each year, provided that such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the vote of a majority of those members of the Trust’s Board of Trustees who are not parties to the

¹ JPMorgan Funds Management, Inc., the former Administrator, was merged with and into J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. effective April 1, 2016.

Administration Agreement or interested persons of any such party. The Administration Agreement may be terminated without penalty, on not less than 60 days prior written notice, by the Trust's Board of Trustees or by the Administrator. The termination of the Administration Agreement with respect to one Portfolio will not result in the termination of the Administration Agreement with respect to any other Portfolio.

Administrator Fees. Prior to January 1, 2019, the Administrator was entitled to a fee for its services, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at the annual rates were 0.15% on the first \$25 billion of average daily net assets of all funds in the J.P. Morgan Funds Complex (excluding certain funds of funds and the series of J.P. Morgan Funds Complex that operate as money market funds and 0.075% of average daily net assets of all funds in the J.P. Morgan Funds Complex (excluding certain funds of funds and the series of J.P. Morgan Funds Complex that operate as money market funds over \$25 billion of such assets.

Effective January 1, 2019, the Administrator receives the following annual fee for all of the funds in the J.P. Morgan Funds Complex (excluding certain funds of funds and the series of J.P. Morgan Funds Complex that operate as money market funds) for administration services: 0.075% of the first \$10 billion of average daily net assets of the Fund, plus 0.050% of average daily net assets of the Fund between \$10 billion and \$20 billion, plus 0.025% of average daily net assets of the Fund between \$20 billion and \$25 billion, plus 0.010% of the average daily net assets of the Fund over \$25 billion

For purposes of this paragraph, the "J.P. Morgan Funds Complex" includes most of the open-end investment companies in the J.P. Morgan Funds Complex.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, the Portfolios paid administration fees under the prior fee schedule to the Administrator as follows (amounts in thousands):

Portfolio	Fiscal Year Ended					
	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2017		December 31, 2018	
	Paid	Waived	Paid	Waived	Paid	Waived
Core Bond Portfolio	\$171	\$(36)	\$194	\$(27)	\$238	\$(6)
Global Allocation Portfolio	—	(37)	1	(45)	— ¹	(61)
Income Builder Portfolio	—	(34)	—	(40)	— ¹	(51)
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	384	—	463	—	434	—
Small Cap Core Portfolio	107	—	145	—	154	—
U.S. Equity Portfolio	78	1	86	— ¹	90	— ¹

¹ Amount rounds to less than \$500.

The Administration Agreement provides that the Administrator shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or any loss suffered by the Portfolios in connection with the matters to which the Administration Agreement relates, except a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence in the performance of its duties, or from the reckless disregard by it of its obligations and duties thereunder.

Portfolio Accounting Agent

The table below sets forth the fund accounting fees paid by the Portfolios to JPMorgan Chase Bank for the fiscal years indicated (amounts in thousands):

Fund	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018
Core Bond Portfolio	\$20	\$20	\$20
Global Allocation Portfolio	20	20	20
Income Builder Portfolio	20	20	20
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	20	20	20
Small Cap Core Portfolio	20	20	20
U.S. Equity Portfolio	20	20	20

Distributor

Since May 1, 2005, JPMDS has served as the distributor for all the Trusts and holds itself available to receive purchase orders for each of the Portfolio's shares. In that capacity, JPMDS has been granted the right, as agent of each Trust, to solicit and accept orders for the purchase of shares of each of the Portfolios in accordance with the terms of the Distribution Agreement between the Trust and JPMDS. JPMDS is an affiliate of JPMIM, and JPMorgan Chase Bank and is a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase. The principal offices of JPMDS are located at 1111 Polaris Parkway, Columbus, Ohio 43240.

Unless otherwise terminated, the Distribution Agreement with JPMDS will continue in effect for annual periods beyond October 31 of each year, and will continue thereafter for successive one-year terms if approved at least annually by: (a) the vote of a majority of those members of the Board of Trustees who are not parties to the Distribution Agreement or interested persons of any such party, cast in person at a meeting for the purpose of voting on such approval, and (b) the vote of the Board of Trustees or the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Portfolio. The Distribution Agreement may be terminated without penalty on not less than 60 days' prior written notice by the Board of Trustees, by vote of majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Portfolio or by JPMDS. The termination of the Distribution Agreement with respect to one Portfolio will not result in the termination of the Distribution Agreement with respect to any other Portfolio. The Distribution Agreement may also be terminated in the event of its assignment, as defined in the 1940 Act. JPMDS is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA").

The following table describes the compensation paid by the Portfolios to the principal underwriter, JPMDS, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 (amounts rounded to the nearest dollar):

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Total Underwriting Discounts and commissions</u>	<u>Compensation on Redemptions and Repurchases</u>	<u>Brokerage Commissions</u>	<u>Other Compensation*</u>
Core Bond Portfolio	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$158,496
Global Allocation Portfolio	—	—	—	131,891
Income Builder Portfolio	—	—	—	312,071
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	—	—	—	—
Small Cap Core Portfolio	—	—	—	2,975
U.S. Equity Portfolio	—	—	—	37,891

* Fees paid by the Portfolio pursuant to Rule 12b-1 are provided in the "Distribution Fees" section below.

Distribution Plan

The Trust has adopted a plan of distribution pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the "Distribution Plan") on behalf of the Class 2 shares of the applicable Portfolios, which provides that such class shall pay for distribution services a distribution fee (the "Distribution Fee"), including payments to JPMDS, at annual rates not to exceed the amounts set forth below.

JPMDS may use the Rule 12b-1 fees payable under the Distribution Plan to finance any activity that is primarily intended to result in the sale of Shares, including, but not limited to, (i) the development, formulation and implementation of marketing and promotional activities, including direct mail promotions and television, radio, magazine, newspaper, electronic and media advertising; (ii) the preparation, printing and distribution of prospectuses, statements of additional information and reports and any supplements thereto (other than prospectuses, statements of additional information and reports and any supplements thereto used for regulatory purposes or distributed to existing shareholders of each Portfolio); (iii) the preparation, printing and distribution of sales and promotional materials and sales literature (including variable insurance contract marketing materials) which is provided to various entities and individuals, including insurance companies, brokers, dealers, financial institutions, financial intermediaries, shareholders, and prospective investors in the variable insurance contracts which utilize each Portfolio as a funding vehicle ("variable insurance contract owners"); (iv) expenditures for sales or distribution support services, including meetings with and assistance to brokers, dealers, financial institutions, and financial intermediaries and in-house telemarketing support services and expenses; (v) preparation of information, analyses, surveys, and opinions with respect to marketing and promotional activities, including those based on meetings with and feedback from JPMDS's sales force and others including potential variable insurance contract owners, and insurance companies and other financial intermediaries; (vi) commissions, incentive compensation, finders' fees, or other compensation paid to, and expenses of employees of JPMDS, insurance companies (or their eligible affiliates) brokers, dealers, and other financial institutions and financial intermediaries that are attributable to any distribution and/or sales support activities, including interest expenses and other costs associated with financing of such commissions, incentive compensation, other compensation, fees, and expenses; (vii) travel, promotional materials, equipment, printing, delivery and mailing costs, overhead and other office expenses of JPMDS and its sales force attributable to any distribution and/or sales support activities, including meetings with insurance companies, brokers, dealers, financial institutions and financial intermediaries in order to provide them with information regarding the Portfolios and their investment process and management; (viii) the costs of administering the Distribution Plan; (ix) expenses of organizing and conducting sales seminars; and (x) any other costs and expenses relating to any distribution and/or sales support activities. Activities intended

to promote one class of shares of a Portfolio may also benefit the Portfolio's other shares and other Portfolios. Anticipated benefits to the Portfolios that may result from the adoption of the Distribution Plan are economic advantages achieved through economies of scale and enhanced viability if the Funds accumulate a critical mass.

Class 2 Shares. Class 2 Shares of the Portfolios pay a Distribution Fee of 0.25% of average daily net assets. Some payments under the Distribution Plan may be used to compensate intermediaries with trail or maintenance commissions in an amount not to exceed 0.25% annualized of the average daily net asset value of Class 2 Shares maintained in a Portfolio by such intermediaries' customers.

No class of shares of a Portfolio will make payments or be liable for any distribution expenses incurred by other classes of shares of any Portfolio.

Since the Distribution Fee is not directly tied to expenses, the amount of distribution fees paid by a class of a Portfolio during any year may be more or less than actual expenses incurred pursuant to the Distribution Plan. For this reason, this type of distribution fee arrangement is characterized by the staff of the SEC as being of the "compensation variety" (in contrast to "reimbursement" arrangements by which a distributor's payments are directly linked to its expenses). The shares are not liable for any distribution expenses incurred in excess of the Distribution Fee paid.

Each class of shares is entitled to exclusive voting rights with respect to matters concerning its Distribution Plan.

The Distribution Plan provides that it will continue in effect indefinitely if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by a vote of both a majority of the Trustees and a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trusts and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Distribution Plan or in any agreement related to such plan ("Qualified Trustees").

The Distribution Plan may be terminated, with respect to any class of a Portfolio, at any time by a vote of a majority of the Qualified Trustees or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting shares of the class of such Portfolio to which it applies (as defined in the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder). The Distribution Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount of permitted expenses thereunder without the approval of the affected shareholders and may not be materially amended in any case without a vote of the majority of both the Trustees and the Qualified Trustees. Each of the Portfolios will preserve copies of any plan, agreement or report made pursuant to the Distribution Plan for a period of not less than six years from the date of the Distribution Plan, and for the first two years such copies will be preserved in an easily accessible place. The Distribution Plan requires that JPMDS shall provide to the Board of Trustees, and the Board of Trustees shall review, at least quarterly, a written report of the amounts expended (and the purposes therefore) under the Distribution Plan. The selection and nomination of Qualified Trustees shall be committed to the discretion of the disinterested Trustees (as defined in the 1940 Act) then in office.

For the fiscal periods ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, the Class 2 Shares of the Portfolios paid distribution fees as follows (amounts in thousands):

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>					
	<u>December 31, 2016</u>		<u>December 31, 2017</u>		<u>December 31, 2018</u>	
	<u>Paid</u>	<u>Waived</u>	<u>Paid</u>	<u>Waived</u>	<u>Paid</u>	<u>Waived</u>
Core Bond Portfolio	\$182	\$—	\$240	\$—	\$345	\$—
Global Allocation Portfolio	108	—	121	—	128	—
Income Builder Portfolio	102	—	112	—	130	—
Small Cap Core Portfolio	3	—	3	—	3	—
U.S. Equity Portfolio	29	—	34	—	38	—

Custodian and Transfer Agent

Custodian

Pursuant to the Amended and Restated Global Custody and Fund Accounting Agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (“JPMorgan Chase Bank”), 383 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10179, the JPMorgan Chase Bank serves as the Custodian and Fund Accounting Agent for each Portfolio and is responsible for holding portfolio securities and cash and maintaining the books of account and records of portfolio transactions. JPMorgan Chase Bank is an affiliate of the JPMIM and JPMDS.

With respect to fund accounting services, the following schedule shall be employed in the calculation of the fees payable for the services provided under the Global Custody and Fund Accounting Agreement. For purposes of determining the asset levels at which a fee applies, assets for that fund type across the entire J.P. Morgan Funds Complex shall be used.

Money Market Funds:		
Tier One	First \$250 billion	0.0013%
Tier Two	Over \$250 billion	0.0010%
Complex Assets¹ Funds:		
Tier One	First \$75 billion	0.00425%
Tier Two	Next \$25 billion	0.0040%
Tier Three	Over \$100 billion	0.0035%
Non-Complex Assets Funds:		
Tier One	First \$75 billion	0.0025%
Tier Two	Next \$25 billion	0.0020%
Tier Three	Over \$100 billion	0.0015%
Other Fees:		
Fund of Funds (for a Fund of Funds that invests in J.P. Morgan Funds only)		\$17,5002
Additional Share Classes (this additional class expense applies after the fifth class)		\$ 2,000
Daily Market-based Net Asset Value Calculation for Money Market Funds		\$15,000 per Fund
Hourly Net Asset Value Calculation for Money Market Funds		\$5,000 per Fund
Floating NAV Support for Money Market Funds		\$100,000 per Fund

¹ “Complex Assets Funds” are Funds whose strategy “routinely” employs one or more of the following instrument types: Bank Loans, Exchange Traded Derivatives or CFD/Portfolio Swaps. The Funds’ classification as either “Complex” or “Non-Complex” will be reviewed on at least an annual basis. Fund of Funds are excluded by both “Complex Assets Funds” and “Non-Complex Assets Funds.”

² Fund of Funds are not subject to the asset based fees described above.

Transaction fees with respect to servicing exchange traded derivatives and bank loans are included in the asset tiers noted above, as are bank loan servicing fees.

Minimums:

(except for certain Funds of Funds which are subject to the fee described above)

Money Market Funds	\$15,000
All Other Funds	\$20,000

In addition, JPMorgan Chase Bank provides derivative servicing, including, with respect to swaps, swaptions and bond and currency options. The fees for these services include a transaction fee of \$5 or \$75 per new contract (depending on whether the transaction is electronic or manual), a fee of up to \$5 or \$75 per contract amendment (including transactions such as trade amendments, cancellations, terminations, novations, option exercises, option expiries, maturities or credit events) and a daily fee of \$1.00 per contract for position management services. In addition a Fund will pay a fee of \$2.00 to \$12.25 per day for the valuation of the derivative positions covered by these services.

Pursuant to an arrangement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, custodian fees may be reduced by amounts calculated as a percentage of uninvested balances for certain Funds.

The Fund and/or its Cayman subsidiary, as applicable, may at times hold some of their assets in cash, which may subject the Fund and/or the Cayman subsidiary, as applicable, to additional risks and costs, such as increased credit exposure to the custodian bank and fees imposed for cash balances. Cash positions may also hurt the Fund’s and/or the Cayman subsidiary’s performance.

Transfer Agent

DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc. (“DST” or “Transfer Agent”), 2000 Crown Colony Drive, Quincy, MA 02169, serves as each Portfolio’s transfer and dividend disbursing agent. As transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent, DST is responsible for maintaining account records, detailing the ownership of Portfolio shares and for crediting income, capital gains and other changes in share ownership to shareholder accounts.

Securities Lending Agent

To generate additional income, certain Portfolios may lend up to 33⅓% of their total assets pursuant to agreements (“Borrower Agreements”) requiring that the loan be continuously secured by cash. Citibank serves as securities lending agent pursuant to the Securities Lending Agency Agreement effective October 4, 2018. The Portfolio did not loan their securities or employ Citibank during their most recent fiscal year. To the extent that the Portfolios engage in securities lending during the current fiscal year, information concerning the amounts of income and fees/compensation related to securities lending activities will be included in the SAI in the Portfolios next annual update to its registration statement.

Under the Securities Lending Agency Agreement, Citibank, acting as agent for the Portfolios, loans securities to approved borrowers pursuant to the Borrower Agreements substantially in the form approved by the Board of Trustees in exchange for collateral. During the term of the loan, the Portfolio receives payments from borrowers equivalent to the dividends and interest that would have been earned on securities lend while simultaneously seeking to earn income on the investment of cash collateral in accordance with investment guidelines contained in the Securities Lending Agency Agreement. The Portfolio retains the interest on cash collateral investments but is required to pay the borrower a rebate for the use of cash collateral. The net income earned on the securities lending (after payment of rebates and the lending agent’s fees) is included in the Statement of Operations as income from securities lending (net in the Portfolio’s financial statements). Information on the investment of cash collateral is shown in the Schedule of Portfolio Investments (in the Portfolio’s financial statements).

Under the Securities Lending Agency Agreement, Citibank is entitled to a fee equal to 8% of (i) the investment income (net of rebates) on cash collateral delivered to Citibank on the Portfolio’s behalf in respect of any loans by the Borrowers; and (ii) fees paid by a Borrower with respect to a Loan for which non-cash collateral is provided (to the extent that the Portfolios subsequently authorize Citibank to accept non-cash collateral for securities loans).

To the extent that any of the Portfolios engaged in securities lending during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, such Portfolios and information concerning the amounts of income and fees/compensation related to securities lending activities for the Portfolios’ most recent fiscal year are described below.

	<u>Mid Cap Value Portfolio</u>	<u>Small CapCore Portfolio</u>	<u>U.S. Equity Portfolio</u>
Gross Income from Securities Lending Activities ¹	\$34,538	\$22,680	\$2,352
<i>Fees and/or Compensation for Securities Lending Activities</i>			
Revenue Split ²	236	1,003	7
Cash Collateral Management Fees ³	1,656	1,038	162
Administrative Fees	—	—	—
Indemnification Fees	—	—	—
Rebates to Borrowers	29,747	8,671	2,021
Others Fees	—	—	—
Aggregate Fees/Compensation for Securities Lending Activities	31,639	10,712	2,189
Net Income from the Securities Lending Activities	2,899	11,967	163

¹ Gross income includes income from the reinvestment of cash collateral, premium income (i.e. rebates paid by borrowers to the Fund), management fees from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle that are deducted from the vehicle’s assets before income is distributed, and any other income.

² Revenue split represents the share of revenue generated by securities lending program and paid to Citi.

³ Cash collateral is reinvested in certain JPMorgan money market funds that are advised by JPMIM (“money market funds”). Cash collateral management fees include the fees and expenses deducted from the money market funds. The contractual management fees are derived using the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements from the money market funds’ most recently available prospectus. Actual fees incurred by the Money Market Funds may differ due to other expenses, fee waivers and expense reimbursements.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust and the Portfolios is PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP conducts an annual audit of the financial statements of each of the Portfolios and assists in the preparation and/or review of each Portfolio's federal and state income tax returns.

TRUST COUNSEL

The law firm of Dechert LLP, 1095 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036-6797, is counsel to the Trust.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Portfolio Managers' Other Accounts Managed*

The following table shows information regarding all of the other accounts for which advisory fees are not based on the performance of the accounts that are managed by each portfolio manager of the Portfolios as of December 31, 2018:

	Non-Performance Based Fee Advisory Accounts					
	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$thousands)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$thousands)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$thousands)
Core Bond Portfolio						
Barbara Miller	13	\$42,948,713	2	\$10,877,578	0	\$ 0
Richard Figuly	19	61,933,431	16	7,878,002	15	6,288,413
Justin Rucker	3	4,372,717	4	762,692	29	9,317,662
Global Allocation Portfolio						
Jeffrey Geller	33	75,318,534	35	36,035,630	14	8,321,616
Grace Koo	8	18,393,334	1	41,245	0	0
Eric Bernbaum	6	18,841,198	13	29,981,021	1	456,504
Income Builder Portfolio						
Michael Schoenhaut	5	15,379,218	4	34,933,556	1	43,033
Matthew Pallai	1	11,612,995	3	34,477,052	25	458,004
Eric Bernbaum	6	18,852,896	13	29,981,021	1	456,504
Jeffrey Geller	33	75,306,836	35	36,035,630	14	8,321,616
Mid Cap Value Portfolio						
Jonathan Simon	19	50,873,864	16	10,878,574	68	13,467,451
Lawrence Playford	16	32,776,194	4	2,270,172	43	3,640,993
Small Cap Core Portfolio						
Dennis Ruhl	23	1,229,4115	5	653,002	15	1,418,048
Phillip Hart	16	6,628,632	3	638,801	11	1,157,971
U.S. Equity Portfolio						
Scott Davis	5	8,523,901	9	4,528,511	16	4,004,423
Susan Bao	2	5,306,916	5	1,946,928	12	2,441,592
David Small	2	5,306,916	5	1,946,928	12	2,441,592

The following table shows information on the other accounts managed by each portfolio manager of the Portfolios that have advisory fees wholly or partly based on performance as of December 31, 2018:

	Performance Based Fee Advisory Accounts					
	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$thousands)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$thousands)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$thousands)
Core Bond Portfolio						
Barbara Miller	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$ 0
Richard Figuly	0	0	0	0	1	1,002,555
Justin Rucker	0	0	0	0	0	0

Performance Based Fee Advisory Accounts

	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$thousands)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$thousands)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (\$thousands)
Global Allocation Portfolio						
Jeffrey Geller	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$ 0
Grace Koo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eric Bernbaum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income Builder Portfolio						
Michael Schoenhaut	0	0	0	0	1	1,949,683
Matthew Pallai	0	0	0	0	1	1,949,683
Eric Bernbaum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jeffrey Geller	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mid Cap Value Portfolio						
Jonathan Simon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawrence Playford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Cap Core Portfolio						
Dennis Ruhl	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phillip Hart	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Equity Portfolio						
Scott Davis	0	0	0	0	2	853,303
Susan Bao	0	0	0	0	3	821,853
David Small	0	0	0	0	3	821,853

* The total value and number of accounts managed by a portfolio manager may include sub-accounts of asset allocation, multi-managed and other accounts.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

JPMIM

JPMIM¹ and/or its affiliates (the “Affiliates” and, together, “JPMorgan”) provide an array of discretionary and non-discretionary investment management services and products to institutional clients and individual investors. In addition, JPMorgan is a diversified financial services firm that provides a broad range of services and products to its clients and is a major participant in the global currency, equity, commodity, fixed-income and other markets in which a Portfolio invests or will invest. Investors should carefully review the following, which describes potential and actual conflicts of interest that JPMorgan can face in the operation of its investment management services. JPMorgan and the Portfolios have adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to appropriately prevent, limit or mitigate the conflicts of interest described below. In addition, many of the activities that create these conflicts of interest are limited and/or prohibited by law, unless an exception is available.

This section is not, and is not intended to be, a complete enumeration or explanation of all of the potential conflicts of interest that may arise. Additional information about potential conflicts of interest regarding JPMIM and JPMorgan is set forth in JPMIM’s Form ADV. A copy of Part 1 and Part 2A of JPMIM’s and each other Adviser’s or Sub-Adviser’s Form ADV is available on the SEC’s website (www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).

Acting for Multiple Clients. In general, JPMIM faces conflicts of interest when it renders investment advisory services to several clients and, from time to time, provides dissimilar investment advice to different clients. For example, when funds or accounts managed by JPMIM (“Other Accounts”) engage in short sales of the same securities held by a Portfolio, JPMIM could be seen as harming the performance of a Portfolio for the benefit of the Other Accounts engaging in short sales, if the short sales cause the market value of the securities to fall. In addition, a conflict could arise when one or more Other Accounts invest in

¹ The affiliates of JPMIM that act as Adviser or Sub-Adviser to a Fund — J.P. Morgan Alternative Asset Management, Inc. and J.P. Morgan Private Investments Inc. — will also face some or all of the conflicts of interest described in this section. References to JPMIM should be read to apply to these other advisers for a Fund advised or sub-advised by such other adviser.

different instruments or classes of securities of the same issuer than those in which a Portfolio invests. In certain circumstances, Other Accounts have different investment objectives or could pursue or enforce rights with respect to a particular issuer in which a Portfolio has also invested and these activities could have an adverse effect on the Portfolio. For example, if a Portfolio holds debt instruments of an issuer and an Other Account holds equity securities of the same issuer, then if the issuer experiences financial or operational challenges, the Portfolio (which holds the debt instrument) may seek a liquidation of the issuer, whereas the Other Account (which holds the equity securities) may prefer a reorganization of the issuer. In addition, an issuer in which the Portfolio invests may use the proceeds of the Portfolio's investment to refinance or reorganize its capital structure which could result in repayment of debt held by JPMorgan or an Other Account. If the issuer performs poorly following such refinancing or reorganization, the Portfolio's results will suffer whereas the Other Account's performance will not be affected because the Other Account no longer has an investment in the issuer. Conflicts are magnified with respect to issuers that become insolvent. It is possible that in connection with an insolvency, bankruptcy, reorganization, or similar proceeding, a Portfolio will be limited (by applicable law, courts or otherwise) in the positions or actions it will be permitted to take due to other interests held or actions or positions taken by JPMorgan or Other Accounts.

Positions taken by Other Accounts may also dilute or otherwise negatively affect the values, prices or investment strategies associated with positions held by a Portfolio. For example, this may occur when investment decisions for the Portfolio are based on research or other information that is also used to support portfolio decisions by JPMIM for Other Accounts following different investment strategies or by Affiliates in managing their clients' accounts. When an Other Account or an account managed by an Affiliate implements a portfolio decision or strategy ahead of, or contemporaneously with, similar portfolio decisions or strategies for a Portfolio (whether or not the portfolio decisions emanate from the same research analysis or other information), market impact, liquidity constraints, or other factors could result in the Portfolio receiving less favorable investment results, and the costs of implementing such portfolio decisions or strategies could be increased or the Portfolio could otherwise be disadvantaged.

Investment opportunities that are appropriate for a Portfolio may also be appropriate for Other Accounts and there is no assurance the Portfolio will receive an allocation of all or a portion of those investments it wishes to pursue. JPMIM's management of an Other Account that pays it a performance fee or a higher management fee and follows the same or similar strategy as a Portfolio or invests in substantially similar assets as a Portfolio, creates an incentive for JPMIM to favor the account paying it the potentially higher fee, e.g., in placing securities trades.

JPMIM and its Affiliates, and any of their directors, officers or employees, also buy, sell, or trade securities for their own accounts or the proprietary accounts of JPMIM and/or an Affiliate. JPMIM or its Affiliates, within their discretion, may make different investment decisions and take other actions with respect to their own proprietary accounts than those made for client accounts, including the timing or nature of such investment decisions or actions. Further, JPMIM is not required to purchase or sell for any client account securities that it, an Affiliate or any of its or their employees may purchase or sell for their own accounts or the proprietary accounts of JPMIM or an Affiliate or its clients. JPMIM, its Affiliates and their respective directors, officers and employees face a conflict of interest as they will have income or other incentives to favor their own accounts or proprietary accounts.

The portfolio managers of certain Funds-of-Funds have access to the holdings and may have knowledge of the investment strategies and techniques of certain underlying Funds because they are portfolio managers of separately managed accounts following similar strategies as a Fund-of-Funds. They therefore face conflicts of interest in the timing and amount of allocations to an underlying Fund, as well as in the choice of an underlying fund. JPMorgan also faces conflicts of interest when waiving certain fees if those waivers enhance performance.

The chart above shows the number, type and market value as of a specified date of the accounts and other Funds managed by each Portfolio's portfolio managers.

Acting in Multiple Commercial Capacities. JPMorgan is a diversified financial services firm that provides a broad range of services and products to its clients and is a major participant in the global currency, equity, commodity, fixed-income and other markets in which a Portfolio invests or may invest. JPMorgan is typically entitled to compensation in connection with these activities and the Portfolios will not be entitled to any such compensation. In providing services and products to clients other than the Portfolios, JPMorgan, from time to time, faces conflicts of interest with respect to activities recommended to or performed for a Portfolio on one hand and for JPMorgan's other clients on the other hand. For example, JPMorgan has, and continues to seek to develop, banking and other financial and advisory

relationships with numerous U.S. and non-U.S. persons and governments. JPMorgan also advises and represents potential buyers and sellers of businesses worldwide. The Portfolios have invested in, or may wish to invest in, such entities represented by JPMorgan or with which JPMorgan has a banking or other financial relationship. In addition, certain clients of JPMorgan may invest in entities in which JPMorgan holds an interest, including a Portfolio. In providing services to its clients, JPMorgan from time to time recommends activities that compete with or otherwise adversely affect a Portfolio or the Portfolio's investments. It should be recognized that such relationships may also preclude the Portfolio from engaging in certain transactions and may constrain the Portfolio's investment flexibility. For example, Affiliates that are broker dealers cannot deal with the Portfolios as principal in the purchase and sale of securities unless an exemptive order allowing such transactions is obtained from the SEC. Certain of the Portfolios have received exemptive orders permitting the Portfolios to engage in principal transactions with Affiliates involving taxable and tax exempt money market instruments. However, for the purchase and sale of longer term fixed income securities, which are generally principal transactions, the Portfolios cannot use broker dealer Affiliates. Or, if an Affiliate is the sole underwriter of an initial or secondary offering, the Portfolios could not purchase in the offering. In both cases the number of securities and counterparties available to the Portfolios will be fewer than are available to mutual funds that are not affiliated with major broker dealers.

JPMorgan derives ancillary benefits from providing investment advisory, custody, administration, fund accounting and shareholder servicing and other services to the Portfolios, and providing such services to the Portfolios may enhance JPMorgan's relationships with various parties, facilitate additional business development and enable JPMorgan to obtain additional business and generate additional revenue.

Participations Adverse to the Portfolios. JPMorgan's participation in certain markets or its actions for certain clients may also restrict or affect a Portfolio's ability to transact in those markets and JPMorgan may face conflicts with respect to the interests involved. For example, when a Portfolio and another JPMorgan client invest in different parts of an issuer's capital structure, decisions over whether to trigger an event of default, over the terms of any workout, or how to exit an investment implicate conflicts of interest. See also "Acting for Multiple Clients."

Preferential Treatment. JPMIM receives more compensation with respect to certain Portfolios or Other Accounts than it receives with respect to a Portfolio, or receives compensation based in part on the performance of certain accounts. This creates a conflict of interest for JPMIM and its portfolio managers by providing an incentive to favor those accounts. Actual or potential conflicts of interest also arise when a portfolio manager has management responsibilities to more than one account or Portfolio, such as devotion of unequal time and attention to the management of the Portfolios or accounts.

Allocation and Aggregation. Potential conflicts of interest also arise with both the aggregation of trade orders and allocation of securities transactions or investment opportunities. Allocations of aggregated trades, particularly trade orders that were only partially filled due to limited availability, and allocation of investment opportunities raise a potential conflict of interest because JPMorgan has an incentive to allocate trades or investment opportunities to certain accounts or Portfolios. For example, JPMorgan has an incentive to cause accounts it manages to participate in an offering where such participation could increase JPMorgan's overall allocation of securities in that offering. When JPMorgan serves as adviser to the Portfolios, as well as certain Funds-of-Funds, it faces certain potential conflicts of interest when allocating the assets of the Funds-of-Funds among its underlying Funds. For example, JPMorgan has an incentive to allocate assets of the Fund-of-Funds to seed a new Fund or to allocate to an underlying Fund that is small, pays higher fees to JPMorgan or to which JPMorgan has provided seed capital.

Overall Position Limits. Potential conflicts of interest also exist when JPMorgan maintains certain overall investment limitations on positions in securities or other financial instruments due to, among other things, investment restrictions imposed upon JPMorgan by law, regulation, contract or internal policies. These limitations have precluded and, in the future could preclude, a Portfolio from purchasing particular securities or financial instruments, even if the securities or financial instruments would otherwise meet the Portfolio's objectives. For example, there are limits on the aggregate amount of investments by affiliated investors in certain types of securities that may not be exceeded without additional regulatory or corporate consent. There also are limits on the writing of options by a Portfolio that could be triggered based on the number of options written by JPMIM on behalf of other investment advisory clients. If certain aggregate ownership thresholds are reached or certain transactions are undertaken, the ability of a Portfolio to purchase or dispose of investments, or exercise rights or undertake business transactions, will be restricted.

Soft Dollars. JPMIM pays certain broker-dealers with “soft” or commission dollars generated by client brokerage transactions in exchange for access to statistical information and other research services. JPMIM faces conflicts of interest because the statistical information and other research services may benefit certain other clients of JPMIM more than a Portfolio and can be used in connection with the management of accounts other than the accounts whose trades generated the commissions.

Additionally, when JPMIM uses client brokerage commissions to obtain statistical information and other research services, JPMIM receives a benefit because it does not have to produce or pay for the information or other research services itself. As a result, JPMIM may have an incentive to select a particular broker-dealer in order to obtain such information and other research services from that broker-dealer, rather than to obtain the lowest price for execution.

Redemptions. JPMorgan, as a seed investor, JPMorgan Funds of Funds and JPMorgan on behalf of its discretionary clients have significant ownership in certain Portfolios. JPMorgan faces conflicts of interest when considering the effect of redemptions on such Portfolios and on other shareholders in deciding whether and when to redeem its shares. A large redemption of shares by JPMorgan, by a JPMorgan Fund of Funds or by JPMorgan acting on behalf of its discretionary clients could result in the Portfolio selling securities when it otherwise would not have done so, accelerating the realization of capital gains and increasing transaction costs. A large redemption could significantly reduce the assets of a Portfolio, causing decreased liquidity and, depending on any applicable expense caps, a higher expense ratio.

Affiliated Transactions. The Portfolios are subject to conflicts of interest if they engage in principal or agency transactions with other Portfolios or with JPMorgan. To the extent permitted by law, the Portfolios can enter into transactions in which JPMorgan acts as principal on its own behalf (principal transactions), advises both sides of a transaction (cross transactions) and acts as broker for, and receives a commission from, the Portfolios (agency transactions). Principal and agency transactions create the opportunity for JPMorgan to engage in self-dealing. JPMorgan faces a conflict of interest when it engages in a principal or agency transaction on behalf of a Portfolio, because such transactions result in additional compensation to JPMorgan. JPMorgan faces a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities to the parties in these transactions.

In addition, Affiliates of JPMIM have direct or indirect interests in electronic communication networks and alternative trading systems (collectively “ECNs”). JPMIM, in accordance with its fiduciary obligation to seek to obtain best execution, from time to time executes client trades through ECNs in which an Affiliate has, or may acquire, an interest. In such case, the Affiliate will be indirectly compensated based upon its ownership percentage in relation to the transaction fees charged by the ECNs.

JPMorgan also faces conflicts of interest if a Portfolio purchases securities during the existence of an underwriting syndicate for such securities, of which JPMorgan is a member because JPMorgan typically receives fees for certain services that it provides to the syndicate and, in certain cases, will be relieved directly or indirectly of certain financial obligations as a result of a Portfolio’s purchase of securities.

Affiliated Service Providers. JPMorgan faces conflicts of interest when the Portfolios use service providers affiliated with JPMorgan because JPMorgan receives greater overall fees when they are used. Affiliates provide investment advisory, custody, administration, fund accounting and shareholder servicing services to the Portfolios for which they are compensated by the Portfolios. Similarly, JPMIM faces a conflict of interest if it decides to use or negotiate the terms of a credit facility for a Portfolio if the facility is provided by an Affiliate. In addition, in selecting actively managed underlying funds for JPMorgan Funds of Funds, JPMIM limits its selection to Funds in the JPMorgan family of mutual funds. JPMIM does not consider or canvass the universe of unaffiliated investment companies available, even though there may be unaffiliated investment companies that may be more appropriate for the JPMorgan Fund of Funds or that have superior returns. The JPMorgan affiliates providing services to the Funds benefit from additional fees when a Fund is included as an underlying Fund in a JPMorgan Fund of Funds.

Proxy Voting. Potential conflicts of interest can arise when JPMIM votes proxies for securities held by a Portfolio. A conflict is deemed to exist when the proxy is for JPMorgan Chase & Co. stock or for J.P. Morgan Funds, or when the proxy administrator has actual knowledge indicating that an Affiliate is an investment banker or rendered a fairness opinion with respect to the matter that is the subject of the proxy vote. When such conflicts are identified, the proxy will be voted by an independent third party either in accordance with JPMIM’s proxy voting guidelines or by the third party using its own guidelines. Potential conflicts of interest can arise when JPMIM invests Portfolio assets in securities of companies that are also clients of JPMIM or that have material business relationships with JPMIM or an Affiliate and a vote against management could harm or otherwise affect JPMIM’s or the Affiliate’s business relationship with that company. See the Proxy Voting section in this SAI.

Lending. JPMorgan faces conflicts of interest with respect to interfund lending or the JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. credit facility, which could harm the lending or the borrowing Portfolio if JPMorgan favors one Portfolio's or JPMorgan's interests over those of another Portfolio. If a Portfolio engages in securities lending transactions, JPMIM faces a conflict of interest when a JPMIM affiliate operates as a service provider in the securities lending transaction or otherwise receives compensation as part of the securities lending activities.

Personal Trading. JPMorgan and any of its directors, officers, agents or employees, face conflicts of interest when transacting in securities for their own accounts because they could benefit by trading in the same securities as a Portfolio, which could have an adverse effect on a Portfolio.

Valuation. JPMIM acting in its capacity as the Portfolios' administrator is the primary valuation agent of the Portfolios. JPMIM values securities and assets in the Portfolios according to the Portfolios' valuation policies. From time to time JPMIM will value an asset differently than an Affiliate values the identical asset, including because the Affiliate has information regarding valuation techniques and models or other information that it does not share with JPMIM. This arises particularly in connection with securities or other assets for which market quotations are not readily available or for which market quotations do not represent the value at the time of pricing (e.g., startup companies) and which are fair valued. JPMIM will also face a conflict with respect to valuations as they affect the amount of JPMIM's compensation as investment adviser and administrator.

Information Access. As a result of JPMorgan's various other businesses, Affiliates, from time to time, comes into possession of information about certain markets and investments which, if known to JPMIM, could cause JPMIM to seek to dispose of, retain or increase interests in investments held by a Portfolio or acquire certain positions on behalf of a Portfolio. However, JPMorgan's internal information barriers restrict JPMIM's ability to access such information even when it would be relevant to its management of the Portfolios. Such Affiliates can trade differently from the Portfolios potentially based on information not available to JPMIM. If JPMIM acquires or is deemed to acquire material non-public information regarding an issuer, JPMIM will be restricted from purchasing or selling securities of that issuer for its clients, including a Portfolio, until the information has been publicly disclosed or is no longer deemed material. (Such an issuer could include an underlying Fund in a Fund-of-Funds.)

Gifts and Entertainment. From time to time, employees of JPMIM receive gifts and/or entertainment from clients, intermediaries, or service providers to the Portfolios or JPMIM, which could have the appearance of affecting or may potentially affect the judgment of the employees, or the manner in which they conduct business.

For Portfolios with Sub-Advisers: Additional Potential Conflicts of Interest

The Advisers to certain Funds have engaged affiliated and/or unaffiliated sub-advisers. The Adviser compensates sub-advisers out of the advisory fees it receives from the Portfolio, which creates an incentive for the Adviser to select sub-advisers with lower fee rates or to select affiliated sub-advisers. In addition, the sub-advisers have interests and relationships that create actual or potential conflicts of interest related to their management of the assets of the Portfolios allocated to such sub-advisers. Such conflicts of interest may be similar to, different from or supplement those conflicts described herein relating to JPMorgan. For example, in the case of the JPMorgan Multi-Manager Alternatives Fund JPMorgan Alternative Asset Management, Inc. ("JPMAAM"), its investment adviser, primarily acts as a manager of managers in respect of that Fund and other funds it advises. Because the sub-advisers engage in direct trading strategies for the Fund assets allocated to them, the sub-advisers have potential conflicts of interest related to the investment of client assets in securities and other instruments that would not apply to JPMAAM unless JPMAAM is also engaging in direct trading strategies, or could apply to JPMAAM in a different or more limited manner. Such potential conflicts relate to the sub-advisers' trading and investment practices, including, but not limited to, their selection of broker-dealers, aggregation of orders for multiple clients or netting of orders for the same client and the investment of client assets in companies in which they have an interest. Additional information about potential conflicts of interest regarding the sub-advisers is set forth in each sub-adviser's Form ADV. A copy of Part 1 and Part 2 of each sub-adviser's Form ADV is available on the SEC's website (www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).

Portfolio Managers Compensation

JPMorgan's compensation programs are designed to align the behavior of employees with the achievement of its short- and long-term strategic goals, which revolve around client investment objectives. This is accomplished in part, through a balanced performance assessment process and total compensation program, as well as a clearly defined culture that rigorously and consistently promotes adherence to the highest ethical standards.

In determining portfolio manager compensation, JPMorgan uses a balanced discretionary approach to assess performance against four broad categories: (1) business results; (2) risk and control; (3) customers and clients; and (4) people and leadership.

These performance categories consider short-, medium- and long-term goals that drive sustained value of clients while accounting for risk and control objectives. Specifically, portfolio manager performance is evaluated against various factors including the following (1) blended pre-tax investment performance relative to competitive indices, generally weighted more to the long-term; (2) individual contribution relative to the client risk/return objective; and (3) adherence with JPMorgan's compliance risk and regulatory procedures.

Feedback from JPMorgan's risk and control professions is considered in assessing performance.

JPMorgan maintains a balanced total compensation program comprised of a mix of fixed compensation (including a competitive base salary and, for certain employees, a fixed cash allowance), and variable compensation in the form of cash incentives, and long-term incentives in the form of equity based and/or fund-tracking incentives that vest over time. Long-term awards comprise up to 60% of overall incentive compensation, depending on an employee's pay level.

Long-term awards are generally in the form of time-vested JPMC Restricted Stock Units ("RSU"). However, portfolio managers are subject to a mandatory deferral of long-term incentive compensation under JPMorgan's Mandatory Investor Plan (Mandatory Investment Plan³). The Mandatory Investment Plan provides for a rate of return equal to that of the Portfolio(s) that the portfolio managers manage, thereby aligning portfolio manager's pay with that of their client's experience/return. 100% of the portfolio manager's long-term incentive compensation is eligible for Mandatory Investment Plan and depending on the level of compensation, 50% is aligned with the specific Portfolio(s) they manage as determined by their respective manager. The remaining portion of the overall amount is electable and may be treated as if invested in any of the Portfolios available in the plan or can take the form of RSUs.

In evaluating each portfolio manager's performance with respect to the mutual funds he or she manages, the Adviser uses the following indices as benchmarks to evaluate the performance of the portfolio manager with respect to the Portfolio:

<u>Name of Portfolio</u>	<u>Benchmark</u>
Core Bond Portfolio	Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index
Global Allocation Portfolio	Global Allocation Composite Benchmark ¹
Income Builder Portfolio	Income Builder Composite Benchmark ²
Mid Cap Value Portfolio	Russell Mid Cap Value Index
Small Cap Core Portfolio	Russell 2000 Index
U.S. Equity Portfolio	S&P 500 Index

1 The Global Allocation Composite Benchmark is comprised of 60% MSCI World Index Unhedged (net of foreign withholding taxes) and 40% Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Index – Unhedged USD.

2 The Income Builder Composite Benchmark is comprised of 60% MSCI World Index (net of foreign withholding taxes) and 40% of Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index.

With respect to the Income Builder Portfolio, the Adviser does not use security indices to evaluate the portfolio manager's performance with respect to the Portfolio.

Ownership of Securities

The following table indicates the dollar range of securities of each Portfolio beneficially owned by each Portfolio's portfolio managers as of December 31, 2018, the Portfolios' most recent fiscal year end.

<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Securities in Portfolio⁽¹⁾</u>						
<u>None</u>	<u>\$1-\$10,000</u>	<u>\$10,001-\$50,000</u>	<u>\$50,001-\$100,000</u>	<u>\$100,001-\$500,000</u>	<u>\$500,001-\$1,000,000</u>	<u>Over \$1,000,000</u>

Core Bond Portfolio

	Aggregate Dollar Range of Securities in Portfolio ⁽¹⁾						
	None	\$1-\$10,000	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$100,000	\$100,001-\$500,000	\$500,001-\$1,000,000	Over \$1,000,000
Barbara Miller	X						
Richard Figuly	X						
Global Allocation Portfolio							
Jeffrey Geller ⁽²⁾	X						
Grace Koo ⁽²⁾	X						
Eric J. Bernbaum	X						
Income Builder Portfolio							
Michael Schoenhaut ⁽²⁾	X						
Matthew Pallai	X						
Eric J. Bernbaum	X						
Jeffrey Geller ⁽²⁾	X						
Mid Cap Value Portfolio							
Jonathan K. L. Simon ⁽²⁾	X						
Lawrence E. Playford ⁽²⁾	X						
Gloria H. Fu ⁽²⁾	X						
Small Cap Core Portfolio							
Dennis S. Ruhl ⁽²⁾	X						
Phillip Hart ⁽²⁾	X						
U.S. Equity Portfolio							
Scott Davis	X						
Susan Bao	X						
David Small	X						

⁽¹⁾ None of the portfolio managers beneficially owned equity securities of the portfolios which are currently held exclusively through insurance company separate accounts.

⁽²⁾ Since shares of the Portfolio are held exclusively through insurance company separate accounts, the Portfolio Manager does not own shares of the Portfolio. As of December 31, 2018, the Portfolio Manager beneficially owned shares of a Fund for which he or she serves as a portfolio manager that has an investment strategy that is substantially similar to that of the Portfolio.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

The Board of Trustees has delegated to JPMIM proxy voting authority with respect to the Portfolios' securities. To ensure that the proxies of portfolio companies are voted in the best interests of the Portfolios, the Portfolios' Board of Trustees has adopted JPMIM's detailed proxy voting procedures (the "Procedures") that incorporate guidelines ("Guidelines") for voting proxies on specific types of issues.

JPMIM is part of a global asset management organization with the capability to invest in securities of issuers located around the globe. Because the regulatory framework and the business cultures and practices vary from region to region, the Guidelines are customized for each region to take into account such variations. Separate Guidelines cover the regions of (1) North America, (2) Europe, Middle East, Africa, Central America and South America, (3) Asia (ex-Japan) and (4) Japan, respectively.

Notwithstanding the variations among the Guidelines, all of the Guidelines have been designed with the uniform objective of encouraging corporate action that enhances shareholder value. As a general rule, in voting proxies of a particular security, JPMIM will apply the Guidelines of the region in which the issuer of such security is organized. Except as noted below, proxy voting decisions will be made in accordance with the Guidelines covering a multitude of both routine and non-routine matters that JPMIM has encountered globally, based on many years of collective investment management experience.

To oversee and monitor the proxy-voting process, JPMIM has established a proxy committee and appointed a proxy administrator in each global location where proxies are voted. The primary function of each proxy committee is to review periodically general proxy-voting matters, review and approve the Guidelines annually, and provide advice and recommendations on general proxy-voting matters as well as on specific voting issues. The procedures permit an independent voting service, to perform certain services otherwise carried out or coordinated by the proxy administrator.

Although for many matters the Guidelines specify the votes to be cast, for many others, the Guidelines contemplate case-by-case determinations. In addition, there will undoubtedly be proxy matters that are not contemplated by the Guidelines. For both of these categories of matters and to override the Guidelines, the Procedures require a certification and review process to be completed before the vote is cast. That process is designed to identify actual or potential material conflicts of interest (between the Portfolio on the one hand, and JPMIM and its affiliates on the other hand) and ensure that the proxy vote is cast in the best interests of the Portfolio. A conflict is deemed to exist when the proxy is for JPMorgan Chase & Co. stock or for J.P. Morgan Funds, or when the proxy administrator has actual knowledge indicating that a JPMorgan affiliate is an investment banker or rendered a fairness opinion with respect to the matter that is the subject of the proxy vote. When such conflicts are identified, the proxy will be voted by an independent third party either in accordance with JPMorgan proxy voting guidelines or by the third party using its own guidelines.

When other types of potential material conflicts of interest are identified, the applicable proxy administrator and, as necessary and applicable, a legal representative from applicable proxy committee will evaluate the potential conflict of interest and determine whether such conflict actually exists, and if so, will recommend how JPMIM will vote the proxy. In addressing any material conflict, JPMIM may take one or more of the following measures (or other appropriate action): removing or “walling off” from the proxy voting process certain JPMIM personnel with knowledge of the conflict, voting in accordance with any applicable Guideline if the application of the Guideline would objectively result in the casting of a proxy vote in a predetermined manner, or deferring the vote to or obtaining a recommendation from an third independent party, in which case the proxy will be voted by, or in accordance with the recommendation of, the independent third party.

The following summarizes some of the more noteworthy types of proxy voting policies of the non-U.S. Guidelines:

- Corporate governance procedures differ among the countries. Because of time constraints and local customs, it is not always possible for JPMIM to receive and review all proxy materials in connection with each item submitted for a vote. Many proxy statements are in foreign languages. Proxy materials are generally mailed by the issuer to the sub-custodian which holds the securities for the client in the country where the portfolio company is organized, and there may not be sufficient time for such materials to be transmitted to JPMIM in time for a vote to be cast. In some countries, proxy statements are not mailed at all, and in some locations, the deadline for voting is two to four days after the initial announcement that a vote is to be solicited and it may not always be possible to obtain sufficient information to make an informed decision in good time to vote.
- Certain markets require that shares being tendered for voting purposes are temporarily immobilized from trading until after the shareholder meeting has taken place. Elsewhere, notably emerging markets, it may not always be possible to obtain sufficient information to make an informed decision in good time to vote. Some markets require a local representative to be hired in order to attend the meeting and vote in person on our behalf, which can result in considerable cost. JPMIM also considers the cost of voting in light of the expected benefit of the vote. In certain instances, it may sometimes be in the Portfolio’s best interests to intentionally refrain from voting in certain overseas markets from time to time.
- Where proxy issues concern corporate governance, takeover defense measures, compensation plans, capital structure changes and so forth, JPMIM pays particular attention to management’s arguments for promoting the prospective change. JPMIM’s sole criterion in determining its voting stance is whether such changes will be to the economic benefit of the beneficial owners of the shares.
- JPMIM is in favor of a unitary board structure of the type found in the United Kingdom as opposed to tiered board structures. Thus, JPMIM will generally vote to encourage the gradual phasing out of tiered board structures, in favor of unitary boards. However, since tiered boards are still very prevalent in markets outside of the United Kingdom, local market practice will always be taken into account.
- JPMIM will use its voting powers to encourage appropriate levels of board independence, taking into account local market practice.
- JPMIM will usually vote against discharging the board from responsibility in cases of pending litigation, or if there is evidence of wrongdoing for which the board must be held accountable.

- JPMIM will vote in favor of increases in capital which enhance a company's long-term prospects. JPMIM will also vote in favor of the partial suspension of preemptive rights if they are for purely technical reasons (e.g., rights offers which may not be legally offered to shareholders in certain jurisdictions). However, JPMIM will vote against increases in capital which would allow the company to adopt "poison pill" takeover defense tactics, or where the increase in authorized capital would dilute shareholder value in the long term.
- JPMIM will vote in favor of proposals which will enhance a company's long-term prospects. JPMIM will vote against an increase in bank borrowing powers which would result in the company reaching an unacceptable level of financial leverage, where such borrowing is expressly intended as part of a takeover defense, or where there is a material reduction in shareholder value.
- JPMIM will generally vote against anti-takeover devices.
- Where social or environmental issues are the subject of a proxy vote, JPMIM will consider the issue on a case-by-case basis, keeping in mind at all times the best economic interests of its clients.

The following summarizes some of the more noteworthy types of proxy voting policies of the U.S. Guidelines:

- JPMIM considers votes on director nominees on a case-by-case basis. Votes generally will be withheld from directors who: (a) attend less than 75% of board and committee meetings without a valid excuse; (b) adopt or renew a poison pill without shareholder approval; (c) are affiliated directors who serve on audit, compensation or nominating committees or are affiliated directors and the full board serves on such committees or the company does not have such committees; (d) ignore a shareholder proposal that is approved by a majority of either the shares outstanding or the votes cast based on a review over a consecutive two year time frame; (e) are insiders and affiliated outsiders on boards that are not at least majority independent; or (f) are CEOs of publically-traded companies who serve on more than three public boards or serve on more than four public company boards. In addition, votes are generally withheld for directors who serve on committees in certain cases. For example, the Adviser generally withholds votes from audit committee members in circumstances in which there is evidence that there exists material weaknesses in the company's internal controls. Votes generally are also withheld from directors when there is a demonstrated history of poor performance or inadequate risk oversight or when the board adopts changes to the company's governing documents without shareholder approval if the changes materially diminish shareholder rights.
- JPMIM votes proposals to classify boards on a case-by-case basis, but normally will vote in favor of such proposal if the issuer's governing documents contain each of eight enumerated safeguards (for example, a majority of the board is composed of independent directors and the nominating committee is composed solely of such directors).
- JPMIM also considers management poison pill proposals on a case-by-case basis, looking for shareholder-friendly provisions before voting in favor.
- JPMIM votes against proposals for a super-majority vote to approve a merger.
- JPMIM considers proposals to increase common and/or preferred shares and to issue shares as part of a debt restructuring plan on a case-by-case basis, taking into account such factors as the extent of dilution and whether the transaction will result in a change in control.
- JPMIM considers vote proposals with respect to compensation plans on a case-by-case basis. The analysis of compensation plans focuses primarily on the transfer of shareholder wealth (the dollar cost of pay plans to shareholders) and includes an analysis of the structure of the plan and pay practices of other companies in the relevant industry and peer companies. Other matters included in the analysis are the amount of the company's outstanding stock to be reserved for the award of stock options, whether the exercise price of an option is less than the stock's fair market value at the date of the grant of the options, and whether the plan provides for the exchange of outstanding options for new ones at lower exercise prices.
- JPMIM also considers on a case-by-case basis proposals to change an issuer's state of incorporation, mergers and acquisitions and other corporate restructuring proposals and certain social issue proposals.

- JPMIM generally votes for management proposals which seek shareholder approval to make the state of incorporation the exclusive forum for disputes if the company is a Delaware corporation; otherwise, JPMIM votes on a case by case basis.
- JPMIM generally supports management disclosure practices for environmental issues except for those companies that have been involved in significant controversies, fines or litigation related to environmental issues.
- JPMIM reviews Say on Pay proposals on a case by case basis with additional review of proposals where the issuer's previous year's proposal received a low level of support.

Description of Shares

The Trust is a Massachusetts business trust. The Trust's Declaration of Trust was filed with the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on June 7, 1993 and amended and restated as of May 20, 2010 (the "Declaration of Trust") and authorizes the Board of Trustees to issue an unlimited number of Shares, which are units of beneficial interest, without par value. The Trust's Declaration of Trust authorizes the Board of Trustees to establish one or more series and classes within any series of Shares of the Trust. The Trust presently includes six series of Shares which represent interests in the following Portfolios:

1. Core Bond Portfolio
2. Global Allocation Portfolio
3. Income Builder Portfolio
4. Mid Cap Value Portfolio
5. Small Cap Core Portfolio
6. U.S. Equity Portfolio

The Declaration of Trust may not be amended without the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding Shares of the Trust, except that the Trustees may amend the Declaration of the Trust without the vote or consent of shareholders to:

- (1) designate series or classes of the Trust;
- (2) change the name of the Trust; or
- (3) supply any omission, cure, correct or supplement any ambiguous, defective or inconsistent provision or to conform the Declaration of Trust to the requirements of applicable federal and state laws or regulations if they deem it necessary.

Shares are fully paid and non-assessable, except as set forth below. Shares have no subscription or preemptive rights and only those conversion or exchange rights as the Board of Trustees may grant in its discretion. When issued for payment as described in the Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information, the Trust's Shares will be fully paid and non-assessable. In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Trust, Shares of a Portfolio are entitled to receive the assets available for distribution belonging to the Portfolio, and a proportionate distribution, based upon the relative asset values of the respective Portfolios, of any general assets or liabilities not belonging to any particular Portfolio which are available for distribution. The assets belonging to a particular Portfolio shall be charged with the liabilities of the Trust in respect of that Portfolio and all expenses, costs, charges and reserves attributable to that Portfolio, except that all expenses, costs, charges and reserves attributable solely to a particular class shall be borne by that class.

As used in this SAI and the Prospectuses, the terms "majority of the outstanding voting securities" or "majority of the outstanding Shares" of the Trust, a particular Portfolio or a particular class of a Portfolio means the following when the 1940 Act governs the required approval: the affirmative vote of the lesser of (a) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Trust, such Portfolio or such class of such Portfolio, or (b) 67% or more of the shares of the Trust, such Portfolio or such class of such Portfolio present at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Trust, such Portfolio or such class of such Portfolio are represented in person or by proxy. Otherwise, the declaration of trust or

by-laws usually govern the needed approval and generally require that if a quorum is present at a meeting, the vote of a majority of the Shares of the Trust, such Portfolio or such class of such Portfolio, as applicable, shall decide the question.

Rule 18f-2 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 provides that any matter required to be submitted to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company, such as the Trust, shall not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares of each Portfolio affected by the matter. For purposes of determining whether the approval of a majority of the outstanding Shares of a Portfolio is required in connection with a matter, a Portfolio is deemed to be affected by a matter unless it is clear that the interests of each Portfolio in the matter are identical, or that the matter does not affect any interest of the Portfolio. Under Rule 18f-2, the approval of an investment advisory agreement or any change in investment policy would be effectively acted upon with respect to a Portfolio only if approved by a majority of the outstanding Shares of the Portfolio. However, Rule 18f-2 also provides that the ratification of independent public accountants, the approval of principal underwriting contracts, and the election of Trustees may be effectively acted upon by shareholders of the Trust voting without regard to series.

The Trust may suspend the right of redemption only under the following unusual circumstances:

- (i) when the New York Stock Exchange is closed (other than weekends and holidays) or trading is restricted;
- (ii) when an emergency exists as determined by the SEC, making disposal of portfolio securities or the valuation of net assets not reasonably practicable;
- (iii) during any period when the SEC has by order permitted a suspension of redemption for the protection of shareholders; or
- (iv) when federal securities laws permit.

Shareholder and Trustee Liability

Under Massachusetts's law, holders of units of beneficial interest in a business trust may, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable as partners for the obligations of the Trust. However, the Trust's Declaration of Trust provides that shareholders shall not be subject to any personal liability for the obligations of the Trust, and that every written agreement, obligation, instrument, or undertaking made by the Trust shall contain a provision to the effect that the shareholders are not personally bound thereunder. The Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification out of the trust property of any shareholder held personally liable solely by reason of his being or having been a shareholder. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Trust itself would be unable to meet its obligations.

The Declaration of Trust states further that no Trustee, officer, or agent of the Trust shall be personally liable in connection with the administration or preservation of the assets of the trust or the conduct of the Trust's business; nor shall any Trustee, officer, or agent be personally liable to any person for any action or failure to act except for his own bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of his duties. The Declaration of Trust also provides that all persons having any claim against the Trustees or the Trust shall look solely to the assets of the Trust for payment.

Principal Shareholders

As of March 31, 2019, the following persons owned of record, or are known by the Trust to own beneficially, 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Portfolios. Although a shareholder's beneficial ownership of more than 25% of the voting securities of a Portfolio may be deemed to result in "control" of the particular Portfolio, as of March 31, 2019, the Trust believes that no variable insurance contract owner owned beneficially more than 25% of the voting securities of any Portfolio.

Name of Fund	Name and Address of Shareholder	Percentage Held
JPMORGAN INSURANCE TRUST CORE BOND PORTFOLIO		
CLASS 1 SHARES	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING PO BOX 182029 COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	22.63%
	TALCOTT RESOLUTION LIFE INS CO SEPARATE ACCOUNT PO BOX 5051 HARTFORD CT 06102-5051	17.02%
	NATIONWIDE LIFE AND ANNUITY INSURANCE COMPANY C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING PO BOX 182029 COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	15.19%
	DELAWARE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY CORPORATE VUL/FUTURITY VUL-ACCT 1601 TRAPELO RD STE 30 WALTHAM MA 02451-7360	9.05%
	THE LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 1300 S CLINTON ST FORT WAYNE IN 46802-3506	5.74%
CLASS 2 SHARES	THE LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 1300 S CLINTON ST FORT WAYNE IN 46802-3506	53.03%
	DELAWARE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY RETIREMENT PRODUCTS & SERVICES C/O MIKE GENTILE 1601 TRAPELO RD STE 30 WALTHAM MA 02451-7360	24.99%
	ALLIANZ LIFE INSURANCE CO OF NORTH AMERICA ATTN VARIABLE PRODUCTS FINANCIAL 5701 GOLDEN HILLS DR MINNEAPOLIS MN 55416-1297	12.61%

Name of Fund	Name and Address of Shareholder	Percentage Held
JPMORGAN INSURANCE TRUST GLOBAL ALLOCATION PORTFOLIO		
CLASS 1 SHARES	THE LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 1300 S CLINTON ST FORT WAYNE IN 46802-3506	82.58%
	FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF CUSTOMERS LOMBARD INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY 1650 MARKET ST FL 45 PHILADELPHIA PA 19103-7341	17.11%
CLASS 2 SHARES	AXA EQUITABLE LIFE SEPARATE ACCOUNT 1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS NEW YORK NY 10104-0101	44.51%
	PACIFIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SEPARATE ACCOUNT ATTN CORP VALUABLE PROD ACCTG DEPT 700 NEWPORT CENTER DR NEWPORT BEACH CA 92660-6307	21.54%
	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600 LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	18.68%
	THE LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 1300 S CLINTON ST FORT WAYNE IN 46802-3506	9.58%
JPMORGAN INSURANCE TRUST INCOME BUILDER PORTFOLIO		
CLASS 1 SHARES	FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF CUSTOMERS LOMBARD INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY 1650 MARKET ST FL 45 PHILADELPHIA PA 19103-7341	73.23%
	ZURICH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 165 BROADWAY 21ST FLOOR NEW YORK NY 10006-1404	25.89%
CLASS 2 SHARES	AXA EQUITABLE LIFE SEPARATE ACCOUNT 1290 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS NEW YORK NY 10104-0101	34.68%
	PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE CO OF ARIZONA 213 WASHINGTON ST NEWARK NJ 07102-2917	25.75%

Name of Fund	Name and Address of Shareholder	Percentage Held
	PACIFIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SEPARATE ACCOUNT ATTN CORP VALUABLE PROD ACCTG DEPT 700 NEWPORT CENTER DR NEWPORT BEACH CA 92660-6307	15.97%
	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 10350 ORMSBY PARK PL STE 600 LOUISVILLE KY 40223-6175	9.06%
	THE LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 1300 S CLINTON ST FORT WAYNE IN 46802-3506	6.44%
JPMORGAN INSURANCE TRUST MID CAP VALUE PORTFOLIO		
CLASS 1 SHARES	OHIO NATIONAL LIFE INS COMPANY FOR THE BENEFIT OF ITS SEPARATE ACCTS ATTN DAWN CAIN ONE FINANCIAL WAY CINCINNATI OH 45242-5800	46.14%
	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING PO BOX 182029 COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	22.10%
	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING PO BOX 182029 COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	8.48%
JPMORGAN INSURANCE TRUST SMALL CAP CORE PORTFOLIO		
CLASS 1 SHARES	OHIO NATIONAL LIFE INS COMPANY FOR THE BENEFIT OF ITS SEPARATE ACCTS ATTN DAWN CAIN ONE FINANCIAL WAY CINCINNATI OH 45242-5800	43.17%
	MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA C/O PRODUCT VALUATION 5801 SW SIXTH AVE TOPEKA KS 66636-0001	15.07%
CLASS 2 SHARES	GREAT-WEST LIFE & ANNUITY FBO VARIABLE ANNUITY 8515 E ORCHARD RD # 2T2 GREENWOOD VLG CO 80111-5002	27.49%
	COUNTRY INVESTORS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY 5400 UNIVERSITY AVE WDM IA 50266-5950	26.65%

Name of Fund	Name and Address of Shareholder	Percentage Held
	FIRST SECURITY BENEFIT LIFE VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT ONE SECURITY BENEFIT PLACE TOPEKA KS 66636-0001	17.28%
	FARM BUREAU LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS ACCOUNTING 5400 UNIVERSITY AVE W DES MOINES IA 50266-5950	16.10%
	SECURITY BENEFIT LIFE VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT ONE SECURITY BENEFIT PLACE TOPEKA KS 66636-0001	11.02%
JPMORGAN INSURANCE TRUST US EQUITY PORTFOLIO		
CLASS 1 SHARES	HORACE MANN LIFE INSURANCE CO SEPARATE ACCOUNT ATTN WILLIAM J KELLY 1 HORACE MANN PLZ SPRINGFIELD IL 62715-0002	40.08%
	NATIONWIDE LIFE AND ANNUITY INSURANCE COMPANY NWVA-C C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING PO BOX 182029 COLUMBUS OH 43218-2029	18.82%
	TALCOTT RESOLUTION LIFE & ANNUITY INS CO SEPARATE ACCOUNT PO BOX 5051 HARTFORD CT 06102-5051	5.01%
CLASS 2 SHARES	DELAWARE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY RETIREMENT PRODUCTS & SERVICES C/O MIKE GENTILE 1601 TRAPELO RD STE 30 WALTHAM MA 02451-7360	93.98%

As of December 31, 2018, the Trust believes that the trustees and officers of the Trust, as a group, owned less than 1% of the shares of any Portfolio of the Trust.

Cash Compensation to Service Organizations

JPMIM, at its own expense and out of its legitimate profits, will pay additional cash amounts to Service Organizations. These amounts are payments over and above the servicing fees paid by the Portfolios. These additional payments are made to the Service Organizations for their providing certain administrative and other services to the Portfolios, including (i) recordkeeping services; (ii) facilitating the delivery of prospectuses, shareholder reports and other information; (iii) processing distributions from the Portfolios; (iv) providing information relating to the Insurance Contracts to the Portfolios; and (v) providing certain other communication support services and administrative services. These payments may be deemed to be other compensation. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, JPMIM, Security Capital Research and Management, Incorporated and J.P. Morgan Alternative Asset Management, Inc. (“JPMAAM”) paid approximately \$265,193,096, \$973 and \$113,345, respectively for all of the J.P.

Morgan Funds, including the Portfolios, pursuant to written agreements with Service Organizations (including both FINRA member and non-members) including written agreements for sub-transfer agency and/or omnibus accounting services (collectively, “Omnibus Sub-Accounting”) and networking.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure

As described in the Prospectus and pursuant to the Portfolios’ Portfolio Holdings Disclosure Policy, no sooner than 30 days after month end, the Portfolios will make available to the public, upon request to the Portfolios (1-800-480-4111), a complete, uncertified schedule of its portfolio holdings as of the last day of that prior month. In addition, from time to time, each Portfolio may post portfolio holdings on the J.P. Morgan Funds’ website on a more timely basis.

The Portfolios’ publicly available uncertified, complete list of portfolio holdings information, as described above, may also be provided regularly pursuant to a standing request, such as on a monthly or quarterly basis, to (i) third party service providers, rating and ranking agencies, financial intermediaries, and affiliated persons of the Portfolios and (ii) clients of the Adviser or its affiliates that invest in the Portfolios or such clients’ consultants. No compensation or other consideration is received by the Portfolios or the Adviser, or any other person for these disclosures. A list of the entities that receive the Portfolios’ portfolio holdings information on such basis and the frequency with which it is provided to them is provided below:

All Portfolios

JPMorgan Chase & Co.	Monthly	30 days after month end
Bloomberg LP	Monthly	30 days after month end
Factset	Monthly	5 days after month end

In addition, certain service providers to the Portfolios or the Adviser, Administrator or Distributor may for legitimate business purposes receive the Portfolios’ portfolio holdings information earlier than 30 days after month end, such as sub-advisers, rating and ranking agencies, pricing services, proxy voting service providers, accountants, attorneys, custodians, securities lending agents (to the extent the Portfolios commence securities lending), consultants retained to assist in the drafting of management discussion of fund performance in shareholder reports, brokers in connection with Portfolio transactions and in providing price quotations and transfer agents. When a Portfolio redeems a shareholder in kind, the shareholder generally receives its proportionate share of the Portfolio’s portfolio holdings and, therefore, the shareholder and its agent may receive such information earlier than 30 days after month end. Such holdings are released on conditions of confidentiality, which include appropriate trading prohibitions. “Conditions of confidentiality” include confidentiality terms included in written agreements, implied by the nature of the relationship (e.g., attorney-client relationship), or required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (e.g., custody services provided by financial institutions).

Disclosure of a Portfolio’s portfolio securities as an exception to the Portfolio’s normal business practice requires the business unit proposing such exception to identify a legitimate business purpose for the disclosure and submit the proposal to the Portfolio’s Treasurer for approval following business and legal review. Additionally, no compensation or other consideration is received by a Portfolio or the Adviser, or any other person for these disclosures. The Portfolio’s Trustees will review annually a list of such entities that have received such information, the frequency of such disclosures and the business purpose therefore. These procedures are designed to address conflicts of interest between the Portfolio’s shareholders on the one hand and the Portfolio’s Adviser or any affiliated person of the Portfolio or such entities on the other hand by creating a structured review and approval process which seeks to ensure that disclosure of information about the Portfolio’s portfolio securities is in the best interests of the Portfolio’s shareholders. There can be no assurance, however, that a Portfolio’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of portfolio holdings information will prevent the misuse of such information by individuals or firms in possession of such information.

In addition to the foregoing, the portfolio holdings of certain of the Adviser’s separately managed account investment strategies and other vehicles advised or sub-advised by the Adviser or its affiliates, which are the same or substantially similar to certain of the Portfolios, are made available on a more timely basis than the time period specified in the applicable prospectus. It is possible that any such recipient of these holdings could trade ahead of or against a Portfolio based on the information received.

Portfolio holdings will be disclosed on a quarterly basis on forms required to be filed with the SEC as follows: (i) portfolio holdings as of the end of each fiscal year will be filed as part of the annual report filed on Form N-CSR; (ii) portfolio holdings as of the end of the first and third quarters will be filed on

Form N-Q; and (iii) portfolio holdings as of the end of the six months period will be filed as part of the semi-annual report filed on Form N-CSR. The Trust's Form N-CSRs and Form N-Qs are available on www.jpmorganfunds.com/variableinsuranceportfolios and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Finally, the Portfolios release information concerning any and all portfolio holdings when required by law. Such releases may include providing information concerning holdings of a specific security to the issuer of such security.

Expenses

The Portfolios pay the expenses incurred in their operations, including their pro-rata share of expenses of the Trust. These expenses include: investment advisory and administrative fees; the compensation of the Trustees; registration fees; interest charges; taxes; expenses connected with the execution, recording and settlement of security transactions; fees and expenses of the Portfolios' custodian for all services to the Portfolios, including safekeeping of portfolios and securities and maintaining required books and accounts; expenses of preparing and mailing reports to investors and to government offices and commissions; expenses of meetings of investors; fees and expenses of independent accountants, legal counsel and any transfer agent, registrar or dividend disbursing agent of the Trusts; insurance premiums; and expenses of calculating the NAV of, and the net income on, shares of the Portfolios. Servicing and distribution fees are all allocated to specific classes of the Portfolios. In addition, the Portfolios may allocate transfer agency and certain other expenses by class. Service providers to a Portfolio may, from time to time, voluntarily waive all or a portion of any fees to which they are entitled and/or reimburse certain expenses as they may determine from time to time. A Portfolio's service providers may discontinue or modify these voluntary actions at any time without notice. Performance for certain Portfolios reflects the voluntary waiver of fees and/or the reimbursement of expenses. Without these voluntary waivers and/or expense reimbursements, performance would have been less favorable.

Miscellaneous

The Trust is not required to hold a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of annually electing Trustees except that:

(i) the Trust is required to hold a shareholders' meeting for the election of Trustees at such time as less than a majority of the Trustees holding office have been elected by shareholders, and

(ii) if, as a result of a vacancy on the Board of Trustees, less than two-thirds of the Trustees holding office have been elected by the shareholders, that vacancy may only be filled by a vote of the shareholders. In addition, Trustees may be removed from office by a written consent signed by the holders of Shares representing two-thirds of the outstanding Shares of the Trust at a meeting duly called for that purpose. This meeting shall be held upon the written request of the holders of Shares representing not less than 20% of the outstanding Shares of the Trust. Except as set forth above, the Trustees may continue to hold office and may appoint successor Trustees.

As used in the Portfolios' Prospectuses and in this SAI, "assets belonging to a Portfolio" means the consideration received by the Trust upon the issuance or sale of Shares in that Portfolio, together with all income, earnings, profits, and proceeds derived from the investment thereof, including any proceeds from the sale, exchange, or liquidation of such investments, and any funds or payments derived from any reinvestment of such proceeds, and any general assets of the Trust not readily identified as belonging to a particular Portfolio that are allocated to that Portfolio by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees may allocate such general assets in any manner it deems fair and equitable. It is anticipated that the factor that will be used by the Board of Trustees in making allocations of general assets to particular Portfolios will be the relative net assets of the respective Portfolios at the time of allocation. Each Portfolio's direct liabilities and expenses will be charged to the assets belonging to that Portfolio. Each Portfolio will also be charged in proportion to its relative net assets for the general liabilities and expenses of the Trust. The timing of allocations of general assets and general liabilities and expenses of the Trust to particular Portfolios will be determined by the Board of Trustees of the Trust and will be in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Determinations by the Board of Trustees of the Trust as to the timing of the allocation of general liabilities and expenses and as to the timing and allocable portion of any general assets with respect to a particular Portfolio are conclusive.

The Trust is registered with the SEC as a management investment company. Such registration does not involve supervision by the SEC of the management or policies of the Trust.

The Prospectuses and this SAI omit certain information contained in the Registration Statement filed with the SEC. Copies of such information may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the prescribed fee.

The Prospectuses and this SAI are not an offering of the securities herein described in any state in which such offering may not lawfully be made. No salesman, dealer, or other person is authorized to give any information or make any representation other than those contained in the Prospectuses and SAI.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial Statements of the Portfolios are incorporated by reference into this SAI. The Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm for the Portfolios, as indicated in its reports with respect thereto, and are incorporated herein by reference in reliance on the report of said firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing. These Financial Statements are available without charge upon request by calling J.P. Morgan Funds Services at 1-800-480-4111.

APPENDIX A — DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS

The following is a summary of published ratings by major credit rating agencies. Credit ratings evaluate only the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market value risk of lower quality securities. Credit rating agencies may fail to change credit ratings to reflect subsequent events on a timely basis. Although the investment adviser considers security ratings when making investment decisions, it also performs its own investment analysis and does not rely solely on the ratings assigned by credit agencies.

Unrated securities will be treated as non-investment grade securities unless the investment adviser determines that such securities are the equivalent of investment grade securities. Securities that have received different ratings from more than one agency are considered investment grade if at least one agency has rated the security investment grade, unless otherwise indicated in a Portfolio's prospectus or SAI.

Certain Portfolios are rated by NRSROs. In order to maintain a rating from a rating organization, the Portfolio may be subject to additional investment restrictions.

DESCRIPTION OF SHORT-TERM CREDIT RATINGS

Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P")

A S&P Global Ratings issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects S&P's view of the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Issuer credit ratings can be either long term or short term. Short-term ratings are generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. In the U.S., for example, that means obligations with an original maturity of no more than 365 days—including commercial paper. Short-term ratings are also used to indicate the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to put features on long-term obligations. The result is a dual rating, in which the short-term rating addresses the put feature, in addition to the usual long-term rating. Medium-term notes are assigned long-term ratings.

- A-1 A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.
- A-2 A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.
- A-3 A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- B A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- C A short-term obligation rated 'C' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- D A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in payment default. The 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation, including a regulatory capital instrument, are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.

Dual Ratings

S&P assigns “dual” ratings to all debt issues that have a put option or demand feature as part of their structure. The first rating addresses the likelihood of repayment of principal and interest as due, and the second rating addresses only the demand feature. The long-term rating symbols are used for bonds to denote the long-term maturity and the short-term rating symbols for the put option (for example, ‘AAA/A-1+’). With U.S. municipal short-term demand debt, note rating symbols are used with the short-term issue credit rating symbols (for example, ‘SP-1+/A-1+’).

Active Qualifiers (Currently applied and/or outstanding)

L: Ratings qualified with ‘L’ apply only to amounts invested up to federal deposit insurance limits.

P: This subscript is used for issues in which the credit factors, the terms, or both, that determine the likelihood of receipt of payment of principal are different from the credit factors, terms or both that determine the likelihood of receipt of interest on the obligation. The ‘p’ subscript indicates that the rating addresses the principal portion of the obligation only. The ‘p’ subscript will always be used in conjunction with the ‘i’ subscript, which addresses likelihood of receipt of interest. For example, a rated obligation could be assigned ratings of “AAAp NRi” indicating that the principal portion is rated “AAA” and the interest portion of the obligation is not rated.

Preliminary: Preliminary ratings, with the “prelim” qualifier, may be assigned to obligors or obligations, including financial programs, in the circumstances described below. Assignment of a final rating is conditional on the receipt by S&P’s of appropriate documentation. S&P’s reserves the right not to issue a final rating. Moreover, if a final rating is issued, it may differ from the preliminary rating.

- Preliminary ratings may be assigned to obligations, most commonly structured and project finance issues, pending receipt of final documentation and legal opinions.
- Preliminary ratings are assigned to Rule 415 Shelf Registrations. As specific issues, with defined terms, are offered from the master registration, a final rating may be assigned to them in accordance with S&P’s policies.
- Preliminary ratings may be assigned to obligations that will likely be issued upon the obligor’s emergence from bankruptcy or similar reorganization, based on late-stage reorganization plans, documentation and discussions with the obligor. Preliminary ratings may also be assigned to the obligors. These ratings consider the anticipated general credit quality of the reorganized or post-bankruptcy issuer as well as attributes of the anticipated obligation(s).
- Preliminary ratings may be assigned to entities that are being formed or that are in the process of being independently established when, in S&P’s opinion, documentation is close to final. Preliminary ratings may also be assigned to these entities’ obligations.
- Preliminary ratings may be assigned when a previously unrated entity is undergoing a well-formulated restructuring, recapitalization, significant financing or other transformative event, generally at the point that investor or lender commitments are invited. The preliminary rating may be assigned to the entity and to its proposed obligation(s). These preliminary ratings consider the anticipated general credit quality of the obligor, as well as attributes of the anticipated obligation(s), assuming successful completion of the transformative event. Should the transformative event not occur, S&P’s would likely withdraw these preliminary ratings.
- A preliminary recovery rating may be assigned to an obligation that has a preliminary issue credit rating.

t: This symbol indicates termination structures that are designed to honor their contracts to full maturity or, should certain events occur, to terminate and cash settle all their contracts before their final maturity date.

cir: This symbol indicates a counterparty instrument rating (CIR), which is a forward looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an issuer in a securitization structure with respect to a specific financial obligation to a counterparty (including interest rate swaps, currency swaps, and liquidity facilities). The CIR is determined on an ultimate payment basis; these opinions do not take into account timeliness of payment.

Inactive Qualifiers (No longer applied or outstanding)

*: This symbol indicated continuance of the ratings is contingent upon S&P's receipt of an executed copy of the escrow agreement or closing documentation confirming investments and cash flows. Discontinued use in August 1998.

c: This qualifier was used to provide additional information to investors that the bank may terminate its obligation to purchase tendered bonds if the long-term credit rating of the issuer is below an investment-grade level and/or the issuer's bonds are deemed taxable. Discontinued use in January 2001.

G: The letter 'G' followed the rating symbol when a fund's portfolio consisted primarily of direct U.S. government securities.

pi: Ratings with a 'pi' subscript are based on analysis of an issuer's published financial information, as well as additional information in the public domain. They do not, however, reflect in-depth meetings with an issuer's management and are therefore based on less comprehensive information than ratings without a 'pi' subscript. Ratings with a 'pi' subscript are reviewed annually based on a new year's financial statements, but may be reviewed on an interim basis if a major event occurs that may affect the issuer's credit quality.

pr: The letters 'pr' indicate that the rating is provisional. A provisional rating assumes the successful completion of the project financed by the debt being rated and indicates that payment of debt service requirements is largely or entirely dependent upon the successful, timely completion of the project. This rating, however, while addressing credit quality subsequent to completion of the project, makes no comment on the likelihood of or the risk of default upon failure of such completion. The investor should exercise his own judgment with respect to such likelihood and risk.

q: A 'q' subscript indicates that the rating is based solely on quantitative analysis of publicly available information. Discontinued use in April 2001.

r: The 'r' modifier was assigned to securities containing extraordinary risks, particularly market risks, that are not covered in the credit rating. The absence of an 'r' modifier should not be taken as an indication that an obligation will not exhibit extraordinary non-credit related risks. S&P discontinued the use of the 'r' modifier for most obligations in June 2000 and for the balance of obligations (mainly structured finance transactions) in November 2002.

Fitch Ratings ("Fitch")

A short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity or security stream and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-Term Ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as "short term" based on market convention. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations, and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets.

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|----|---|
| F1 | HIGHEST SHORT-TERM CREDIT QUALITY. Indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature. |
| F2 | GOOD SHORT-TERM CREDIT QUALITY. Good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial obligations. |
| F3 | FAIR SHORT-TERM CREDIT QUALITY. The intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate. |
| B | SPECULATIVE SHORT-TERM CREDIT QUALITY. Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions. |
| C | HIGH SHORT-TERM DEFAULT RISK. Default is a real possibility. |
| RD | RESTRICTED DEFAULT. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other obligations. Applicable to entity ratings only. |
| D | Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a specific short-term obligation. |

Limitations of the Short-Term Ratings Scale

Specific limitations relevant to the Short-Term Ratings scale include:

- The ratings do not predict a specific percentage of default likelihood over any given time period.
- The ratings do not opine on the market value of any issuer's securities or stock, or the likelihood that this value may change.
- The ratings do not opine on the liquidity of the issuer's securities or stock.
- The ratings do not opine on the possible loss severity on an obligation should an obligation default.
- The ratings do not opine on any quality related to an issuer or transaction's profile other than the agency's opinion on the relative vulnerability to default of the rated issuer or obligation.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's")

Moody's short-term ratings are opinions of the ability of issuers to honor short-term financial obligations. Ratings may be assigned to issuers, short-term programs or to individual short-term debt instruments. Such obligations generally have an original maturity not exceeding thirteen months, unless explicitly noted.

Moody's employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

P-1	Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.
P-2	Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.
P-3	Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.
NP	Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.
Note:	Canadian issuers rated P-1 or P-2 have their short-term ratings enhanced by the senior-most long term rating of the issuer, its guarantor or super-provider.

Dominion Bond Rating Service ("DBRS")

The DBRS short-term debt rating scale provides an opinion on the risk that an issuer will not meet its short-term financial obligations in a timely manner. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer and the relative ranking of claims. The R-1 and R-2 rating categories are further denoted by the subcategories "(high)," "(middle)," and "(low)."

R-1 (high)	Highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is exceptionally high. Unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.
R-1 (middle)	Superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is very high. Differs from R-1 (high) by a relatively modest degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.
R-1 (low)	Good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favourable as higher rating categories. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.
R-2 (high)	Upper end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.
R-2 (middle)	Adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events or may be exposed to other factors that could reduce credit quality.
R-2 (low)	Lower end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events. A number of challenges are present that could affect the issuer's ability to meet such obligations.

- R-3 Lowest end of adequate credit quality. There is a capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due. May be vulnerable to future events and the certainty of meeting such obligations could be impacted by a variety of developments.
- R-4 Speculative credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is uncertain.
- R-5 Highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet short-term financial obligations as they fall due.
- D A financial obligation has not been met or it is clear that a financial obligation will not be met in the near future, or a debt instrument has been subject to a distressed exchange. A downgrade to D may not immediately follow an insolvency or restructuring filing as grace periods, other procedural considerations, or extenuating circumstance may exist.

DESCRIPTION OF BANK RATINGS

Moody's

Moody's Bank Financial Strength Ratings (BSFRs) represent Moody's opinion of a bank's intrinsic safety and soundness and, as such, exclude certain external credit risks and credit support elements that are addressed by Moody's Bank Deposit Ratings. In addition to commercial banks, Moody's BSFRs may also be assigned to other types of financial institutions such as multilateral development banks, government-sponsored financial institutions and national development financial institutions.

Unlike Moody's Bank Deposit Ratings, BSFRs do not address the probability of timely payment. Instead, BSFRs are a measure of the likelihood that a bank will require assistance from third parties such as its owners, its industry group, or official institutions.

BSFRs do not take into account the probability that the bank will receive such external support, nor do they address risks arising from sovereign actions that may interfere with a bank's ability to honor its domestic or foreign currency obligations.

Factors considered in the assignment of BSFRs include bank-specific elements such as financial fundamentals, franchise value, and business and asset diversification. Although BSFRs exclude the external factors specified above, they do take into account other risk factors in the bank's operating environment, including the strength and prospective performance of the economy, as well as the structure and relative fragility of the financial system, and the quality of banking regulation and supervision.

- A Banks rated A possess superior intrinsic financial strength. Typically, they will be institutions with highly valuable and defensible business franchises, strong financial fundamentals, and a very predictable and stable operating environment.
- B Banks rated B possess strong intrinsic financial strength. Typically, they will be institutions with valuable and defensible business franchises, good financial fundamentals, and a predictable and stable operating environment.
- C Banks rated C possess adequate intrinsic financial strength. Typically, they will be institutions with more limited but still valuable business franchises. These banks will display either acceptable financial fundamentals within a predictable and stable operating environment, or good financial fundamentals within a less predictable and stable operating environment.
- D Banks rated D display modest intrinsic financial strength, potentially requiring some outside support at times. Such institutions may be limited by one or more of the following factors: a weak business franchise; financial fundamentals that are deficient in one or more respects; or an unpredictable and unstable operating environment.
- E Banks rated E display very modest intrinsic financial strength, with a higher likelihood of periodic outside support or an eventual need for outside assistance. Such institutions may be limited by one or more of the following factors: a weak and limited business franchise; financial fundamentals that are materially deficient in one or more respects; or a highly unpredictable or unstable operating environment.

Where appropriate, a "+" modifier will be appended to ratings below the "A" category and a "-" modifier will be appended to ratings above the "E" category to distinguish those banks that fall in the higher and lower ends, respectively, of the generic rating category.

DESCRIPTION OF LONG-TERM CREDIT RATINGS

S&P

Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings

Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on S&P analysis of the following considerations:

- Likelihood of payment — capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation;
- Nature of and provisions of the obligation;
- Protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

Issue ratings are an assessment of default risk, but may incorporate an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of default. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect the lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above. (Such differentiation may apply when an entity has both senior and subordinated obligations, secured and unsecured obligations, or operating company and holding company obligations.)

AAA	An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.
AA	An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.
A	An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.
BBB	An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB	An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
B	An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
CCC	An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
CC	An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment.

C A 'C' rating is assigned to obligations that are currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, obligations that have payment arrearages allowed by the terms of the documents, or obligations of an issuer that is the subject of a bankruptcy petition or similar action which have not experienced a payment default. Among others, the 'C' rating may be assigned to subordinated debt, preferred stock or other obligations on which cash payments have been suspended in accordance with the instrument's terms or when preferred stock is the subject of a distressed exchange offer, whereby some or all of the issue is either repurchased for an amount of cash or replaced by other instruments having a total value that is less than par.

D An obligation rated 'D' is in payment default. The 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation, including a regulatory capital instrument, are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' upon completion of a distressed exchange offer, whereby some or all of the issue is either repurchased for an amount of cash or replaced by other instruments having a total value that is less than par.

Plus (+) or Minus (-): The ratings from AA to CCC may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

NR This indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that S&P does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

Moody's

Long-Term Obligation Ratings

Moody's long-term ratings are opinions of the relative credit risk of financial obligations with an original maturity of one year or more. They address the possibility that a financial obligation will not be honored as promised. Such ratings use Moody's Global Scale and reflect both the likelihood of default and any financial loss suffered in the event of default.

Aaa	Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, with minimal credit risk.
Aa	Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.
A	Obligations rated A are considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.
Baa	Obligations rated Baa are subject to moderate credit risk. They are considered medium-grade and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.
Ba	Obligations rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk.
B	Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.
Caa	Obligations rated Caa are judged to be of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.
Ca	Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.
C	Obligations rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Moody's applies numerical modifiers, 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classified from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

Fitch

Rated entities in a number of sectors, including financial and non-financial corporations, sovereigns and insurance companies, are generally assigned Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs). IDRs opine on an entity's relative vulnerability to default on financial obligations. The "threshold" default risk addressed by the IDR is generally that of the financial obligations whose non-payment would best reflect the uncured failure of that entity. As such, IDRs also address relative vulnerability to bankruptcy, administrative receivership or similar concepts, although the agency recognizes that issuers may also make pre-emptive and therefore voluntary use of such mechanisms.

In aggregate, IDRs provide an ordinal ranking of issuers based on the agency's view of their relative vulnerability to default, rather than a prediction of a specific percentage likelihood of default. For historical information on the default experience of Fitch-rated issuers, please consult the transition and default performance studies available from the Fitch Ratings website.

AAA	HIGHEST CREDIT QUALITY. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in case of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.
AA	VERY HIGH CREDIT QUALITY. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.
A	HIGH CREDIT QUALITY. 'A' ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.
BBB	GOOD CREDIT QUALITY. 'BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse changes in circumstances and in economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.
BB	SPECULATIVE. 'BB' ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse economic change over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.
B	HIGHLY SPECULATIVE. 'B' ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.
CCC	SUBSTANTIAL CREDIT RISK. Default is a real possibility.
CC	VERY HIGH LEVELS OF CREDIT RISK. Default of some kind appears probable.
C	EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH LEVELS OF CREDIT RISK. Default is imminent or inevitable, or the issuer is in standstill. Conditions that are indicative of a 'C' category rating for an issuer include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the issuer has entered into a grace or cure period following non-payment of a material financial obligation;• the issuer has entered into a temporary negotiated waiver or standstill agreement following a payment default on a material financial obligation; or• Fitch otherwise believes a condition of 'RD' or 'D' to be imminent or inevitable, including through the formal announcement of a coercive debt exchange.
RD	RESTRICTED DEFAULT. 'RD' ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch's opinion has experienced an uncured payment default on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation but which has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, and which has not otherwise ceased business. This would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the selective payment default on a specific class or currency of debt;• the uncured expiry of any applicable grace period, cure period or default forbearance period following a payment default on a bank loan, capital markets security or other material financial obligation;

- the extension of multiple waivers or forbearance periods upon a payment default on one or more material financial obligations, either in series or in parallel; or
 - execution of a coercive debt exchange on one or more material financial obligations.
- D DEFAULT. ‘D’ ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings’ opinion has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, or which has otherwise ceased business.

Default ratings are not assigned prospectively to entities or their obligations; within this context, non-payment on an instrument that contains a deferral feature or grace period will generally not be considered a default until after the expiration of the deferral or grace period, unless a default is otherwise driven by bankruptcy or other similar circumstance, or by a coercive debt exchange.

“Imminent” default typically refers to the occasion where a payment default has been intimated by the issuer, and is all but inevitable. This may, for example, be where an issuer has missed a scheduled payment, but (as is typical) has a grace period during which it may cure the payment default. Another alternative would be where an issuer has formally announced a coercive debt exchange, but the date of the exchange still lies several days or weeks in the immediate future.

In all cases, the assignment of a default rating reflects the agency’s opinion as to the most appropriate rating category consistent with the rest of its universe of ratings, and may differ from the definition of default under the terms of an issuer’s financial obligations or local commercial practice.

Note:

The modifiers “+” or “-” may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the ‘AAA’ Long-Term IDR category, or to Long-Term IDR categories below ‘B’.

Limitations of the Issuer Credit Rating Scale:

Specific limitations relevant to the issuer credit rating scale include:

- The ratings do not predict a specific percentage of default likelihood over any given time period.
- The ratings do not opine on the market value of any issuer’s securities or stock, or the likelihood that this value may change.
- The ratings do not opine on the liquidity of the issuer’s securities or stock.
- The ratings do not opine on the possible loss severity on an obligation should an issuer default.
- The ratings do not opine on the suitability of an issuer as a counterparty to trade credit.
- The ratings do not opine on any quality related to an issuer’s business, operational or financial profile other than the agency’s opinion on its relative vulnerability to default.

DBRS

Long-Term Obligations

The DBRS long-term rating scale provides an opinion on the risk of default. That is, the risk that an issuer will fail to satisfy its financial obligations in accordance with the terms under which an obligations has been issued. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer, and the relative ranking of claims. All rating categories other than AAA and D also contain subcategories “(high)” and “(low).” The absence of either a “(high)” or “(low)” designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category.

AAA	Highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is exceptionally high and unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.
AA	Superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from AAA only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.
A	Good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser credit quality than AA. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

BBB	Adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.
BB	Speculative, non investment-grade credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is uncertain. Vulnerable to future events.
B	Highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet financial obligations.
CCC/ CC/C	Very highly speculative credit quality. In danger of defaulting on financial obligations. There is little difference between these three categories, although CC and C ratings are normally applied to obligations that are seen as highly likely to default, or subordinated to obligations rated in the CCC to B range. Obligations in respect of which default has not technically taken place but is considered inevitable may be rated in the C category.
D	A financial obligation has not been met or it is clear that a financial obligation will not be met in the near future or a debt instrument has been subject to a distressed exchange. A downgrade to D may not immediately follow an insolvency or restructuring filing as grace periods or extenuating circumstances may exist.

DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE RATINGS

Moody's

Insurance Financial Strength Ratings

Moody's Insurance Financial Strength Ratings are opinions of the ability of insurance companies to repay punctually senior policyholder claims and obligations. Specific obligations are considered unrated unless they are individually rated because the standing of a particular insurance obligation would depend on an assessment of its relative standing under those laws governing both the obligation and the insurance company.

Aaa	Insurance companies rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.
Aa	Insurance companies rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.
A	Insurance companies rated A are judged to be of upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.
Baa	Insurance companies rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.
Ba	Insurance companies rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.
B	Insurance companies rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.
Caa	Insurance companies rated Caa are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.
Ca	Insurance companies rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.
C	Insurance companies rated C are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category. Additionally, a "(hyb)" indicator is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies, and securities firms.*

*By their terms, hybrid securities allow for the omission of scheduled dividends, interest, or principal payments, which can potentially result in impairment if such an omission occurs. Hybrid securities may also be subject to contractually allowable write-downs of principal that could result in impairment. Together with the hybrid indicator, the long-term obligation rating assigned to a hybrid security is an expression of the relative credit risk associated with that security.

Short-Term Insurance Financial Strength Ratings

P-1	Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.
P-2	Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.
P-3	Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prim-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.
P-4	Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

S&P

Insurer Financial Strength Rating Definitions

A S&P Global Ratings insurer financial strength rating is a forward-looking opinion about the financial security characteristics of an insurance organization with respect to its ability to pay under its insurance policies and contracts in accordance with their terms. Insurer financial strength ratings are also assigned to health maintenance organizations and similar health plans with respect to their ability to pay under their policies and contracts in accordance with their terms.

This opinion is not specific to any particular policy or contract, nor does it address the suitability of a particular policy or contract for a specific purpose or purchaser. Furthermore, the opinion does not take into account deductibles, surrender or cancellation penalties, timeliness of payment, nor the likelihood of the use of a defense such as fraud to deny claims.

Insurer financial strength ratings do not refer to an organization's ability to meet nonpolicy (i.e. debt) obligations. Assignment of ratings to debt issued by insurers or to debt issues that are fully or partially supported by insurance policies, contracts, or guarantees is a separate process from the determination of insurer financial strength ratings, and follows procedures consistent with issuer credit rating definitions and practices. An insurer financial strength rating is not a recommendation to purchase or discontinue any policy or contract issued by an insurer.

Insurer Financial Strength Ratings

AAA	An insurer rated 'AAA' has extremely strong financial security characteristics. 'AAA' is the highest insurer financial strength rating assigned by S&P.
AA	An insurer rated 'AA' has very strong financial security characteristics, differing only slightly from those rated higher.
A	An insurer rated 'A' has strong financial security characteristics, but is somewhat more likely to be affected by adverse business conditions than are insurers with higher ratings.
BBB	An insurer rated 'BBB' has good financial security characteristics, but is more likely to be affected by adverse business conditions than are higher-rated insurers.

An insurer rated 'BB' or lower is regarded as having vulnerable characteristics that may outweigh its strengths; 'BB' indicates the least degree of vulnerability within the range; 'CC' the highest.

BB	An insurer rated 'BB' has marginal financial security characteristics. Positive attributes exist, but adverse business conditions could lead to insufficient ability to meet financial commitments.
B	An insurer rated 'B' has weak financial security characteristics. Adverse business conditions will likely impair its ability to meet financial commitments.
CCC	An insurer rated 'CCC' has very weak financial security characteristics, and is dependent on favorable business conditions to meet financial commitments.
CC	An insurer rated 'CC' has extremely weak financial security characteristics and is likely not to meet some of its financial commitments.
R	An insurer rated 'R' is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision, the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others. The rating does not apply to insurers subject only to nonfinancial actions such as market conduct violations.

SD or D	<p>An insurer rated ‘SD’ (selective default) or ‘D’ is in default on one or more of its insurance policy obligations but is not under regulatory supervision that would involve a rating of ‘R’.</p> <p>The ‘D’ rating also will be sued upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action if payments on a policy obligation are at risk. A ‘D’ rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay substantially all of its obligations in full in accordance with the policy terms.</p> <p>An ‘SD’ rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the insurer has selectively defaulted on a specific class of policies but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other classes of obligations. An ‘SD’ includes the completion of a distressed exchange offer. Claim denials due to lack of coverage or other legally permitted defenses are not considered defaults.</p>
NR	<p>An insurer designated ‘NR’ is not rated, which implies no opinion about the insurer’s financial security.</p>

Ratings from ‘AA’ to ‘CCC’ may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Fitch

Insurer Financial Strength Ratings

The Insurer Financial Strength (IFS) Rating provides an assessment of the financial strength of an insurance organization. The IFS Rating is assigned to the insurance company’s policyholder obligations, including assumed reinsurance obligations and contract holder obligations, such as guaranteed investment contracts. The IFS Rating reflects both the ability of the insurer to meet these obligations on a timely basis, and expected recoveries received by claimants in the event the insurer stops making payments or payments are interrupted, due to either the failure of the insurer or some form of regulatory intervention. In the context of the IFS Rating, the timeliness of payments is considered relative to both contract and/or policy terms but also recognizes the possibility of reasonable delays caused by circumstances common to the insurance industry, including claims reviews, fraud investigations and coverage disputes.

The IFS Rating does not encompass policyholder obligations residing in separate accounts, unit-linked products or segregated funds, for which the policyholder bears investment or other risks. However, any guarantees provided to the policyholder with respect to such obligations are included in the IFS Rating.

Expected recoveries are based on the agency’s assessments of the sufficiency of an insurance company’s assets to fund policyholder obligations, in a scenario in which payments have ceased or been interrupted. Accordingly, expected recoveries exclude the impact of recoveries obtained from any government sponsored guaranty or policyholder protection funds. Expected recoveries also exclude the impact of collateralization or security, such as letters of credit or trusteed assets, supporting select reinsurance obligations.

IFS Ratings can be assigned to insurance and reinsurance companies in any insurance sector, including the life & annuity, non-life, property/casualty, health, mortgage, financial guaranty, residual value and title insurance sectors, as well as to managed care companies such as health maintenance organizations.

The IFS Rating does not address the quality of an insurer’s claims handling services or the relative value of products sold.

The IFS Rating uses the same symbols used by the agency for its International and National credit ratings of long-term or short-term debt issues. However, the definitions associated with the ratings reflect the unique aspects of the IFS Rating within an insurance industry context.

Obligations for which a payment interruption has occurred due to either the insolvency or failure of the insurer or some form of regulatory intervention will generally be rated between ‘B’ and ‘C’ on the Long-Term IFS Rating scales (both International and National). International Short-Term IFS Ratings assigned under the same circumstances will align with the insurer’s International Long-Term IFS Rating.

Long-Term International IFS Ratings

The following rating scale applies to foreign currency and local currency ratings. Ratings of ‘BBB-’ and higher are considered to be “secure,” and those of ‘BB+’ and lower are considered to be “vulnerable.”

AAA	EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG. ‘AAA’ IFS Ratings denote the lowest expectation of ceased or interrupted payments. They are assigned only in the case of exceptionally strong capacity to meet policyholder and contract obligations. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.
AA	VERY STRONG. ‘AA’ IFS Ratings denote a very low expectation of ceased or interrupted payments. They indicate very strong capacity to meet policyholder and contract obligations. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.
A	STRONG. ‘A’ IFS Ratings denote a low expectation of ceased or interrupted payments. They indicate strong capacity to meet policyholder and contract obligations. This capacity may, nonetheless, be more vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.
BBB	GOOD. ‘BBB’ IFS Ratings indicate that there is currently a low expectation of ceased or interrupted payments. The capacity to meet policyholder and contract obligations on a timely basis is considered adequate, but adverse changes in circumstances and economic conditions are more likely to impact this capacity.
BB	MODERATELY WEAK. ‘BB’ IFS Ratings indicate that there is an elevated vulnerability to ceased or interrupted payments, particularly as the result of adverse economic or market changes over time. However, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow for policyholder and contract obligations to be met in a timely manner.
B	WEAK. ‘B’ IFS Ratings indicate two possible conditions. If obligations are still being met on a timely basis, there is significant risk that ceased or interrupted payments could occur in the future, but a limited margin of safety remains. Capacity for continued timely payments is contingent upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment, and favorable market conditions. Alternatively, a ‘B’ IFS Rating is assigned to obligations that have experienced ceased or interrupted payments, but with the potential for extremely high recoveries. Such obligations would possess a recovery assessment of ‘RR1’ (Outstanding).
CCC,	VERY WEAK. ‘CCC’ IFS Ratings indicate two possible conditions. If obligations are still being met on a timely basis, there is a real possibility that ceased or interrupted payments could occur in the future. Capacity for continued timely payments is solely reliant upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment, and favorable market conditions. Alternatively, a ‘CCC’ IFS Rating is assigned to obligations that have experienced ceased or interrupted payments, and with the potential for average to superior recoveries. Such obligations would possess a recovery assessment of ‘RR2’ (Superior), ‘RR3’ (Good), and ‘RR4’ (Average).
CC	EXTREMELY WEAK. ‘CC’ IFS Ratings indicate two possible conditions. If obligations are still being met on a timely basis, it is probable that ceased or interrupted payments will occur in the future. Alternatively, a ‘CC’ IFS Rating is assigned to obligations that have experienced ceased or interrupted payments, with the potential for average to below-average recoveries. Such obligations would possess a recovery assessment of ‘RR4’ (Average) or ‘RR5’ (Below Average).
C	DISTRESSED. ‘C’ IFS Ratings indicate two possible conditions. If obligations are still being met on a timely basis, ceased or interrupted payments are imminent. Alternatively, a ‘C’ IFS Rating is assigned to obligations that have experienced ceased or interrupted payments, and with the potential for below average to poor recoveries. Such obligations would possess a recovery assessment of ‘RR5’ (Below Average) or ‘RR6’ (Poor).

“+” or “-” may be appended to a rating to indicate the relative position of a credit within the rating category. Such suffixes are not added to ratings in the ‘AAA’ category or to ratings below the ‘B’ category.

Short-Term IFS Ratings

A Short-Term Insurer Financial Strength Rating (ST-IFS Rating) provides an assessment of the near-term financial health of an insurance organization, and its capacity to meet senior obligations to policyholders and contract-holders that would be expected to be due within one year. The analysis

supporting the ST-IFS Rating encompasses all of the factors considered within the context of the IFS Rating, but with greater weighting given to an insurer’s near-term liquidity, financial flexibility and regulatory solvency characteristics, and less weight given to longer-term issues such as competitiveness and earnings trends.

The agency will only assign a ST-IFS Rating to insurers that also have been assigned an IFS Rating. Currently, ST-IFS Ratings are used primarily by U.S. life insurance companies that sell short-term funding agreements.

The ST-IFS Rating uses the same international ratings scale used by the agency for short-term debt and issuer ratings.

- F1 Insurers are viewed as having a strong capacity to meet their near-term obligations. When an insurer rated in this rating category is designated with a (+) sign, it is viewed as having a very strong capacity to meet near-term obligations.
- F2 Insurers are viewed as having a moderately strong capacity to meet their near-term obligations.
- F3 Insurers are viewed as having an adequate capacity to meet their near-term obligations.
- B Insurers are viewed as having a weak capacity to meet their near-term obligations.
- C Insurers are viewed as having a very weak capacity to meet their near-term obligations.

Recovery Ratings

Recovery Ratings are assigned to selected individual securities and obligations. These currently are published for most individual obligations of corporate issuers with IDRs in the ‘B’ rating category and below, and for most distressed or defaulted structured finance obligations rated ‘CCC’ or below.

Among the factors that affect recovery rates for securities are the collateral, the seniority relative to other obligations in the capital structure (where appropriate), and the expected value of the company or underlying collateral in distress.

The Recovery Rating scale is based upon the expected relative recovery characteristics of an obligation upon the curing of a default, emergence from insolvency or following the liquidation or termination of the obligor or its associated collateral. For structured finance, Recovery Ratings are designed to estimate recoveries on a forward-looking basis while taking into account the time value of money.

Recovery Ratings are an ordinal scale and do not attempt to precisely predict a given level of recovery. As a guideline in developing the rating assessments, the agency employs broad theoretical recovery bands in its ratings approach based on historical averages, but actual recoveries for a given security may deviate materially from historical averages.

- RR1 OUTSTANDING RECOVERY PROSPECTS GIVEN DEFAULT. ‘RR1’ rated securities have characteristics consistent with securities historically recovering 91%–100% of current principal and related interest.
- RR2 SUPERIOR RECOVERY PROSPECTS GIVEN DEFAULT. ‘RR2’ rated securities have characteristics consistent with securities historically recovering 71%–90% of current principal and related interest.
- RR3 GOOD RECOVERY PROSPECTS GIVEN DEFAULT. ‘RR3’ rated securities have characteristics consistent with securities historically recovering 51%–70% of current principal and related interest.
- RR4 AVERAGE RECOVERY PROSPECTS GIVEN DEFAULT. ‘RR4’ rated securities have characteristics consistent with securities historically recovering 31%–50% of current principal and related interest.
- RR5 BELOW AVERAGE RECOVERY PROSPECTS GIVEN DEFAULT. ‘RR5’ rated securities have characteristics consistent with securities historically recovering 11%–30% of current principal and related interest.
- RR6 POOR RECOVERY PROSPECTS GIVEN DEFAULT. ‘RR6’ rated securities have characteristics consistent with securities historically recovering 0%–10% of current principal and related interest.

Limitations of the Recovery Ratings Scale

Specific limitations relevant to the Recovery Ratings scale include:

- The ratings do not predict a specific percentage of recovery should a default occur.
- The ratings do not opine on the market value of any issuer's securities or stock, or the likelihood that this value may change.
- The ratings do not opine on the market value of any issuer's securities or stock, or the likelihood that this value may change.
- The ratings do not opine on the liquidity of the issuer's securities or stock.
- The ratings do not opine on any quality related to an issuer or transaction's profile other than the agency's opinion on the relative loss severity of the rated obligation should the obligation default.
- Recovery Ratings, in particular, reflect a fundamental analysis of the underlying relationship between financial claims on an entity or transaction and potential sources to meet those claims. The size of such sources and claims is subject to a wide variety of dynamic factors outside the agency's analysis, which will influence actual recovery rates.
- Out-of-court settlements are not contemplated by Fitch's Recovery Ratings, other than in broad concession payments for some classes of junior-ranking bonds in some specific scenarios. In reality, out-of-court settlements will be influenced heavily by creditor composition and local political and economic imperatives, and Fitch does not attempt to factor these into its Recovery Ratings.
- Creditor composition is outside the scope of Recovery Ratings. Concentration of creditors at a certain level of the capital structure, common ownership of claims at different levels in a capital structure or even differing entry prices of investors within a creditor class can have profound effect on actual recovery rates.
- Information flows for companies close to default can become erratic, which may reduce Fitch's visibility on its Recovery Ratings.
- Enterprise valuations play a key role in the allocation of recoveries across credit classes. Recovery Ratings assume cash-flow multiples or advance rates, which are driven by subjective forecasts of Fitch analysts of post-restructuring cash flow, achievable exit multiples and appropriate advance rates. All these parameters are subject to volatility before and during the restructuring process.
- Recovery rates are strongly influenced by legal decision. Potential legal decisions are not factored into Fitch's Recovery Ratings.

DESCRIPTION OF SHORT-TERM MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS

Moody's

Short-Term Obligation Ratings

There are three rating categories for short-term municipal obligations that are considered investment grade. These ratings are designated as Municipal Investment Grade (MIG) and are divided into three levels — MIG 1 through MIG 3. In addition, those short-term obligations that are of speculative quality are designated SG, or speculative grade. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation.

MIG 1	This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.
MIG 2	This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample although not so large as in the preceding group.
MIG 3	This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.
SG	This designation denotes speculative-quality credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

Demand Obligation Ratings

In the case of variable rate demand obligations (VRDOs), a two-component rating is assigned; a long or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody's evaluation of the degree of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody's evaluation of the degree of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand ("demand feature"), using a variation of the MIG rating scale, the Variable Municipal Investment Grade or VMIG rating.

When either the long- or short-term aspect of a VRDO is not rated, that piece is designated NR, e.g., Aaa/NR or NR/VMIG 1.

VMIG rating expirations are a function of each issue's specific structural or credit features.

VMIG 1	This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.
VMIG 2	This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.
VMIG 3	This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.
SG	This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have an investment grade short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

*For VRDBs supported with conditional liquidity support, short-term transition down at higher long-term ratings to reflect the risk of termination of liquidity support as a result of a downgrade below investment grade. VMIG ratings of VRDBs with unconditional liquidity support reflect the short-term debt rating (or counterparty assessment) of the liquidity support provider with VMIG 1 corresponding to P-1, VMIG 2 to P-2, VMIG 3 to P-3 and SC to not prime. For more complete discussion of these ratings transitions, please see Annex B of Moody's Methodology titled Variable Rate Instruments Supported by Conditional Liquidity Facilities.

S&P

Municipal Short-Term Note Ratings

A S&P's U.S. municipal note rating reflects S&P's opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S&P's analysis will review the following considerations:

- Amortization schedule — the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and
- Source of payment — the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

Note rating symbols are as follows:

SP-1	Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.
SP-2	Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.
SP-3	Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED STOCK RATINGS

DBRS

Preferred Share Rating Scale

The DBRS preferred share rating scale is used in the Canadian securities market and is meant to give an indication of the risk that a borrower will not fulfill its full obligations in a timely manner, with respect to both dividend and principal commitments. Every DBRS rating is based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the borrowing entity. Each rating category is denoted by the subcategories “high” and “low.” The absence of either a “high” or “low” designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category. This scale may also apply to certain hybrid securities, in which case references to dividend throughout will reflect interest commitments of the hybrid security.

Pfd-1	Preferred shares rated Pfd-1 are of superior credit quality, and are supported by entities with strong earnings and balance sheet characteristics. Pfd-1 securities generally correspond with companies whose senior bonds are rated in the AAA or AA categories. As is the case with all rating categories, the relationship between senior debt ratings and preferred share ratings should be understood as one where the senior debt rating effectively sets a ceiling for the preferred shares issued by the entity. However, there are cases where the preferred share rating could be lower than the normal relationship with the issuer’s senior debt rating.
Pfd-2	Preferred shares rated Pfd-2 are of satisfactory credit quality. Protection of dividends and principal is still substantial, but earnings, the balance sheet, and coverage ratios are not as strong as Pfd-1 rated companies. Generally, Pfd-2 ratings correspond with companies whose senior bonds are rated in the “A” category.
Pfd-3	Preferred shares rated Pfd-3 are of adequate credit quality. While protection of dividends and principal is still considered acceptable, the issuing entity is more susceptible to adverse changes in financial and economic conditions, and there may be other adverse conditions present which detract from debt protection. Pfd-3 ratings generally correspond with companies whose senior bonds are rated in the higher end of the BBB category.
Pfd-4	Preferred shares rated Pfd-4 are speculative, where the degree of protection afforded to dividends and principal is uncertain, particularly during periods of economic adversity. Companies with preferred shares rated Pfd-4 generally coincide with entities that have senior bond ratings ranging from the lower end of the BBB category through the BB category.
Pfd-5	Preferred shares rated Pfd-5 are highly speculative and the ability of the entity to maintain timely dividend and principal payments in the future is highly uncertain. Entities with a Pfd-5 rating generally have senior bond ratings of B or lower. Preferred shares rated Pfd-5 often have characteristics that, if not remedied, may lead to default.
D	A security rated D implies the dividend or principal payment is in default per the legal documents, the issuer has made it clear that this will be the case in the near future or in certain cases, that there has been a distressed exchange. As such, the non payment of a dividend does not necessarily give rise to the assignment of a D rating. In some cases, DBRS may not assign a D rating under a bankruptcy announcement scenario, as allowances for grace periods may exist in the underlying legal documentation. Once assigned, the D rating will continue until such time as the rating is discontinued or reinstated by DBRS.